AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

COMPILED BY

SIR W. H. ALLCHIN, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.

PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

MEMBER OF THE SENATE AND LATE EXAMINER IN MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY

LIFE GOVERNOR OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, AND TO THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

PART II

FROM THE APPOINTMENT OF THE FIRST ROYAL COMMISSION TO THE REJECTION OF THE SCHEME OF THE SENATE BY CONVOCATION

1888 TO 1891

LONDON

PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

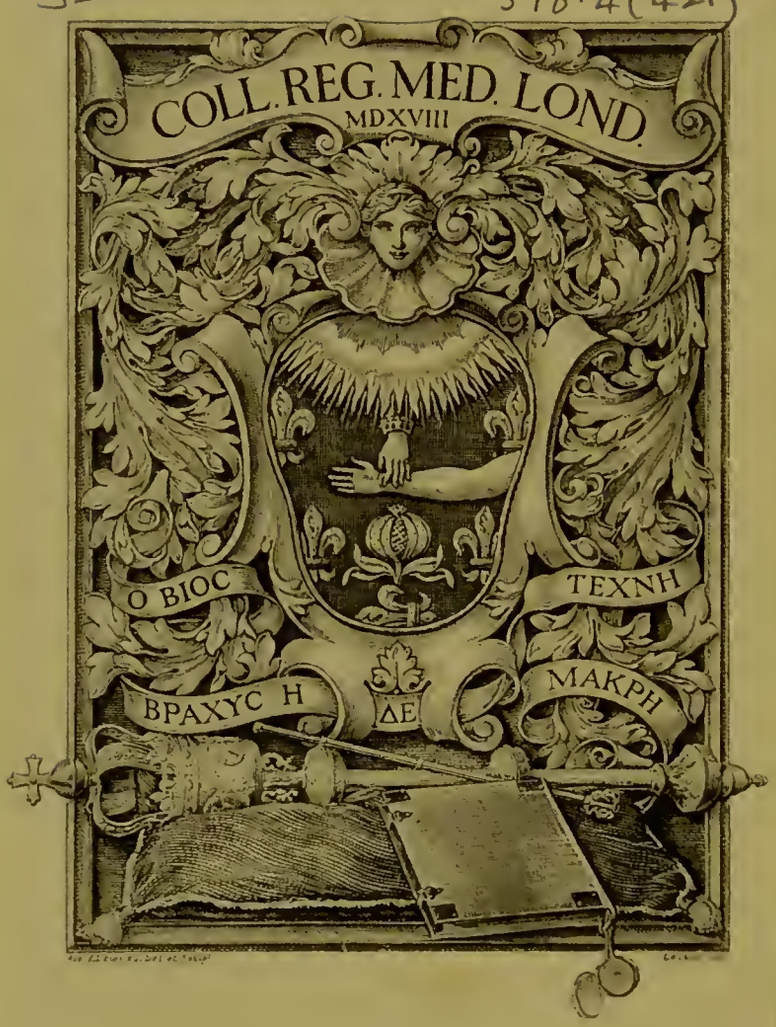
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TO

SIR GEORGE YOUNG, BART.,

FORMERLY CHARITY COMMISSIONER UNDER THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS,

SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,

AND

THE VERY REVEREND HENRY WACE, D.D.,

DEAN OF CANTERBURY;

FORMERLY PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR CONSISTENT ENDEAVOURS TO PROMOTE
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEACHING UNIVERSITY IN LONDON
THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

W. H. A.

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THE RECONSTRUCTION

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

II.

1888–1891.

FROM THE APPOINTMENT OF THE FIRST ROYAL COMMISSION TO THE REJECTION OF THE SCHEME OF THE SENATE BY CONVOCATION.

On May 2nd, 1888, the Royal Commission from which so much was hoped and expected was appointed. The Commissioners were the Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, D.C.L., F.R.S. (recently Lord High Chancellor), Chairman; the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, LL.D., D.C.L. (formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin); the Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, D.C.L. (President of the Court of Probate and Divorce and Admiralty); the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L. (Warden of Merton College, Oxford); Sir William Thomson, D.C.L., F.R.S., afterwards Lord Kelvin (Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow); George Gabriel Stokes, Esq., M.A., M.P., afterwards Sir George Stokes, Bart. (Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge and President of the Royal Society); and the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, M.A. (Headmaster of Harrow School, and afterwards Bishop of Calcutta, now Dean of Manchester).

Although the Commissioners numbered seven, only six actually carried out the duties for which they were appointed, since Mr. Brodrick attended but the first meeting, and took no further part in the proceedings. Of the others, it will be noticed that three occupied the highest positions in the legal profession, whilst the remaining three were actively engaged as teachers, two

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of them in Universities and one in a public school, whilst all were distinguished members of their respective Universities,* and conversant from their several points of view with many of the problems they were called upon to solve. The Secretary to the Commission was J. Leybourn Goddard, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

The Commissioners sat on nine days for the taking of evidence, at 5, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, the first sitting being on June 2nd, 1888, and the last on August 4th of the same year. Forty-five witnesses were examined, there being seven from University College, London, and six from King's College, whose joint petition for a new University on the general lines proposed by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London might be considered as the most important of the several Bodies who were seeking for a change. There was also a special representative of the Association in the person of Mr. John Marshall, F.R.C.S., F.R.S. On behalf of each of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, appeared two witnesses; for the Senate of the University of London, six; and four for the Convocation of the University. The Metropolitan Medical Schools, other than those of University and King's Colleges—nine in number—were each represented by a member of their body. The London Society for the Extension of University Teaching sent four persons to represent its views, whilst one gave evidence for the Incorporated Law Society, and one for the Society of Apothecaries. Two gentlemen unconnected with Institutions interested were examined, Professor James Bryce, D.C.L., LL.D., M.P. (now Ambassador to the United States of America), and the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P. (now Lord James of Hereford), the latter by the special invitation of the Commission.

The Commissioners' Report was presented on April 29th, 1889, within a few days of a year from the date of the Commissioners' appointment.

* Sir James Hannen was a graduate of the University of Heidelberg.

THE EVIDENCE SUBMITTED TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The account already given of the various proceedings that had taken place previous to the reference by Lord Salisbury's Government of the whole matter to enquire and report by a Royal Commission will have sufficiently indicated the diverse aims and objects sought for by the several Institutions represented, and the character of the opposition that was raised in different quarters, as well as the methods by which such proposals were to be given effect to. Nevertheless, it will be convenient, briefly, to set out the general character of the evidence given on behalf of the various bodies, reference being made to the published Minutes of Evidence for details; and this course will be the more desirable as furnishing the grounds for a fuller comprehension of the Commissioners' Report, which marks an important stage in the progress of the lengthy negotiations that have resulted in the present position of the question.

The first three sittings—that is, one-third of the time occupied in the enquiry—were wholly devoted to the examination of witnesses from University and King's Colleges, the chief being Sir George Young, Bart., for the former, and the Rev. H. Wace, Principal, for the latter. They were ably supported by Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Erichsen, F.R.C.S., Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Rotton, M.A., Q.C., Alfred Goodwin, M.A. (Professor of Greek), E. R. (afterwards Sir Ray) Lankester, F.R.S. (Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology), H. C. Bastian, M.D., F.R.S. (Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine), and A. Henry, M.A. (Professor of Jurisprudence), from University College; with, on behalf of King's College, the Bishop of London (Dr. Temple), W. H. H. Hudson, M.A. (Professor of Mathematics), Sir Joseph (afterwards Lord) Lister, Bart., F.R.C.S., F.R.S. (Professor of Clinical Surgery), W. O. (afterwards Sir William) Priestley, M.D. (late Professor of Obstetric

Medicine), and J. M. Thomson, F.R.S. (Professor of Chemistry). Eminently distinguished as these gentlemen were, it is not going too far to say that the two first named were, for the purposes of this investigation, the most important. Certainly Sir George Young and Rev. Principal Wace were the protagonists of the movement, and their strenuous efforts though, no doubt, primarily directed towards the elevation of the Institutions with which they were officially connected, were none the less conceived with due regard to the academic interests of London and to the University needs for the Metropolis from their point of view. Their labours deserved a better fate than ultimately befell them, and there are not wanting those who, perhaps but faint supporters or even opponents, at the time, to their schemes, regret at the present day that those schemes were not more successful than they were. As further showing the position occupied by the proposals of the two chartered Colleges, it may be mentioned that a subsequent hearing (the eighth) was given by the Commissioners to the evidence of Mr. Marshall, for the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, from which body had really originated the plan put forward by the Colleges, and to a criticism by Sir G. Young and Dr. Wace of (*a*) what had been stated on behalf of the University of London and its Convocation; and of (*b*) the scheme of the Royal Colleges and the views of the medical schools. To no other body was the opportunity for full reply allowed, and the conditions of the enquiry scarcely rendered it requisite.

Evidence on Behalf of the Albert Charter.

It will be useful to give a somewhat detailed analysis of Sir George Young's evidence, subsequently referring to any special points dwelt on by the other supporters of the Albert scheme.

Sir George Young, Bart., commenced by stating that he was led to take an interest in the subject of University education in London partly from his position as a Charity Commissioner under the provisions of the Endowed Schools Act, and still more from having

been for many years a member of the Council of University College, London, and President of the Senate of that Institution from 1881 to 1886.* As a member of the general meeting of Trinity College, Cambridge, he had acquired some experience of University administration, and as one of the founders and virtually the Secretary of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London (Pt. I., p. 63), he had become thoroughly conversant with the University needs for London and the proposed methods of removing the existing grievances. He began with a reference to Sir William Hamilton's description of the ends of a University as an educational Institution—firstly, to supply competent instruction; secondly, to excite to requisite exertion; and, thirdly, to grant a true certificate of efficiency. For the purposes of the second of these ends he mentions seven "exercises" of the mind, viz., examination, disputation, repetition (the last two now largely disused in Universities), written composition, teaching in order to learn, the conversation of the learned, and social study, to which, as a writer in *Nature* had recently remarked, should be added for science, the practice of experiment under competent supervision. The witness then proceeded to show that the University of London use only one—the first, whilst at University College all are used except the second and third. Continuing with a history of the establishment of the University of London and of University College, such as is described in Part I. of this Account, Sir George had no difficulty in showing how far the University had fallen short, and that it might "justly be a question which system—that of the University or of the College—constituted the truer University and most deserves the privileges of public recognition such as are involved in the power to grant degrees." He pointed out that the abolition of the system of Colleges affiliated to the University, with which the latter originally started, had been very detrimental to University College as well as to University education generally.† The throwing open the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in 1871 to Nonconformists had also

* Previous to the incorporation of the University College in the University in 1905, the Council consisted of 24 persons, namely—President, Vice-President, Treasurer; and 21 others, of whom six were elected after nomination by the College Senate. The three officers were elected every year at the annual general meeting of the Corporation. Of the remaining 21 members of the Council six went out of office every year but were eligible for re-election, the election being made by the members of the College Corporation in general meeting. The Senate consisted of all those teachers bearing the title of Professor.

† *See* Dr. Wood's evidence, p. 68.

affected University College, which had previously enjoyed an exclusive connexion among such families, not that such extension of the principles on which University College was founded was held to be a subject of complaint, but the circumstance had an important bearing on the point of making the College more and more an institution for London, to which also the introduction of modern studies at Oxford and Cambridge tended. Still more effective in the same direction was the foundation within the last 20 years of numerous Colleges throughout England and Wales, such as Owens College, in 1870, and subsequently at Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, Birmingham, Bristol, &c., which by attracting students rendered University College more exclusively a College for London, and so far justified the claim that was being made to convert the chartered Colleges into a local University for London just as the Victoria University originally was for Manchester, though it was established by the Government on the opposite principle to that of the University of London at that time, it being a federal University, granting its degrees to those students only who were educated at its constituent Colleges, these being in turn represented on the University Senate. Inasmuch also as in the charter of the Victoria University no limit was imposed on the area from which Colleges could be admitted, other than that of England and Wales, there was quite the probability that the various provincial Colleges would so enter and thus entail an inferior position on the London Colleges should they continue outside. It was, of course, possible for the London Colleges to apply for affiliation to the Victoria University, and a proposal was actually made to that effect at a general meeting of University College held February 27th, 1887, but this was not favourably received, and naturally so, since such a course would be inconsistent with the dignity of the College, and very unwise, as it would be accepting the principle of a federal rather than a local University. (Q. 139–142.) The witness further contended that the establishment of the Victoria University was virtually a negation of the principle that an Examining Board, represented by the open University of London, was all that was needed; and that this second and more acceptable method would inevitably commend itself more and more to local interests as time went on. It was to be observed that this establishment of the federal University system as represented by the Victoria University in great measure conformed to the original plan of the University of London from which it had widely departed, but not altogether, since the important element in affiliation, namely, the representation of the Constituent Colleges on the Senate of the University did not obtain in the University of London, where the Senate was an entirely distinct body.

Having thus, from the history of University College and the bearing on it of other Colleges and Universities in England, adduced arguments in favour of the claim he was advocating, Sir George Young proceeded to give an account of the work done by University College during the 63 years of its existence, in promoting knowledge, not only for its own sake but also for professional and other training, such as the introduction of the teaching of English and modern languages as subjects of University study, the promotion of scientific training, and the great extension given by the College for the first time to clinical teaching which had revolutionised medical education; indeed, its services to higher education generally. He claimed that the College had solved the question of the common education of persons possessing different religious views in a way that had practically been accepted by all new foundations, and to some extent by Oxford and Cambridge under the Abolition of the University Tests Act. He enumerated a list of most distinguished men who had been teachers in the College, some of whom were really the founders of their specialities as subjects of instruction, he also alluded to many individuals trained at the College who became teachers at other Colleges and Universities, even at Oxford and Cambridge, and he put in a return showing the preponderant proportion of honours obtained by University College students at the University of London.

Having given an account of the Institution, government, and staff of the College, Sir George explained its financial position, pointing out that it received no State endowment,* its invested

* The history of the Treasury grants to University Colleges is as follows:—

In 1881 there was a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Aberdare on higher education in Wales. That was followed in 1882–3 by supplementary estimates for £2,000 taken in aid of the buildings of University College, Aberystwyth, followed in 1883–4 by a further grant of £4,000. In 1884–5 there were grants of £4,000 apiece to Cardiff and Bangor, and in 1885–6 an annual grant of £4,000 to each of the Welsh Colleges.

The University Colleges of England received nothing until 1889–90, when a grant of £15,000 was made for division amongst them, the Welsh Colleges retaining their £12,000. This £15,000 was subsequently increased to £25,000 (in 1897), from that to £50,000 (in the year 1902), and in the next year to £100,000, at which figure it still stands.

funds, amounting to over £150,000, having been the result of private donations. A detailed description was then submitted of the courses of education provided, their cost, and the numbers, general conduct, and discipline of the students, the proportion of whom coming from distant parts of the country was declining since the College was increasingly becoming a London institution.

Passing on to the ill results that it was alleged attended the existing conditions and the remedies it was sought to introduce, the witness affirmed that the essential point was the dislocation that existed between the body that regulated the teaching and the body that regulated the examinations. Not merely had the College no representative on the Senate of the University as a body (although it was the case that several members of the Senate were, and always had been, connected with University College, more than was the case with King's College), but the Senate abstained on principle from entering into any official relations with the Governing Body of the College. The absence of persons actively engaged in teaching from the Senate still further emphasised this dislocation, one result of which was that the University made alterations from time to time in its examinations without any reference to the College which was concerned in educating students for those examinations.

In order to maintain its efficiency the College must be constantly keeping up with the most recent methods of study and subjects of study, to be constantly experimenting so to say, but of this the University, which aimed at impartiality as between Institutions, took no account, and there was a difficulty in making representations since the teaching bodies had no common ground from which to make their wishes known. It was true that these objections would not have been overcome by the maintenance of the principle of affiliated Colleges, as originally designed, since the needs and convenience of Colleges so far distant as Carlow and Newcastle would have had to be considered, and these would have scarcely been compatible with the requirements of London. Next to the dislocation existing

In December, 1909, the grants to University College, Aberystwith, and to University College, Bangor, were raised to £8,000 a piece, and the grant to University College, Cardiff, to £9,500, £1,500 of this being allocated especially to the Medical School.

The grants to Universities as such began with a grant of £2,000 made in 1887–8 to Victoria University, and each University created since then has received a grant of £2,000, except that the University of London receives £8,000, and the University of Wales £5,500.

between the teaching and examining bodies was the dislocation between the teaching Institutions themselves. As regarded University and King's Colleges, although there was undoubtedly room for both, there was nevertheless some overlapping and waste of resources such as would be removed by inter-collegiate lectures such as have of late years been established at Oxford and Cambridge. To the medical schools this principle of concentration could most beneficially be applied, not in the clinical but in the systematic courses of study carried out by courses of lectures, and more especially in the earlier subjects of the curriculum. But experience had shown that any such combinations would fail when attempted among themselves, and that the influence of some outside independent authority would be required to bring them about.

Difficulties also occurred, it was shown, in respect to the attraction and retention of distinguished Professors, apart from any that arose from inability for want of sufficient endowment to provide adequate salaries, since they were apt to regard Collegiate professorships as inferior to those of a University, and were unwilling to accept a position which was dependent "on an external body for the regulations under which the rewards of teaching are given."

On the subject of the effect on the educational work of the College induced by the present condition of things, the witness preferred to express no opinion, leaving that to others who were teachers, his own rôle being that of an administrator, and he contented himself by remarking that the attempt to regulate and improve education by means of external examinations was, in 1837, a novel experiment, to which other Institutions for University education have not been subjected save only in the case of the Royal University of Ireland. The University of France, which was sometimes quoted, was not an instance, since in that case the teachers governed the University subject to a measure of State control.

The remedy for all this, it was contended, was to confer degree-giving powers upon the two Colleges, in accordance with the scheme laid out in the Albert Charter. The religious difficulty, which was the original cause of the establishment of the University of London, as it was of the Royal University of Ireland, no longer existed in respect to University and King's Colleges. In considering the success of the experiment it was the educational point of view only that was to be regarded, and not the historical aspect as urged in the statement submitted to the Privy Council by the Senate of the University of London (*see* Pt. I., p. 213). In looking at the effect on education generally, an analysis of the returns of the University referring to the honours obtained by London trained students at the intermediate examinations (except in medicine) as contrasted with outsiders, it appeared that the former were absolutely

stationary as regards numbers, except only when an alteration of the system had led to an immediate increase not affecting the question in hand. (Q. 117.) When the enormous educational development during this generation was remembered, it could not be regarded that such a state was evidence that the University of London experiment was a satisfactory one. On the other hand, the want of power to grant degrees by the College which claimed to be in all other respects a University, undoubtedly affected its power to attract students, and this deficiency, together with its non-residentiary character, rendered the Institution almost unintelligible to the public, and, as a consequence, did not succeed in attracting municipal or guild endowments such as other educational undertakings obtained.

Giving an account of the various circumstances which had led to the presentation of the petition by the chartered Colleges, Sir George Young entered fully into the formation of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, and what it had done, taking occasion to observe that the proposal that had been made by certain members of the Senate of the University of London to found professorial chairs, and so confer on the existing University a teaching character, would be very unsatisfactory and detrimental to University College, which always aimed at providing the highest teaching as well as instruction of a practical character for purely professional purposes. He then referred to the scheme of the Royal Colleges to obtain degree-granting powers, and rightly pointed out that the proposal was not only one for a single-faculty University, but for one of an examining character only and not for a teaching University, and would so be duplicating at a lower level the principle of the existing University which was so much objected to, besides constituting a second outside body for which the teaching Colleges would have to prepare students on neither of which would they be represented. This action on the part of the Royal Colleges, and the fact that the University of London had come to no conclusion on the matter, and Convocation having failed to agree on a scheme, necessitated action on the part of University and King's Colleges, and hence their petition and draft Charter, a course that was decided on by the Governing Bodies of both Colleges in March 1887. Every desire, however, was felt that the existing University should co-operate with them upon principles that would carry out the views of the Colleges, although it was said "that it was impossible that the University of London, standing on the ground of a purely examining body, and holding an impartial scale between rival teaching Institutions, should ever accept the views of those who wished to see, if not a preponderating, yet a very considerable influence given in its councils to the two London University

Colleges; and that it was even more impossible that it should accept a platform which involved the organisation of London University teaching in the persons of its more eminent teachers, and the giving to those teachers an influence in its councils which would by the nature of such an organisation be denied to the teachers living at a great distance." The only plan that seemed in any way to meet the difficulty was that the two systems, which were rather contradictory than different, should exist side by side without interference with each other; each with its own governing body, but with representatives of the governing body of each upon the other, with hopes for a closer association in the future. That such an arrangement would prove most complicated and difficult to work was undoubted, and the witness who claimed the authorship of it only referred to it as showing the desire to embrace the existing University in the proposed change, but since it had received no support he was content to withdraw it. The fact was, it was through no feeling of hostility that the two Institutions should remain apart and work independently, but from the necessities of the case imposed by the very opposite principles upon which they proceeded, the one considering that regular instruction in a teaching institution was not necessary or of importance as a condition precedent to graduation, the other proceeding on the exactly opposite line. Sir George told the story of the withdrawal of several important persons from the Governing Body of University College (*see* Pt. I., p. 178), who were almost all intimately connected with the University, the supposed interests of which they placed first. Subsequent to lodging their petition with the Privy Council the College received a copy of the statement addressed to the same authority by the Senate of the University opposing the petition of the Colleges on the historical ground previously referred to by the witness, from the fear of the multiplication of Universities, and from the objection they entertained to the establishment of a University in which Professors should have the function of giving degrees to their own students.

As regarded the Albert Charter, copies of which witness submitted, it was admittedly incomplete and hurried in its preparation, being especially defective in respect to the Faculty of Laws and also the position of the Royal Colleges and medical schools. No intimation had been received from the Royal Colleges by the promoters of the Charter as to their willingness to accept such a position as was provisionally assigned to them, but supposing that the Royal Colleges failed in obtaining the powers they were then seeking, the promoters had some ground for thinking they might accept the position, and in default of that there would be some representation of the medical schools on the governing body of the

proposed University. The witness was subjected to very considerable questioning by the Commissioners on the proposed position of the Royal Colleges and medical schools, the Chairman intimating that, in view of there being a petition from the former of these bodies to obtain University powers, it was "a matter of substantial importance to have something like a clear idea of the sort of association contemplated."

Very considerable importance was attached by Sir George Young to the inclusion of the word "London" in the title of the University, notwithstanding the existence of the University of London, and he quite accepted the designation of "Albert University of London." The witness also drew attention to the provision in the Charter for the appointment of University lecturers in any subject independently of the Colleges or medical schools, which would, among other objects, fulfil that of University extension work. The Faculty of Laws if not yet ripe for constitution might be held over for a supplemental Charter. Following the lines of the Victoria University it was proposed to provide by the Charter that there should be no examination without an external element, and particular care was taken to give more responsibility and influence to the external element than existed in the Charter of the Victoria University; but it was looked upon as most important that the teachers of the University should not be excluded from a share in the management of the examinations. The advantage claimed for this plan over that followed by the existing University, where the examinations in each subject were conducted by the examiners only, was that whatever might be the wish or the leaning of a particular examiner he would under this system be controlled by a board of studies consisting of professional teachers who would maintain something of permanence in the character of the examinations.

In concluding his evidence Sir George Young dwelt on the size and importance of London as an educational centre, its libraries, museums, and kindred institutions, the resources and opportunities which rendered it the resort of scholars from all countries amply justified the establishment of a teaching University which would be a large and important one from the start, and negatived the objections raised by the existing University to the "multiplication of small Universities in this country." To a further recently voiced objection that the contemplated University would not be sufficiently a teaching University, and would not realise those objects which it was intended to realise—an objection of which more will be said hereafter—he replied that "it must be remembered we have to deal with a very "special state of things, in which not merely all the property, but "all the influence and all the power in University matters has been

" vested in bodies which do not consist of teachers, and in which " only to a very modified extent teachers have any seats or any " representation. We have remembered further that the public are " largely interested in Universities and that it will be expected— " perhaps more especially in a country like this, in which so much " public interest is taken in this matter, and in which we depend " less than in Germany upon Government initiation—that the public " should be represented in various ways and from various points of " view upon the governing body of such a University as we propose. " We have endeavoured to furnish a plan which will at least show " our readiness to embody influences of various kinds, and to accept " the representation of various interests." And, finally, the granting of the petition would, it was maintained, inflict no injury on the existing University, which would continue to attract students even from the chartered Colleges, as at present, and as it did from even Oxford and Cambridge, and that it was by no means the intention to grant degrees on easy terms, but yet easier and more accessible than those then available.

[Sir George Young was followed by Mr. Erichsen, the President of University College and Consulting Surgeon to University College Hospital, who amplified the evidence given by his colleague in respect to the medical side of the question, but nothing of importance was added to what has already been set out in Part I. of this work.]

At considerable length the Rev. Principal Wace, D.D., supplemented Sir George's evidence, on behalf of King's College. His arguments were of course in the main a repetition of what had been said, but it was necessary that they should be recapitulated, if only to show that King's College was seeking a co-ordinate position with that of University College, each retaining its individuality whilst combining to form the predominant part of the new University. Dr. Wace began with a sketch of the history, development, organisation and equipment of King's College, indicating the gradual introduction of fresh subjects of study until it included a range of education in all branches of human knowledge, from theology downwards, such as is given by a University. As to the foundation of a theological faculty in the proposed University, the authorities of King's College regarded this as of secondary interest, being perfectly satisfied with their own theological teaching, though the witness expressed a personal wish that one should be established. The College was only concerned to have the privilege of a University with respect to the general faculties, and it was felt that the College had as good a right to be constituted into a University as Owens College at Manchester, and the claim became all the greater when the two London Colleges together sought for this

privilege. In one important respect the procedure differed at King's from what obtained at University College, since at the former the students who were formally matriculated after satisfying the authorities that they were fit to commence the proposed course of study in one or other of the faculties, could obtain the title of Associate of King's College (A.K.C.) at the completion of a three years' course of study (two years in the theological department), and after having complied with certain conditions and exhibited competent knowledge. This title corresponded exactly to the title of bachelor of the faculties of a University, with which, however, it was not held in public estimation as of equivalent value, and hence placed the holder of it at a disadvantage. This circumstance also reacted injuriously on the College itself, by unfairly diminishing its attractiveness to students, all of which grievances would be removed were the College so attached to a University that the coveted degree could be conferred. Substantially, the grievance of King's College was that, whilst providing an education equivalent to that given at a University, it did not receive the same recognition, and the difficulty connected with their students proceeding to graduation at the University of London was that the systematic instruction given at King's College bore a character of its own, and it was felt to be a distinct disadvantage to education that there should be an external standard imposed by the University of London which was not adapted practically to the instruction of students at the age at which they entered at King's College. The essential point of the petitioners' proposal was that, whatever Colleges were associated in this new University, the examinations and the teaching would be controlled by the great body of teachers and professors ; that they would meet together in council, and consult as to the best practicable course of teaching, and the best practicable examinations to be founded on that teaching, whilst the provision of at least one external examiner in each subject—as at the Victoria University—would assist in controlling the standard of the degree examinations, a predominant influence being secured to the University professoriate.

The present standard of the University was not such as King's College approved of, and from the constitution of the University it never could be such as it could approve of. The students of King's College, though of course able to enter for the degrees of the existing University, could not obtain those degrees without going through another course of study besides that given by the College, and in some respects inconsistent with that (Q. 316), and this was due partly to the multiplicity of subjects required by the University, and also to the unpractical character of the examination. As bearing upon this point the witness referred to a return prepared by the Registrar of the University, which showed that the average age at which the

B.A. degree was taken was $25\frac{3}{4}$ years, an age considerably beyond that at which the same degree was taken at the older Universities, and showing that the University of London examinations had worked out in such a way as to be adapted to students of an age entirely beyond that at which the great majority of students must be studying. No doubt the fact that so many of the London graduates in Arts had studied privately, and that there was no prescribed period within which students must go up for their examinations, as at Oxford and Cambridge, in part explained the circumstance, but the fact that the examinations did lend themselves to prolonged study marked their character.

As to the apprehension that the teaching power of London would gravitate to places where the Professors could obtain the position of University Professors, apart even from the question of endowment, which itself there was reason to suppose was withheld on account of the ambiguous character of the chartered Colleges, Dr. Wace expressed opinions in agreement with those held by Sir George Young, and the probability of the setting up of more provincial Universities would aggravate the present condition. Also as regards the contention that the existing University's methods and conditions of action determined a dislocation between the actual work which the teachers found it practicable to do with the students and the standard imposed on them by an outside body, the Principal of King's College spoke in similar terms to those expressed by Sir George. "What can be done," he said, "with students " depends upon the students; it depends upon their constitution; it " is a mere matter of practice how much you can get into or out of " a young man at various ages; and a body of men who are not " in continual contact with students are apt to set, and do practi- " cally set, standards which it is extremely difficult to follow, which " require a greater age and maturity of intellect and have too " much multiplicity." In proof of the latter opinion the Matriculation examination of the University was quoted as requiring that the candidates would not be approved unless they showed a competent knowledge in each of some ten subjects.

The witness expressed his opinion that the existing system was to the general disadvantage of education by giving undue prominence and undue importance to a degree as something absolutely distinct from the course by which it was gained, and was no test whatever of the student having gone through a regular and systematic course of instruction in the subjects, and not merely of instruction but training in the subject. This led to a long discussion between the Commissioners and himself on teaching and examining generally, the teaching specially for passing examinations as opposed to teaching a subject in a

manner calculated to stimulate the faculties of the student, and the reputed danger from examinations controlled by teachers, and the examination of students by their own teachers. The present system, Dr. Wace maintained, encouraged "cramming," and was a premium on private as compared with collegiate study, and without wishing to disparage private study and the degrees given in recognition thereof, he nevertheless regarded the collegiate system as the better, and, at any rate, "London ought not to be deprived of the influence of institutions in which that collegiate system is encouraged." (Q. 370.) "The essence of the collegiate system is "that it brings mind in contact with mind, and students' minds "are developed in an entirely different way when they are working "together and thinking together over the same subjects and in con- "tinual contact with the teachers," from that which follows from the cramming system. The methods pursued by the University correspondence classes, an advertisement of which appeared in the University Calendar, were referred to, and the witness explicitly stated that he did not wish to exclude that system from entering into competition with other systems, but he objected to its being the only system, as it tended to become, unless the students who attended collegiate classes had an advantage in obtaining degrees; since the shortest, quickest, and cheapest way to get degrees was through the correspondence classes, and consequently there was a great tendency to resort to them. It was a principle they were contending for, and in reply to the objection sometimes raised that the promoters of the Albert scheme were proposing to lower the standard of degrees, he would reply that the question was not so much one of absolute altitude of attainment as of a different kind of attainment, and although it might be that a man who had passed the B.A. of the University of London had more knowledge than a fair pass man of Oxford or Cambridge, yet no one would say that the London University degree indicated a higher standard of cultivation and education in the best sense of the words. Without at all desiring to suppress the existing University, it was held to be most desirable that London should have the benefit of the other system as well, in which among the conditions for applying for the degrees should be that the students had received collegiate education, whilst the population of London amply justified the existence of two Universities. Not only did students suffer from not being encouraged to be in contact with the systematic teaching of great teachers, but probably as much harm was inflicted on teachers from not being brought into greater contact with students. Nothing was so inspiriting and educating to teachers as being brought in contact with a large class of earnest young men. "There is a "peculiar instinct in young men for good teaching which calls out

" that teaching, and the teacher learns at least as much as the " student learns, and in turn is enabled to impart better teaching " to others." In proportion as private work was substituted for such teaching that immense advantage was lost. Disadvantages also resulted from teachers not being united in corporations for the control of the teaching and of the examinations, and there was great advantage from the association of teachers in many subjects, as it avoided one-sided developments and exaggerations by the consideration of each other's methods and interests. Hence on this ground, among others, Dr. Wace regarded the proposals of the Royal Colleges as disastrous.

Reverting to the question of the desirability or otherwise of increasing the number of Universities in England, the witness pointed out that proportionate to the population there was less University accommodation than in either Scotland or Ireland, and much less than in Germany or Switzerland. The principle of increasing the number, however, was conceded by the establishment of the Victoria University. From the consideration of the large numbers attending the German Universities, the case for the foundation of new Universities in this country might be regarded as resting upon the desirability of affording a tincture of real academic culture to those who were afterwards to be specialised into particular professions. It was specially desired that, in the new University it was sought to establish in London, students would be enabled to enjoy the advantages of academical education at an earlier age than they could at present, and before specialising in their future occupations; and however desirable it might be for some to make a long stay at a public school and then afterwards at a University, there was certainly a large class of the community to whom it would be an inestimable boon to have a larger horizon open to them, and a deeper way of looking at things presented to them than was possible at the age of 17, and this would be done in such a University as it was proposed to establish in London. It was therefore looked upon by the promoters of this scheme as an important part of their case to be presented to the Commissioners that there existed a great need in a city like this for a general university and collegiate training at about that age; and that in so far as the examinations of the University of London tended to adapt themselves to a later age, they were inconsistent with the practical means of teaching at that earlier age.

It was also believed that if the Colleges in conjunction had the power to grant degrees that the number of students entering at these Colleges would be greatly increased, and it was estimated that they could receive four times as many as they numbered at

present. The possibility and even probability of the collegiate students preferring to graduate at the University of London was quite recognised, and it might be that the best students from the Colleges would take this course, but the Colleges were quite prepared for the risk of that. As bearing on this part of the subject, the witness referred the Commissioners to the preface to Dr. Conrad's work on "The German Universities for the past 50 Years," by Professor James Bryce, M.P., from which he quoted passages. It was admitted that the cost to the student of University education in England was much higher than in Germany, but all the University Colleges in England were applying for aid which, if obtained, would result, as far as King's College was concerned, in a reduction of the students' fees, if possible, to one-half. Doubtless this cost was the cause of the smaller proportion of young men following a University course in this country, and the smaller number of Universities tended in the same direction. It being suggested by one of the Commissioners (Dr. Ball) that the prevalence of mercantile pursuits in England had the effect of diminishing the number seeking a University education, since young men were drawn off to profitable employments at the very time at which they would be engaged in the collegiate or university training, Dr. Wace replied that he knew from experience that the London merchants complained that the clerks who came to them had not the same education as the German and French clerks had, and he looked upon the proposed University as providing the opportunity of overcoming this objection; and though it would be possible to provide the required education without conferring a degree, the having the power to do this would be a most important stimulus to young men to devote two or three years to University study before entering on a mercantile career. In respect to the subjects for such a course it was significant to note that the sub-committee of the London Chamber of Commerce decided that it was of great importance to maintain the study of Latin throughout the whole of the course for commercial education. (Q. 422.)

The witness next proceeded to consider the statement presented by the Senate of the University to the Privy Council, dealing with the petition of University and King's Colleges for a Charter constituting a "University in and for the London district," which had with the several petitions been referred to the Commission (already set out in Part I., p. 213). He had no difficulty in showing from the statement itself, which was designedly adverse to the claims of the chartered Colleges, considerable justification for those claims. Thus it acknowledged that the duty of giving University teaching of a University character was assigned to University and King's Colleges; it admitted the want of regular communication between

the University and the teachers of the higher institutions, and referred to the proposals* made both by the Senate and Convocation to give "to the Professors in the institutions from which graduates proceed an organisation and a larger influence in the councils of the University." Whilst the grounds given by the Senate for the production of their own scheme clearly acknowledged that teachers and Senate were not in touch, and while the hope was expressed that their proposals would awaken in the teachers of the several Colleges a sentiment of interest in the University, which was then too often wanting, and which if created would strengthen its hands—it was for all this that the promoters of the Albert scheme had been contending, and for which their proposed University would furnish an efficient remedy. The fears expressed by the Senate in connection with the establishment of various small Universities he had already traversed. To that clause in the Senate's statement which implied that certain provincial Colleges throughout the country should be in the same position as regards the University as the Colleges in London, the witness offered distinct opposition, as being quite inconsistent with the principles he was advocating and incompatible with what he had dwelt on as an essential function of a University, namely, the continual co-operation of teachers with one another; he regarded the Senate's proposal on this point as favouring a greater influence for the London Colleges, which could only end in difficulties.

On the retention of the name "London" in the title of the University, Dr. Wace was not quite so insistent as Sir George Young had been, considering the name to be of chief value as an attraction for endowments, and he was not averse to the "University of Westminster" (in which city King's College was situate), or to the "Metropolitan University" as a designation.

A very distinct point and that of an authoritative character was made by the witness when he read in support of his case the following extract from the official document affixed by the Privy Council to the Charter of the Victoria University, which completely represented the position he was arguing for. "In this country there "exists a widespread and growing demand for the extension of the "benefits of University education, together with a conviction that "in respect to the opportunities for such an education, England, "as compared with several other countries, remains deficient. A "strong desire is likewise felt in this part of the country [Manchester

* What these proposals were and how they were dealt with has been fully set forth in the previous part of this Account. Part I., pp. 22–24, 82, 85, 117, 160.

" and neighbourhood] for the speedy establishment of an acknow-
" ledged centre of higher education, learning, and research, capable
" of exercising the influence which an institution controlling its
" own courses of study and conferring its own academical honours
" cannot fail to exert upon the general education of the sur-
" rounding population.

"It is believed that most beneficial results would accrue, not
" only to those connected with the institution as graduates and
" past students, but also to the schools and schoolmasters of the
" district, to its professional men, and to the general tone and
" intelligence of its commercial and industrial classes. Although
" the influence already exercised by the Owens College in this
" direction has been considerable, yet, until this part of the
" United Kingdom shall have become the seat of a national
" University, it will be without the high advantages which Scotland,
" for example, possesses. That the examinations of the University
" of London test the knowledge of all candidates in the subjects
" of study prescribed by its authorities, and lead to degrees possessing
" a national value as certificates of knowledge and acquirements.
" But that University is not a place of education, nor does it
" require of candidates for its degrees (except in medicine) that they
" should have been trained in any College or teaching institution.

"That the training of young men in this district desirous of a
" University education has accordingly been for some time largely
" carried on by the Owens College, many of whose students have
" offered themselves for the examinations of the University of
" London and obtained its degrees. That this system, though
" productive of beneficial results, has already proved inadequate
" to the higher educational needs of this part of the country. It
" has seriously impeded the endeavours of the local College to
" maintain its work at a University standard; and this result is
" thought certain to make itself even more strongly felt in the
" future. That in view of the growing demand for University
" education, and of the attempts already made or likely to be
" made to meet this demand, it will sooner or later prove im-
" possible for the University of London to regulate the whole
" academical education of the country so far as not provided for
" by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Nor would it
" be in the national interest that such a claim should be acknow-
" ledged, since a uniform system of University education for all
" parts of the country would render impossible a healthy freedom
" of intellectual progress, and exclude that variety in the methods
" and ranges of study and in the works studied which is indis-
" pensable to the advance of knowledge in many of its principal
" branches."

Turning to the medical aspect of the subject, Dr Wace especially represented "that the object in proposing this University "is not bound up in any way whatever with the medical as an "essential part of it," though it was hoped that in working out their scheme the chief part of the difficulty which was felt with respect to medical education and medical degrees would be met. To do this satisfactorily it was necessary to obtain the co-operation of the great medical authorities in London, and although their help was earnestly sought, the case for the new University was not dependent on what they might do. The witness especially disclaimed any idea of cheapening or lowering the standard of the medical degrees, a charge that was often made; but at the same time he pointed out that the almost prohibitive character of these degrees as granted by the existing University was maintained with intent, and quoted in support of this from a speech of Sir James Paget, the Vice-Chancellor, delivered at Manchester on November 13th, 1886, in which he said, "Although some schemes were afloat which "rather implied that the University of London should be the great "body in England for granting the degree of Doctor in Medicine, "that was not likely to take place. It was bound, not only for its "own sake, but in fairness to the Government and the people, to "maintain always that its degrees in the future, as in the past, shall "constitute distinct honours"* (*see* Pt. I., p. 29, and footnote). Both Lord Selborne and Sir James Hannen expressed the opinion that the Vice-Chancellor's meaning was that the degree was an honourable distinction and an honour to the man who obtained it, rather than that the word implied honours in the technical sense in which that word was used as between the "honours" and the "pass" schools of a University. That this, however, was not his meaning will appear from the evidence given by Sir James Paget to be referred to presently.

Finally, Dr. Wace, whilst admitting that neither the name "London" nor the medical co-operation was vital to their claim, considered that a preponderance in some way or another by the teachers in the control and conduct of the examinations was

* It would be exceedingly interesting to ascertain the real foundation for this view of the exclusive character of the degrees claimed by Sir James Paget. It is difficult to find any warrant for the assumption in the circumstances attending the foundation of the University. That it had a beneficial effect in tending to the raising of education—particularly the medical—in the middle of the last century may be readily conceded, but that it has been as advantageous to the profession in recent times is very doubtful.

so; yet he was not prepared to throw up the matter if this were not attainable, and would even consent to an association with the existing University under certain conditions framed to meet the requirements put forward by University and King's Colleges rather than lose all. (Q. 439–440.) This opinion the witness subsequently (Q. 532) modified, saying that if the petition for the Albert University were not granted, King's College would prefer to remain as it was or to join the Victoria University.

The Principal of King's College was followed by Professor W. H. H. Hudson, who expressed his concurrence with the evidence given, and specially desired to emphasise the wish of the Arts professoriate at King's College that no lower standard of examination should be adopted for the degrees than that maintained by the existing University; and by Professor J. M. Thomson whose experience of the Scotch University system, which allows the teachers who have guided the education of the students a very large voice in awarding the degrees at the end of the students' career, was that it worked so well as to convince him that it was the true system on which to proceed. Special studies could be encouraged by arrangement between the teachers in different Colleges, and more advanced work might be undertaken. Under the present system the teacher is kept in a groove. Examination by a pure stranger to the student encourages no originality, and in awarding the degrees leaves too much to final examinations.

On behalf of Professor Hales, who was unable to attend, the following extract from a letter written by him to "The Times" (February 3rd, 1888) was put in by Dr. Wace on his behalf. It cannot claim to set forth anything that had not been said by others, but as a graphic summary of the situation deserves quotation. "What is the present London University? However distinguished "and justly distinguished, its usefulness, its name is a brilliant "misnomer. Briefly, it does not belong to London, and it is not a "University. That is to say, it does not belong to London specially; "it belongs just as much to any other place, to York, or Toronto, "or Melbourne; it belongs to all the world. And it is not a "University in the ordinary sense of the term; for surely everybody "understands by a University a place or institution where learning "is imparted and taught. Now the London University imparts no "learning; it teaches nothing; it gives neither lessons nor lectures; "it provides no information; it only asks questions. It is a rigorous "and many-voiced catechist, a keen spirit of interrogation. "Now to define thus the province of the present University of "London is not in the least to depreciate or disparage the work or "the importance of this great institution. It would be impertinent "to praise, it would be difficult to overpraise its work or its

" importance. It has helped to direct and to methodise the studies
" of many men who, but for it, would have found themselves
" guideless and forlorn. It has given *status* and a career to many
" effective teachers who without its aid might never have won the
" position they deserved and made themselves so signally useful.
" Every year the excellent opportunities it offers are more and more
" widely recognised and enjoyed. It goes on and prospers, and may
" it ever go on and prosper. The promoters of the new scheme can
" and do heartily wish it continued and increasing success, and
" confidently believe that such will be its future. But surely merits
" so great and services so valuable need no exaggeration. Why
" so magnify them and overstate them? An examination after all
" is only an examination. The so-called University of London is
" a *mater*, but is she an *alma mater?* Every now and then she
" inspects her children and weighs and tests them; and if in her
" judgment they are properly solid and strong, she expresses her
" approval, and in due time gives them a badge to wear. But
" *alit?* No, she does not feed and nurse them, she does not even
" select or license any nurseries for them, her sons must gather
" their nourishment as best they may, and where they can. They
" are not *alumni;* they are only examinees. Is not what is needed
' for London now quite obvious? Is not the action of the Albert
" University Association largely justified? London is sincerely
" grateful for its share in the Imperial examining body whose
" chief residence is in Burlington Gardens, in the great institution
" that cries *urbi et orbi*, 'Come and be tested'; whose crest
" should be a measuring rod or a note of interrogation; whose
" motto, *Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te sciri hoc sciat alter.* But
" London wants something more. It wants teaching and instruc-
" tion as well as testing and examining. It already contains
" Colleges that profess to teach: but these Colleges have, in fact,
" no more connection with the University than has any private
" person who chooses to hire a room and commence as tutor.
" Their position is as if Oxford and Cambridge were to give no
" sort of preference or privilege to the members of their various
" halls and colleges, but to throw open the schools or the senate
" house to all the world, and show anyone who pleased to come
" from anywhere exactly the same consideration as is shown to
" their matriculated students. Thus the London Colleges possess
" no kind of University *status* or authority. They are not part of
" the so-called London University any more than is any private
" school in England or the English empire. London stands alone
" among the great cities of Europe, almost of the world, in having
" no University in the proper sense of the word, and it is this
" reproach that the Albert University memorial seeks to remove.

" If the scheme succeeds, as many fondly hope it may, the present " University of London will go on discharging its present most " useful function of examiner to the empire at large, including, as " now, many London students whose engagements do not permit " their enjoying the advantages of a collegiate education. Side by " side with this great examining body, in no unfriendly spirit, will " arise an institution specially appropriated and devoted to the " Metropolis, which, by whatever name it is called, will be a real " University, and will at last embody the idea that has now for " more than half a century been constantly haunting the minds o " those most deeply interested in the higher education of London."

Sir Joseph Lister, who was the next witness, speaking from an experience of both the London and Scotch methods, expressed a decided preference for that system which makes the teacher examine his own students, not exclusively, but in association with some independent authority upon the same subject. The London plan, so far as medical students were concerned, both at the University and at the Royal Colleges, was that they were examined by those who have not been their teachers. As illustrating the greater advantage of the other plan, the witness referred to his own classes at Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he was Professor of Clinical Surgery, large classes following his teaching, the students manifesting the greatest interest in the work, whilst at King's College, London, where he now held a like chair, his class was small and most uncertain, the same men not to be depended on to attend on successive days, since the substance of his teaching was not directed towards the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, where he was not an examiner. The outcome of this system was to encourage "cramming" by those who make it their special business to prepare students for examinations, and to whom the students resort. The growing development of all branches of the medical curriculum rendered it impossible for anything like a complete knowledge of any subject to be obtained in the short time at the students' disposal; all that the best teacher could do was to give a man an initiation into what he thought most important as a grounding and leave him to add to it in after life. If a student who was studying under a professor knew he was to be examined by someone else than his teacher, it had a terribly distracting influence, and led him away from practical work under his teacher to a coach, to a man who thinks that he can prepare him for the sort of questions he is likely to be asked. The students would, if they did but see it, have a far better chance of passing their examinations were they to attend regularly at the hospitals and obtain practical knowledge instead of going to "crammers," but it was apparently the inevitable effect that when they were to be examined by other than their own teachers their interest in their teachers' work

was immensely impaired. Another evil that this system had was that it led to medical students cramming down opinions as distinguished from observing for themselves. "If we could have," said Sir Joseph, "a teaching University on the same sort of lines as the "Scottish Universities I believe it would work an entire revolution "in medical study in the metropolis."

Questioned as to the relations which he would consider should exist between the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and a teaching University such as was suggested, Sir Joseph Lister gave expression to some very interesting views. He admitted that he had been at first in favour of the claim of the Royal Colleges to obtain degree-granting powers, but on conditions that did not find favour with the authorities of the Colleges, and that only in a very partial degree were included within their proposals. Whilst allowing that the Colleges should continue their present licensing functions on what might be called a minimum qualification, he would insist that there should be for the degree a distinctly higher standard, both of general culture and of preliminary scientific education [which it may be observed was fully contemplated by the advocates of the Royal Colleges' scheme]. He would further regard it as essential that the teaching element should be associated in the examinations, which could perfectly well be done if it were thought desirable. This, however, was wholly opposed to the principles hitherto pursued by the Royal Colleges, where every care was taken to avoid a student being examined for their diplomas by his own teachers. [The Council of the College of Surgeons (on which Sir Joseph had a seat) was especially strong on this point, Mr. Savory and others resisting every attempt to alter this plan, which, it was claimed, very largely contributed to give the diploma of M.R.C.S. its particular value.] It was the failure to obtain the concession of this principle that led him to support the Albert scheme in preference to that of the Royal Colleges, and if those bodies did not see their way to co-operate with University and King's Colleges in the formation of the medical faculty of a new University, he would be quite content to associate with the medical schools of London for the same object. The arrangements for associating the teachers with outside examiners in the examination of their own pupils outlined by the witness were most elaborate, and involved the practical work both in the laboratories and in the wards being carried out at the various schools and hospitals, the external examiner appointed by the University visting each in turn to take part with the teacher in the conduct of the examination. In this way, as the witness said, "the student "would feel himself on sure ground from first to last during his "studies, knowing that the man under whom he was learning "would have a say in his examination." There would be also the

advantages of having laboratories for the practical examinations [which, it may be remarked, existed fully equipped at the Examination Hall of the Royal Colleges], and there would be a wholesome influence exercised on the teacher, who would be called on to show from time to time the results of his work, and would lead to any deficiencies in the equipment of the laboratories being brought to the notice of the University and rectified. Lastly it was maintained that it would be much better if the clinical examinations were conducted in the hospital wards rather than that patients should be brought to the Examination Hall for the purpose, as this would give a wider and more satisfactory choice of subjects for interrogating the students.*

As to whether the medical degrees of the proposed Albert University should also be a licence to practice, the witness remarked that if the Royal Colleges co-operated in the scheme this question would not arise, as the examinations for the diplomas of those Colleges which would confer the licence would be a part of the examinations for the degree. But if the Colleges did not co-operate, then he did not see why the Albert University should be an exception

* It is much to be doubted whether this suggestion, however desirable in itself, would be practicable. Whilst a considerable number of the in-patients at a hospital are unsuitable for examination purposes from the nature of their case or severity of their condition, a scheme such as that suggested by Sir Joseph Lister would impose a considerable inconvenience on the hospitals when the number and frequency of the examinations is remembered, since the wards would seldom be free from examiners and examinees. Besides interfering with the regular teaching, considerable extra work would be thrown on the hospital staff that would very soon become intolerable, and the consent to the use of their wards accorded by the authorities would run the risk of being withdrawn. Except in quite the largest hospitals, the in-patients would not furnish sufficient cases for the required purpose, and would need to be supplemented by others selected from the out-patients who might equally well attend at the Examination Hall. Occasion may be taken to state that, contrary to the view generally taken by the non-medical person, it is the rarest event for a patient in hospital to object to be the subject of either teaching or examining; as a general rule they take an amused interest in the proceedings, and are inclined to regard themselves as being rather distinguished than otherwise when selected for either purpose; and when, as is the rule, a gratuity of a few shillings is given by the examining bodies, competition for the distinction is apt to be keen.

to what obtained in other Universities in the kingdom, the degrees of which, since the Act of 1858, conferred the right to practise, and it would be a great hardship were the graduates of the Albert University compelled to pass a second series of examinations, which he did not regard as such good tests of knowledge, to obtain this right.

Dr. William Overend Priestley, a former Professor in the medical department of King's College, and member of its Council, supported his colleague, and particularly dwelt on the importance of having men better trained as practitioners than better qualified for being examined, and that the general character of the medical examinations in London was such as to promote the latter rather than the former object, mainly through the exclusion of the teachers from taking part in the examination of their own students. As illustrating the almost exclusive character of the medical degrees of the University of London, the witness stated that within the previous six years only 140 Doctors of Medicine and 280 Bachelors of Medicine had been made by the University of London, whilst a large number of men went from London to other Universities to obtain a degree; all which went to show the need for a more accessible degree for the London student. Beyond expressing the opinion that the name of "London" was not an essential in the designation of the proposed University, the witness did not add anything material to what had previously been said.

A powerful advocate on behalf of the Albert charter appeared in the person of the Bishop of London, who, over and beyond his connection with King's College as *ex officio* Chairman of the Council, desired to give evidence from the fact that he necessarily took a warm interest in all that affected his diocese, and also that, having had considerable experience in education and also considerable opportunities for studying what was necessary for really good education, he was able to speak with confidence on the subject. He considered it clear that the metropolis needed an organisation for the higher teaching, such an organisation as it is the proper business of a University to supply. The population alone justified this assertion, since it was evident they felt the need for higher education. In evidence of this feeling there was the remarkable fact that London had to go to Oxford and Cambridge to supply this want, which they did by the University Extension Association,* and it was clear that the need to go outside was in itself proof that already there was sufficient demand to justify those who were interested in this matter in an

* *See* evidence given on this point by the Marquis of Ripon and others, p. 117.

endeavour to supply that need more fully and thoroughly in the way in which only a local University could supply it. As further showing the wish that existed for something better in the way of the highest and best education than was at present supplied, were the number of classes and lectures going on throughout London with no relation to one another and very little organisation, and consequently lacking in completeness and system. So also the extensive tuition by correspondence that went on, as well as the inquiries for training in the higher principles of commercial and technical instruction. Of the demand there was no doubt; on the other hand, it was equally plain that there was a total absence of anything like an organised answer to this demand; and it was pretty well admitted that the London University did not give what was wanted, it did not profess to organise the teaching, and confined itself entirely to testing whether the knowledge that had been given came up to a sufficient standard. On the other hand, University and King's Colleges gave University teaching, but at an enormous disadvantage, to remove which the petition for establishing a local University in the metropolis had been presented.

The Bishop continued in substance as follows :—The most effective instrument to meet the demand that has been made for the highest kind of education is contact with great masters of the subjects to be taught, and nothing else can supply the place of this contact of mind with mind. No other stimulus of the intellect can be compared to it. A very few exceptional cases can obtain nearly all they want by simply the use of books, but it is doubtful if they ever obtain it quite. Since though in a book the results of thought appear, the processes of thought and study cannot. Though the writer may give his arguments, and even the way he has arrived at his conclusions, he cannot give the workings of his own mind, the sort of tentative processes by which the intellect moves in all true study—the book would be unreadable if he could. If the teacher has the learner with him, the latter catches by a kind of infection the nature of the process which he has to pursue. When teaching is simply from books, a great deal of knowledge may be obtained, but there is no forming of the mind—the great characteristic of the teaching which is given by the real master of teaching. That which is given simply by study without such guidance is that the mind is not formed in such a sense as to be capable of true intellectual use. Moreover, in almost all cases the knowledge which is obtained under good guidance is systematic and covers the ground, whilst without such guidance, though the knowledge obtained may be very large, there are extraordinary gaps in it. Another most important element in true study is time. The true results of study cannot be obtained

unless a sufficient time is allowed for the study to sink into the mind, and everything that tends to dispense with this most important requisite makes the study of far less value. It is one of the special distinctions between good study and what is commonly called "cram" that the cram is, generally speaking, study contracted into as short a space of time as possible. The knowledge of a subject that may be obtained in six months although so far as quantity is concerned is possibly quite sufficient, yet in its quality is quite a different thing from that which has been gradually sinking into the mind for three years, and this it is which makes it of such grave importance that those who are to study should study in a prescribed course, and not merely study for a prescribed examination. In the latter there is a perpetual temptation to contract the study into the shortest possible time. The student naturally enough feels that what he wants is to pass the examination, and if this can be done in six months, why should he spend more time about it? The result is he passes the examination, but it has not educated him. Formed habits of mind cannot be produced in a short space of time. It is essential to habits, it is part of their very nature, that they should be formed by long-continued use of the faculties in a particular way. If, therefore, there is any encouragement given to hasty study, grave mischief follows. These are the reasons why it is impossible to consider an examination as a sufficient organisation of true teaching. The examination cannot tell what is most important. Although the papers of two candidates may differ in quality, no examiner is able to estimate the degree in which this difference separates the two kinds of knowledge. An examination which is made the be-all and end-all of a University's work has certain very serious disadvantages. Besides the fact that it does not distinguish between those whose minds are formed and those whose minds are not formed, and besides the fact that it does not distinguish between those who have given full time to their studies and those who have not, it has a very great tendency to encourage the study, not of the subjects, but of the examiners. The books written by examiners, the papers of questions set by them, all become the leading objects of study by the students, so that the examination becomes a hindrance rather than a help to the true acquisition of educated knowledge, and in proportion to the ability of the man will be the mischief that is done him. Among the objections raised to a teaching University is that the examiners are practically examining their own pupils, but the mischief in this is not to be compared to the mischief which is done by examiners who are examining those who have been studying their books and their questions in order to arrive, not at knowledge, but at the best means of suiting their answers to the person who puts the questions. An examination alone is neither a sufficient organisation

of teaching, nor taken apart from the teaching does it really fulfil the proper purpose of an examination. The examination for a degree should be such as to test the knowledge of learners in quantity and in quality. It is very difficult to make it test the quality, but if it is thoroughly in harmony with the teaching it will do so to a far greater extent than an independent examination can possibly attain to. A still more important function of an examination is to gather up and to crystallize, as it were, the knowledge which has been given by the teaching. It is, properly speaking, a part of the teaching itself. A good teacher will, as a rule, teach a great deal by examining, ascertaining thereby whether the students have really understood what he has taught and whether their minds have been following in the track of his mind, whether they have appreciated his method of handling the various questions about which he has been speaking; and the final examination ought to be such as will gather up all this knowledge and will give a real crown to the teaching itself. Although in Oxford and Cambridge care is taken that men shall not examine their own personal pupils, yet there the teachers have so predominant a voice that practically the examination is of necessity in harmony with the traditions of the teaching. The fact is that if the examination is to be useful in the fullest sense of the word, the examination ought to follow the teaching, and not the teaching to follow the examination, and a teacher should not be required to adapt his method of teaching to the examination which is afterwards to follow. The master teacher will not teach in subjection to an examination; he knows that it would spoil his teaching; he must teach in accordance with what he feels to be the best mode of conveying the knowledge, and he must be in his teaching independent of the consideration of how this will appear before an examination with the arrangement of which he has nothing at all to do. Unless this is kept in view, the best teachers will not be attracted to London, where the best teachers ought to be, or will not remain should they come. It is not possible to constitute a teaching body or to give true organisation to the higher teaching of this metropolis upon a system which implies that the public mark of appreciation of the teaching is to be given by an altogether independent body who are to stand outside of and above the teachers, and to pay no particular regard to the specialities of their teaching. The danger of a teacher favouring his own pupils at an examination is avoided by having several examiners.

The witness did not think it possible to put what was wanted in the hands of the existing University of London, which was doing excellent work, but of a kind which was not compatible with what was required, and that was a local teaching University of London, which it would be a mistake to constitute as a mere branch of a

great examining body. Although the work done by the University was valuable, it fell very far short of the highest kind of work. It was of very great importance that there should be so high and so good a standard held out for all those institutions that had not the means of supplying so high a standard within themselves. But in order to do this most excellent work, the University of London had unfitted itself for the work that was now wanted to be done in London. The two duties, that of being an examining body for all kinds of instruction without any reference to how the knowledge had been obtained, and that of being a teaching body which should give the highest possible teaching and should stamp with its degrees those who had received the highest kind of teaching and had received it in the best possible way, were not compatible with one another. It was quite true that a teaching University might act as an examining board for those who were extraneous to any teaching University. But it was quite another thing to say an examining board could act as a teaching University. If the teaching University were the predominant thing then it was possible it might do other work also; but the University of London was not this, for there the examination was the predominant thing, and had given no evidence of any likelihood of change, notwithstanding the demand that had existed for some years for a teaching University.

Questioned as to whether the plan advocated would not oblige the student to devote himself to an academic life in college, and prevent him following any mercantile or other pursuit during his training, the bishop thought it possible to combine the two in many cases, though a longer period of study would be required, so that a great deal might be done by evening classes, a well-organised system of which would come well within the province of a teaching University.

On the subject of the constitution of a theological faculty in the proposed new University, the witness, having regard to the difficulties surrounding the question—the creation of a theological faculty abstracted from all religious creeds and denominations, or the formation of a divided faculty to include several denominations—would be quite content to do without a theological faculty. He assented, however, to a suggestion of one of the Commissioners, viz., that the various denominational colleges should nominate persons for the theological degree, as being a very feasible arrangement, and agreed that the formation of an important faculty which by its constitution was excluded from the existing University, was an argument in favour of creating a second University as sought. Dr. Wace interposed with the expression of a hope that this question might be left open to the new University to arrange.

Asked as to whether the establishment of a teaching University in or near London would be detrimental to the existing University, Dr. Temple expressed the opinion that far from being so it would, by the general stimulus given to better education, in all probability supply it with quite as many candidates for degrees as at present, and that in time the University would gain instead of lose by the foundation of a teaching University by the side of it. This being so, there should be no objection to the proposal, which was far better than extending the functions of the present University so as to make it in some degree a teaching University. It was quite probable also that many students would take degrees at both Universities. There was an admitted difficulty with regard to the name, and it was desirable to avoid confusion in this matter; it would be an advantage if the title "London" were held by the teaching University, whilst the existing University should be styled "Imperial." Lastly, in reply to further questions, the Bishop said he thought the University extension work carried out in London by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge would be absorbed by the new University and with advantage, excellent as the work done was.

Mr. J. F. Rotton, M.A., LL.B., and Professor Alfred Goodwin briefly supported the evidence that had been given in favour of the Albert University charter.

Professor Ray Lankester, also a Professor in University College, supported the proposal at some length, but whilst advocating that full University powers should be granted to University and King's Colleges in association, it was a University of the professorial type rather than a federal University such as Oxford and Cambridge, and such as was being contemplated in the Victoria University, that he in common with other professors at University College desired to see established in London. He defined a *professorial* University as one consisting of a body of professors, who formed a *senatus academicus* entrusted with the privilege of conferring degrees upon their own pupils, and as the result of the examinations and teaching which they conducted themselves. A *federal* University consisted of a combination of teachers, there being many in the same subjects, which necessitated a schedule of the details of the subjects taught, the examiner being chosen and agreed upon by the teachers to act, as it were, as an assessor between them, and he had to be provided with this schedule of teaching. It was only at Oxford and Cambridge that this existed under favourable conditions, and he was desirous of saying that that was not what he and his colleagues wanted. They did not wish a University in which many colleges were to be admitted, but they at University College desired to combine with King's College in the hope and belief that in the

end that would lead to an inter-collegiate system, and to a development of common teaching by the two colleges, and possibly in the future to even a more intimate fusion. The Scottish and German Universities were of the type he was proposing. From his experience as an examiner in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, he could speak to the disadvantages under which the teaching at University College laboured under the existing University of London system, he having to adapt his teaching to a syllabus issued by the University, in the drawing up of which he had no part, and this being subject to change without any reference to himself. He further pointed out that whilst it was claimed that by the examiners being unknown to the candidates, and *vice versâ*, a far better plan existed than that known as the teachers "branding their own herrings," in reality the reverse obtained, and that under present conditions the objection taken existed in its worst form. Even teachers like himself and others who happened to be examiners at the University did have among the candidates certain of their own pupils who were thereby placed at an advantage over the others, and so the character of impartiality which was claimed for the London University was not justified. He and his colleagues, however, were quite willing that "external" examiners should be associated with them to "supplement certain omissions and guarantee that certain "fundamental subjects had not been neglected," as Sir William Thomson put it; that being the system followed in the Scottish Universities since the last Universities Commission (1876–8). The witness regarded it as impossible that the professorial University he was advocating could be formed in any way under the auspices of the existing University of London, and it would be very difficult to estimate the harm, if any, to the University that would follow the establishment of the second University as proposed. He did not consider a vastly increasing number of graduates to be a measure of the prosperity of a University, and he thought that a large number of those who were induced to take the B.A. Lond. would be much better employed in other ways altogether. Persons like mercantile clerks had been led to cram up the subjects for this examination, and to expect as a consequence of obtaining the degree that they would obtain some higher form of employment, which only resulted in disappointment and discontent, by leading them to think they were unfit for the occupation they formerly followed. The character of the learning and study which it encouraged was the measure of the greatness of a University, not the number of candidates it examined and stamped.

In respect to the question of medical degrees, and expressing his own opinion, the witness considered that there was a strong objection to the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons conferring an

academic title, and he much preferred that the degrees should be granted by the actual clinical teachers in the medical schools acting in conjunction with University and King's Colleges. He referred to the fact that numbers of students went to Scotland and Durham, where they could obtain a degree more easily than at Burlington House, since the examination in the North "is not so severe in the "sense that it is not so uncertain and not too remote from the teaching "and immediate experience of the candidate." Provided that the University were a professorial and not a federal University, Professor Lankester considered that the establishment of a teaching University of London would promote life and vigour in teaching as well as the advancement of science more than it was promoted by any existing institution in London. Further, he did not consider that the higher regions of knowledge or the newer discoveries in various directions should be excluded from the subjects for a pass degree, provided the students were properly taught. He saw no objection to there being several Universities in the same town, and instanced Marischal and King's Colleges as independent Universities formerly existing in Aberdeen, though now fused, and in Dublin, where there were Trinity College, where attendance at a prescribed course was required of the students proceeding to graduation, and the Royal University, which was only an examining body corresponding to the University of London. He also thought the proposed new University should give degrees in all faculties, including law, since there were professors of law at both University and King's Colleges, and degrees in this faculty should be for academic knowledge and have nothing to do with "calling to the bar." But he objected to including the Inns of Courts or the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in the University, since so doing would make it a federal University. The degree-giving power would be entrusted to the University as University and to its teachers; it would not interfere with any existing privilege of the legal or medical corporations, and, at the same time, those corporations would not interfere with the independent action of the University.

[Appended to Professor Lankester's evidence was a written statement forwarded by him to the Commissioners in which the foregoing points were so systematically and clearly set forth, together with certain practical suggestions in respect to the medical faculty of the proposed University, that it is desirable it should be here printed *in extenso*.]

Statement by Professor Lankester.

(Sent to the Commission subsequently to his giving evidence.)

"(1) In my oral evidence I think I have hardly dwelt sufficiently on the fact that it is essential (in my judgment) for the success of the

new university proposed that it should be entirely *professorial* and not *federal*. (The sense in which these terms are used is explained in my evidence.)

"It seems to be of prime importance to avoid setting up a new institution with a clumsy and complicated constitution. The success or failure of the university depends absolutely on its having the right constitution, on its being a really effective machine. It is necessary not to attempt to do too much in the first instance, and to remember that the institution may very readily be rendered futile and unworkable by an endeavour to please or to satisfy a variety of rival interests. The erection of a new university in London must inevitably lead to jealousies and discontent; but if the university is made a strong and compact body, it will stand against opposition and eventually conciliate and make terms with its opponents.

"It is most important that a false element should not be introduced in the very foundation of the university by recognising in any way the corporations of the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons, or the Law corporations.

"The university should be absolutely independent of these bodies, but have power to negotiate with them and to recognise their teaching and examination for certain purposes and as a condition of reciprocal recognition by them of the university.

"(2) There does not appear to be any necessity for adopting the provisions of the petition and draft charter of University and King's Colleges as they stand, supposing it were decided to establish a new university in London. Those documents may be taken as indicating the kind of arrangement which the colleges are willing to make. But were other arrangements authoritatively placed before the governing bodies of those colleges, they would in all probability be accepted, supposing that they tended in the same direction as the proposals of the petition, and were conditional to the granting of university powers.

"It is probable that the colleges would accept a proposition which embodied a more complete combination and harmonious organisation of the professoriate of the two colleges than has been actually proposed. Thus the new university might have a united faculty of arts and sciences (or literature and science), consisting of 24 professors, and of these 12 should be professors of University College and 12 of King's College, but the chairs might be so defined and distributed that the 12 in the one college were in subjects distinct from those of the 12 belonging to the other college. Each college would retain its power to appoint extra-university professors in addition to its 12 university professors. The 12 university professors from each college alone would take part *de jure* in the government of the university and its examinations. In the conduct of the

examinations they would be assisted by assessor-examiners, not being professors of the university. Thus there would be a direct inducement to the two colleges to concentrate their resources each on the development of the 12 professorial chairs assigned to the college by the university, and for the students of the one college to frequent the teaching of the university professors of the other college, so as to bring about an amalgamation of the teaching of the two institutions under the new common authority of the university. The 24 (or larger number if a larger number were considered useful) university professors of the united faculty of arts and science would, together with the professors of the faculties of law and of medicine, constitute the Senatus Academicus of the University. To complete this body four representatives from the council of University College and four from the council of King's College, might be added.

"The Senatus thus formed would be the sole and absolute governing body of the new university. It would have power to form standing committees, *e.g.*, of finance ; of curricula (one for each course of study leading to a degree) : and of other kinds. It would appoint its own vice-chancellor or president, who should be one of its professorial members, and the Crown might appoint a chancellor.

"A governing body so constituted would work easily and effectively because its members would be thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the university, and thoroughly interested personally and professionally in the maintenance of the character and efficiency of the university.

"It is most important not to constitute an unnecessary series of councils and courts ; since the loss of time and friction caused by their deliberations will prevent efficiency by excluding busy and active men from taking part in them.

"The Senatus Academicus would entrust as much power as possible to the individual professor, and would relieve itself of detailed work by assigning such to appropriate committees, whilst it would always retain the control of all affairs in its own hands, as expressed by the vote of a majority of its members.

"(3.) The chief difficulty in the way of establishing a true 'professorial' university in London, is that offered by the existing arrangements for medical education, and the consequent jealousies of a number of independent medical schools.

"These difficulties are, by no means, insuperable.

"It will not be possible to establish a professorial university without exciting some discontent, but an equitable arrangement can be devised which is all that is necessary, provided that it coincides with increased efficiency and with greater scope for the teacher as well as greater facilities for the student.

"A demand on the part of London medical teachers for degrees for London students other than those of Burlington Gardens, is one of the leading causes of the present inquiry.

"It is important to observe that the demand (in my opinion a reasonable one) is for degrees which shall be given on the same terms as in Edinburgh, and in Durham.

"The reasonable response to that demand is not to give two medical corporations the power of granting pseudo-academical degrees, but to constitute a university in London similar to that of Edinburgh, and giving facilities to medical students similar to those which now attract them to Edinburgh.

"This can be done in connexion with the university faculty of arts and sciences which it is proposed to form by the combination of teachers at University and King's Colleges.

"The essential features of the medical degrees given by the University of Edinburgh are:—

"1. A comparatively easy matriculation examination, with power to the candidate to defer one subject until the completion of his degree course.

"2. The provision of an adequate course of instruction by professors who also take part in the examinations.

"3. The requirement of attendance by the candidate on courses of instruction, combined with the important *proviso* that a large proportion of the attendance required may be given through teachers recognised by the university but not holding the position of professors in the university and not necessarily teaching in Edinburgh but in other towns, *e.g.*, London.

"4. The acceptance on the part of the university of certificates of university examinations and of attendance given by other institutions (*e.g.*, London institutions) in lieu of a certain proportion of the examinations and attendance in Edinburgh.

"In order to understand the question of medical degrees it is necessary to take note of the general features of the medical curriculum at present insisted on by British Universities. The student is required (*a*) on entrance at the university to pass a matriculation examination in the subjects of school education or (in some cases) to produce a certificate of having passed such an examination; (*b*) to pursue a course of study in what are called 'Preliminary Sciences,' viz.: Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology (the latter two now sometimes united as Biology), and to pass examinations in these subjects; (*c*) to proceed either after having passed the last-named examinations or without any specified regulation as to exact period of commencement, to the study of Human Anatomy and

Physiology. Whilst one year is usually considered the average period for the study of the preliminary sciences, one year or one year and a half are required for these which may be called the 'intermediate course'; (*d*) finally, the university student becomes an attendant at the clinical instruction of a hospital, attends systematic courses of medicine, obstetrics, and surgery, takes practical duties in the hospital and in midwifery, and at such periods as are convenient, attends courses in Materia Medica (Pharmacology), Pathology (usually construed as appearances of diseased structures after death), forensic medicine, and one or two other special topics. This last division of study may overlap to some extent the 'intermediate course.' It occupies from two to three years as a minimum, and may be designated the 'professional course.'

"The essence of the success of the Scotch universities in drawing London students away from the schools of London, is that they recognise extra university attendance, and even extra university certificates of examination in each of the separate divisions of the curriculum, and only require a portion of the student's course to be carried out within the 'walls' (so to speak) of the university which will admit him to its degree.

"It would not be difficult to arrange a system by which the new professorial university of London should recognise the teaching in subjects competently taught by London and provincial medical schools, whilst requiring only a limited proportion of attendance on the university professors.

"The question, however, arises as to who should be the university professors in the faculty of medicine of the new university, and what recognition to 'extra mural teachers,' and in what subjects, should the university be compelled, by its constitution to give? At present, owing to the rivalry amongst the eleven London medical schools, there is an attempt in every one to teach every subject of the complete curriculum, including the preliminary sciences, and even the matriculation subjects (*e.g.*, at St. Batholomew's Medical School). The purpose of this attempt is to prevent the student from making a beginning in any other institution, the belief, and, to a certain extent, the experience, being that where the student commences his studies, there he will stay.

"The London medical schools are purely voluntary associations of the medical officers of the hospitals; they have, as a rule, inadequate space for teaching the subjects of the preliminary and intermediate courses, and no endowments or other resources to assist in making the teaching efficient. Accordingly the teaching is not of an academical character. On the other hand, University College and King's College, but especially the former, have very extensive arrangements and endowments in connexion with these

earlier studies. They are not voluntary speculations of the medical staff of a hospital, but are public, endowed, institutions with professorships held by men of recognised eminence and competency. Nevertheless, it is impossible for these colleges to make any arrangement with the hospital medical schools, to the effect that the colleges shall undertake the preliminary and intermediate courses for medical students, leaving the students free to proceed thereafter to any one of the great hospitals for purely clinical and professional instruction, because whilst the desirability of such an arrangement is very widely recognised, yet the existence of a hospital at University College, and of another at King's College is regarded as an obstacle. It is feared that the purely clinical and medical teachers of University and King's College Hospitals would gain an unfair advantage over those of the other hospitals, if students were encouraged to take the scientific part of their studies at those colleges: it is feared that the students would stay on, and take their medical work, too, at those colleges.

"This is a vital point and actuates the whole body of medical teachers in London. The hospital physician or surgeon desires, above all things, a large entry of students at his hospital. It is not so much that he values the fees paid by these students, but what he values is the relation of teacher to a large body of young medical men, who go into the country or suburbs as 'general practitioners,' and then call in their former teachers, the hospital physicians and surgeons, to 'consultations.' The urgent desire for large entries at the London hospitals has this as its simple and recognised explanation.

"There are evils connected with this. It has never been decided how many students there should be in a hospital in proportion to the number of patients, but there can be no doubt that there can be too many. And it would be a most beneficial result of the erection of a university authority in and for London, were such authority able to limit the number of students in every hospital in proportion to the number of beds, and to take other steps for putting an end to the reckless efforts at securing 'entries,' which are now a general and most injurious feature in the conduct of every hospital school in London.

"From what has been said it is clear that to take the medical faculty of University and King's Colleges, who are also the medical officers of the hospitals of those colleges, and to constitute them the medical faculty of the new university would operate in the most exasperating way upon existing jealousies. Even were it made, by Statute, necessary for the new medical faculty to recognise, as in the example of Edinburgh, clinical and other purely medical teaching (the 'professional course' of the scheme given above) given by other

London and provincial institutions, it would be held (and with truth) that an undue advantage was conferred on the staff of University and King's Colleges by their connexion with the University. It is true that such an advantage would only be temporary in the case of the present professors of University and King's Colleges, and that their successors might be required (by Statute) to be chosen from the whole area of London medical schools, so that all would share in the advantageous position according to merit; but even this arrangement would be resented to an extent which would imperil the success of the University. The London medical teachers are jealous not only as to the advantages of the individual teacher, but also to the name and reputation of their school, and would not readily tolerate the conversion of University College Hospital or of King's College Hospital into *the* hospitals of the University in preference to Guy's, Bartholomew's, or St. Thomas's.

"In order to constitute a medical faculty for the new university it would be necessary to detach University and King's College Hospitals altogether from those colleges. The Act of Parliament carrying out other provisions for the University could carry out this. The hospitals in question should obtain each an independent government similar to that of the other London hospitals, and should receive new names, respectively, the North London or St. Pancras, and the Lincoln's Inn, or Strand Hospital. The medical faculties of University and King's Colleges should cease to exist as such, and become the medical schools of St. Pancras Hospital and of the Strand Hospital.

"Then it would be possible from the 11 medical schools of London, all placed on a footing of equality, to select a staff of seven professors for the university faculty of medicine, who would fill the chairs of medicine, surgery, midwifery, pathology, pharmacology, forensic medicine, and hygiene. There would no university professors of clinical medicine, but ALL the clinical teachers of all the hospital schools would be officially recognised in that capacity. This, combined with the recognition of attendance on lectures to the extent of two-thirds of the entire curriculum outside the professorial teaching of the university itself—such lectures to be given by persons and under conditions approved by the university—would place the medical teachers of London in the favourable position which they have a right to claim.

"The operation of that clause in the proposed university statutes which compels the employment of non-professorial examiners in combination with the professors who examine, must be carefully borne in mind. The extra-professorial examiners would form an important body, and in all cases they might be associated with the professors on the committees of the Senatus Academicus charged

with the consideration of matters relating to the curricula and examinations and degree requirements of the university.

"It should be pointed out that whilst the university would be called upon to recognise as qualifying courses the instruction given by the clinical lecturers of duly equipped hospitals, since the provision of such courses is adequate in the large London hospitals, it would not recognise the inefficient teaching of the preliminary sciences, chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology, nor the physiology and anatomy of the majority of the hospital schools. The teaching of anatomy might be found efficient in more cases than that of the other subjects; but it would probably be found convenient to confine the anatomical teaching of the hospital schools to a third year's course of surgical anatomy and operative surgery.

"(4) Arrangements similar in principle to those proposed for medicine might be carried out for the legal faculty. In any case it would be important to fix by statute the exact proportion in the Senatus Academicus of the chairs of general education (literature and science) and those of professional study, viz., medicine and law. A faculty of engineering might very well be added to the two other professional faculties. It would seem, according to the precedent of other universities and general experience, desirable that the proportions on the Senate should be 24 in literature and science (so-called arts and science), seven in medicine, and seven in law.

"Were the principle upon which these suggestions are made admitted, it would be necessary to constitute an authoritative body consisting of the professors proposed for inclusion in the Senatus of the new university, in order that they might propose amendments in detail and regulations for procedure, to be finally approved of by the Crown. Such a body, consisting of the persons who would have the responsibility of working the new machine, would be far more capable of drawing up the details of its organisation—once the principle of its existence admitted—than any consultative body composed of external individuals of eminence.

"(Signed) E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A., F.R.S.,
"Professor in University
"College, London."

Professor Charlton Bastian, B.A., M.D. (Lond.), briefly supported the proposals of the Albert charter, especially referring to the disadvantage at which London medical students were placed as compared with those of other English university cities, and of Scottish and Irish students, owing to the examinations of the University of London not being in accordance with the wants of the great bulk of the students of medicine, for most of whom many

of the requirements were both inconvenient and too stringent. His experience as an examiner in medicine in the Queen's University of Ireland and at the University of Durham, as well as for the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges in London, led him to say with certainty that the examinations at the last-named were "fully as high and stringent" as at either of the Universities mentioned, but that they only resulted in furnishing the successful students with two diplomas, but no degree entitling him to style himself M.D. That the standard set and the requirements generally of the University of London were too high for ordinary medical students was abundantly shown by the fact that less than 5 per cent. of the total number of London medical students obtained medical degrees from that University.

He regarded it as most desirable that the medical schools other than those of University and King's Colleges should be represented on the Council of the proposed new University, and he preferred to see the medical schools so represented rather than the Royal Colleges. He differed on this point entirely from Professor Lankester, who did not represent the views of the Faculty of Medicine at University College, who desired that the several medical schools in London should stand on a perfectly equal footing in relation to the new University. Although the proposed University would be a professorial University so far as other faculties were concerned, it was an essential part of the scheme that it should be a federal University so far as medicine was concerned.

The last witness on behalf of the Albert charter was Professor A. Henry, M.A., LL.B. (Lond.), who handed in certain tables compiled from the lists of the University designed to show (*a*) the small proportion of students who took the higher degrees of the University notwithstanding the very large number of those who matriculated; (*b*) the great preponderance of those who graduated without any collegiate training as shown by the Bachelors of Arts; and (*c*) the results of Colonial examinations of the University of London, showing 19 out of a total of 1,086 matriculated from the Colonies in 1886, and 26 out of a total of 1,230 in 1887.

In respect to the subject of a law faculty, the witness considered that were one established in connection with the new University it would be of the greatest service, especially since he regarded the present tendency of law teaching and examination in London was to exalt the practical side of law and rather to neglect such subjects as Roman law, constitutional law, international law, and legal history. This he looked upon as a step in the wrong direction, and a legal faculty in a University would insist on a knowledge of such subjects and see that they had a due place in a law degree. He quite approved of the Inns of Court coming into the scheme of a teaching

University if they were willing to do so, and afforded proper instruction such as a University could sanction. He recollected, as suggested by the Chairman, that in times past the Senate of the University of London discouraged any combination with the Inns of Court when an association of which Lord Selborne was the head was taking steps to improve legal education in London. Sir G. Young confirmed this, but agreed with the witness that no such opposition was to be expected from University College on the present occasion.

It will be convenient here to refer to the evidence given on behalf of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London by Professor John Marshall, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, who with Sir George Young had taken the most active share in promoting the work of this body, and had been present at the numerous conferences which had been held with the various bodies interested in the objects of the Association, mentioned in Part I. of this Account (see pp. 63–81). Inasmuch as the Albert Charter, as submitted to the Privy Council and thence referred to the Royal Commission, was to all intents the practical outcome of the Association's aims and principles, the evidence had an historical rather than a direct interest on the questions under investigation, and there is but little to add here to what has previously been detailed. Mr. Marshall made it clear that the character and constitution of the Association was not mainly medical, as was often alleged, but that it represented a movement in which all branches of knowledge properly associated with a university were concerned; although it was true that those concerned in the different branches of medical education formed a large proportion of members of the Association, since there were eleven separate schools of this faculty each completely organised and so forming a larger body of teachers of University rank than existed in connection with other subjects. In the course of his account of the work that had been carried out by the Association, chiefly through its Executive Committee, the witness especially referred to fourteen conferences held with the University, the Medical Schools, University and King's Colleges, and other bodies, and mentioned that the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons had declined to confer, being already engaged on a plan of their own. The legal authorities also declined, preferring "to wait until the movement assumed a more solid form." It was interesting to learn what were the views of the Association in respect to the carrying out of their plan in relation to the existing University with a committee of the Senate of which an important conference took place. "At that particular "time," said Mr. Marshall, "there is no doubt that the idea of what "I should call a dual University was floating in our minds and

" floating in their minds, the theory of which was mainly this, " however, that though there should be one head, one Chancellor, it " was quite an open question how far any real combination could " take place lower than that. There must have been, I think, " almost independent faculties, but certainly, I think, an indepen- " dent senate; for one senate could hardly have carried on the two " systems side by side. We proposed to them, therefore, as strongly " as we could, the idea of a dual University, that is to say, sitting " under one roof, under one head, but splitting up as became " necessary to perform the certainly opposite functions that would " have to be performed by the new University as compared with " the old one. But the difficulties raised at the conference " have, in my mind, grown instead of diminishing. I was anxious " to forward the movement, and I argued strongly in favour of a dual " combination of a certain kind; but that plan has been declined, " and I do not myself see, on further consideration, and especially on " reflecting on their grounds as well as our own, that such a com- " bination would be the best mode of carrying out the idea which " prevails amongst the members of our Association. It would be " one way, but I do not think it would be the best way. Our " object was to get a combination of an organic kind with them, " and yet to have a separate organisation for our own scheme, " because we felt that the same senate that was pledged to carry " out the system of examining universally all sorts and conditions " of men, could not act in harmony with our system, which was to " have a special combination of teaching and examination; we did " not want a University in London; we wanted a domestic Univer- " sity for London, and we felt that unless there was a splitting " almost at the very top of the organisation it would not work; " and in fact the more we have come to consider it since, the more " we have come to the conclusion that such a combination would " spoil both; that it would spoil the influence of the genuine original " existing University, and that it would damage the movement that " we have at heart and that we wish to advocate."

The witness then proceeded to state that the views of the Association had been taken up by King's and University Colleges, and that he gave his complete adhesion to their scheme (the Albert Charter) so far as principles were concerned. He further pointed out that at the last general meeting of the Association in 1886, it was resolved: "That the Executive Committee be empowered to " approach Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of obtaining " from the Government and the Legislature the necessary means for " forming a teaching university in London." The words "Government and Legislature" were used, the witness explained, "because " we wanted the Government to give us power, and, having regard

" to the impecuniosity we were in as an Association, we hoped that " the Legislature would give us the funds."

The rest of Mr. Marshall's evidence, which was very lengthy from much repetition, dealt somewhat in detail with the need for a teaching university in London, with the special features of the Albert scheme which were designed to supply that need, and incidentally the benefit it would confer by bringing the teachers together, and by "the diffusion of special advantages over the whole number of students in London." With regard to the representation of the medical schools on the council of the new university, he hoped that that might be brought about through the Royal Colleges, should they accept the position proposed for them, and, if not, then through the teachers who would be on the council, or it might be by a grouping of the schools and a representative for each group. On the question of the probable effect of the establishment of a new university on the existing one, the witness expressed the opinion that the new one "would feed the University of London," the most distinguished students from the teaching university proceeding to the other just as students from Scotch and other universities go to Cambridge, or even from Oxford and Cambridge to London. "I believe that in a real teaching university for London " offering facilities for poorer persons who never would have had an " idea of spending so much money as to go in primarily for the " University of London, many would come to obtain the qualifica- " tions of our university, and would then pass on by help given " to them, because they were highly cultivated, polished, clever, " intelligent youths. I think that one university in that way " would back up the other and support it and so do a great deal " of good."

Supporting, as he virtually was, the Albert Charter, it was only to be expected that Mr. Marshall would express opposition to the scheme of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and he did so on the ground of the essential unfitness of these institutions to assume university functions, and the lowering of the character of the diplomas granted by these Colleges should they at the same time be giving degrees, all of which has been previously gone into at length (Part I., pp. 145 *et seq.*), but it may be added that he gave no valid explanation of the extraordinary inconsistency of his attitude in respect to the action of the Royal Colleges, signing the report of the joint committee of delegates upon which the Colleges proceeded to petition the Crown for powers to confer degrees in medicine and surgery, and at the same time deprecating such proceedings at the general meeting of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London and protesting against it before the Royal Commission. (See Part I., p. 144.)

Evidence on behalf of a "Senate of Physicians and Surgeons."

Next to the promoters of the Albert University Charter came the witnesses in support of the petition of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to have granted to them degree-granting powers according to a draft charter which had been referred to the Royal Commission from the Privy Council. The evidence in chief was given by Sir Andrew Clark, M.D., Bart., who had succeeded Sir William Jenner, M.D., Bart., as President of the former College; he was supported by Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Savory, M.B., and Mr. Bryant, F.R.C.S., respectively President and a Vice-President of the College of Surgeons, and Sir Henry Pitman, M.D., F.R.C.P., Registrar of the sister College. They occupied one day only (June 30, 1888) and, with one exception, it cannot be said that any arguments were adduced on behalf of their claim which had not been previously brought forward, nor indeed could any novelty have been anticipated so thoroughly had the subject been threshed out in both Colleges, as has been previously detailed (Part I.). The disadvantages under which the London medical students laboured from the want of a more accessible degree than that afforded by the existing University were fully explained, and the pressure that had been brought to bear on the Royal Colleges from various quarters to provide a remedy, notably from their own diplomates, who constituted the great bulk of those aggrieved. The remedy proposed by the Royal Colleges was not sought for as a means of benefiting the Colleges themselves but as a reasonable and just solution of the difficulty; "being essentially for the good " of the profession and the advancement of knowledge, and no " doubt through that for the good of the public." That the two Colleges united were really the proper bodies to grant this degree appeared to be so on account of their ancient traditions; on account of the privileges that had been accorded to them, which they had long exercised, it was believed, to the advantage of the profession and the benefit of the State; on account of the share which they had had in advancing medical education; and also on account of the unique position which they occupied as practically together being at the head of medicine and surgery in this country. Furthermore, it was thought desirable that the Colleges should have the power of granting a degree confided to them because they were already in full organisation, in full working power, and because, without trouble and without expense, very naturally and very justly this power might be confided to them and might at once be put in force without any disturbance of the organisations already existing. Moreover, it was contended that the two Royal Colleges

and the medical schools in London constituted a true University and a University of a very high order, and that owing to the arrangements adopted in the schools the teachers possessed a personal knowledge of the students, and were in the position to exert a direct influence on their moral no less than their intellectual conduct. In this way a very real discipline was exercised which was so valuable a feature of collegiate life.

It was pointed out that the Royal Colleges, though not actually teaching bodies themselves, nevertheless exerted a definite influence over the teaching in the medical schools, since apart from the fact that the majority of the teachers—certainly of those concerned with the advanced subjects of the curriculum—belonged to one or other college, these bodies could decline to recognise a school should the equipment or teaching be shown to be inefficient, with the result that the students thereat would be inadmissible for examination; and, moreover, the Royal Colleges determined the courses of study that were to be followed, the General Medical Council having only to be satisfied that the final or qualifying examination was sufficient.*

* *The Powers of the General Medical Council in respect of Medical Education and Examination.*

The Council (which is constituted by a representative from every University and Corporation in the United Kingdom which is entitled to grant medical qualifications, together with six nominees of the Crown and five direct representatives of the medical profession) has the power under XVIII. of the Medical Act of 1858 to require that all the Bodies shall furnish to the Council such information as they may require as to the courses of Study and Examinations for their respective qualifications, and any Member or Members of the Council or any Person or Persons deputed for this purpose by the Council or a Branch Council may attend any such Examination.

If the Council is not satisfied that the course of Study and Examinations for a qualification are such as to secure the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient Practice of their Profession, to the Persons obtaining such qualification, the Council may represent the same to the Privy Council. The Privy Council may withdraw the right to registration of such Diploma until further representation by the General Medical Council. They may, however, if they think fit, hear any objections, by the Body concerned, before acting. (Section 4, Medical Act, 1886.) The Privy Council may restore the right of registration to a Diploma on a further representation from the General Medical Council or from the Body concerned. (*Ib.*)

Under Section 3 of the Act of 1886, the Visitation of Examinations, made by the paid Inspectors appointed by the General Council, may extend to any branch of the subjects of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

The Acts do not confer on the Medical Council the power of prescribing the conditions of the curriculum beyond the general power of requiring to be satisfied as to the sufficiency of the course of education and Examination.

The effect of the provisions of the Acts, is that the Council can make recommendations to the Bodies in regard to the curriculum and Examinations, but they cannot enforce these recommendations except by the extreme measure of a report to the Privy Council. (The only case in which an attempt has been made by the General Medical Council to withdraw the right of registration did not receive support from the Privy Council, and the Body in question succeeded in its contest with the General Medical Council.) No doubt the visitations of the Council serve a useful

Thus though not organic the connection of the Colleges with the medical schools was very close, and was regarded by the witnesses for the former bodies as quite adequate to justify their claim that in fact, though not in name, they together constituted a university faculty, and as such had ample warrant to ask for the power to grant degrees on examination, in which alone they fell short of being a complete university. To the objection that their proposal was without precedent and would create a university of one faculty only (for the argument occasionally put forward that the establishment of a medical faculty would sooner or later lead to the formation of other faculties in connection with it might be disregarded as of no reality), it was argued that a precedent for the conversion of a college into a university was to be found in the University of Edinburgh "which was for a long period a college before it was "created a university, and it used to be talked of as 'the College "of Edinburgh'" (Sir A. C., Q. 778), and that Salerno existed as an exclusively medical university. It was quite admitted that although the examinations in the professional subjects were up to or even

purpose by drawing attention to weak places in some Examinations and to good points which may well be copied, in others. Moreover, the reports of the Inspectors, with the comments by the Examination Committee of the Council, which are sent to the Bodies whose examinations are visited, are always respectfully and carefully considered. In many cases the Bodies are glad to adopt recommendations made by the Inspectors, but in others the Bodies are satisfied that their methods are satisfactory, and do not accept the suggestions. In such cases it is the custom to send a written report to the Council explaining the reasons for disagreeing with the recommendations. The practice of the Examining Bodies, especially in the different divisions of the kingdom, varies considerably, so that unless any recommendation received the general support of the Bodies or of the Profession as a whole, as was the case when the curriculum was extended from four to five years, no individual Body could be compelled to adopt it. The General Medical Council also compiles a list of Medical Students, who have passed the requisite Preliminary Examination in general education, and have commenced professional study. This is not done under any statutory power, but is acquiesced in by most of the Examining Bodies as a convenient record of the commencement of the student's curriculum. The Qualifying Bodies can determine for themselves what standard and range of Preliminary Examination they will exact of their students, what Examinations they will recognise in lieu of their own, and the Institutions at which they may commence professional study. It has been found convenient, however, for many years, to leave it to the General Medical Council to determine the Examinations which should be accepted as sufficient for entrance to the profession, and it has been customary for most of the Qualifying Bodies to insist on the registration of students by the Council. The University of London and the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges in England do not require such registration. The Conjoint Board formerly required its students to register, but ceased to do so when the Council attached certain conditions to the registration which, in the opinion of the Royal Colleges, were outside its province. In the case of the University, too, there are students who cannot register if they wish to, because the Council insists on Latin as a compulsory subject, whilst the University allows a student to matriculate without passing in Latin.

surpassed the standard set at many of the Universities in the United Kingdom to which London students were apt to resort in order to obtain a degree, it would be desirable to impose a more severe test of general and literary culture, and possibly also some addition to the examination in the preliminary scientific subjects, a point which had been raised in the discussions that had taken place in the College of Physicians (*vide* Part I., pp. 129, 130, 156). When it was suggested by the Commissioners that if the petition of the Royal Colleges in London were granted, the like institutions in Edinburgh and Dublin would seek for corresponding powers, it was answered that in those cities the Universities conferred degrees on such "reasonable terms" as did not make it requisite for the Royal Colleges to supplement the Universities in the matter of granting degrees, as it was maintained was the case in London.

The evidence of Sir Henry Pitman showed the interesting fact that the proposal on the part of the Royal Colleges to obtain degree-granting powers, at least in respect to those examined by the College of Physicians, had arisen so long ago as 1834, and was put forward by Sir Henry Halford the President and other Fellows of the College in the course of evidence given by them before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Medical Education, that is before the incorporation of the University of London, which it was hoped would remedy the grievance experienced by the London medical student then—the same as it is to-day. An altogether novel argument adduced by this witness in support of the claim of the Royal Colleges was to this effect. Before 1858 no one, he pointed out, could practise medicine in London, or within seven miles of London, unless he held his qualification from the Royal College of Physicians of London, and no University degree, not even that of the London University, conferred the right to do so. It was necessary for the graduates of Universities, certainly those of Cambridge, to pass two examinations, the one for the degree of M.B., the other for a licence to practise, though that even did not allow the holder to practise in London and seven miles round. By the Medical Act of 1858, however, the College surrendered its rights in this respect and the degree in medicine of a British University became of itself a licence to practise anywhere within Her Majesty's dominions.* "Now as the Act of Parliament gave the "Universities the power to license as well as the power to grant "the title (degree) it did seem but fair and just to the Colleges "that they who had the entire licensing power beforehand (but

† See Appendix III.

" not a degree-giving power) should have as an equivalent for " what they surrendered the degree-giving power added to their " licensing power."

In respect to the relation of the Colleges to the two other possible courses, should their petition not be granted, viz., a modification of the existing University, or the establishment of a second University as proposed by the promoters of the Albert Charter, there were some slight differences of opinion among the witnesses, due in great measure to differences in familiarity with the exact working of the University of London. It was urged, however, by all that neither alternative was as desirable, or would so well meet what was required, nor indeed so feasible as the endowment of the Royal Colleges with degree-giving powers, and needless to say no reference was made to the weighty arguments against this course previously set forth (*vide* Part I., pp. 142–153). It was pointed out that the existing University held itself in great measure apart from the actual question at issue, that in the past it had undoubtedly benefited and raised medical education considerably by the standard it had maintained, but that at the present it was really exerting a detrimental effect, since from the difficulty there was in obtaining a degree on reasonably accessible terms—from the character of the examinations, especially in the earlier subjects, the comparative infrequency with which they were held, and the consequent prolongation of the period of study—the London students were tempted to go elsewhere, thereby losing the pre-eminent advantages offered by the clinical material in the metropolis, and by the fact of overcrowding other places enjoyed very restricted opportunities of practical instruction. The extremely high character of the University examinations was fully admitted and their excellence as means of mental training, but it was contended that they encouraged theoretical rather than practical study, and laid undue stress on the scientific subjects which were ancillary to rather than immediately concerned with the work of a practising medical man, and it was incidentally indicated that such a course favoured " cramming " on the part of the student. Moreover, it was agreed that the University in its present course was fulfilling a useful and even necessary function, and it would be undesirable to disturb the existing conditions in the endeavour to meet different requirements. On the question of a possible association of the Royal Colleges with either the existing University or with a new one by representation on the governing body or otherwise, only uncertain opinions could be given, inasmuch as there was no definite proposition to this effect before the witnesses, and so much would depend on the details of such connection. Sir Andrew Clark, however, after frankly admitting that were the University to grant degrees on terms that were not

out of the reach of the ordinary student, there then would be no occasion for the scheme he was advocating, added that as the University had shown no inclination, but very much the reverse, to adopt such a course, he would regard not unfavourably the foundation of another University in London for which he thought there was room. Any plan, however, to give to the Colleges an academical status in a new University, he would only consider under conditions in which the complete autonomy of the Colleges was maintained, and speaking for himself he should regard the holding of the licence of the College of Physicians and the membership of the College of Surgeons as a necessary condition for the granting of the degree in Medicine and Surgery by the proposed University. Mr. Savory expressed on the part of the surgeons a stronger objection to forming part of any University, inasmuch as from their successful conduct for many years of the examinations and superintendence of medical education they had gained a position that was assured, whilst to give this up for an uncertain position in some new body did not recommend itself, although if their independence were untouched they might not object to it. And further, if the proposal were that the present examinations of the Colleges should be retained as qualifications for a pass degree, and the present examinations of the University of London were accepted as qualifications for an honours degree, he thought the College of Surgeons would be prepared to entertain it. In view of subsequent proposals bearing on this subject, the suggestion of Mr. Savory as to the University of London granting a pass degree in association with the Royal Colleges is of exceeding interest as being, so far as the present writer is aware, the first publicly made proposition to this effect. In respect, however, to accepting the position assigned to the Royal Colleges in the Albert scheme, Mr. Savory said he "could "speak very strongly for his own College. If it were a question "between losing the power altogether of granting degrees or of "being united with King's and University Colleges in such pro-"ceeding, they would rather lose the power of giving degrees." Sir Henry Pitman also expressed a strong objection to the Royal Colleges being included in the scheme for the Albert University in the manner proposed. He referred to the representation of each of the Royal Colleges on the Governing Body or Council, which was to be the same as for each of the Chartered Colleges, viz., three elected persons in each case, an arrangement that was manifestly improper, since the latter were teaching bodies of but comparatively short existence, whilst the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons were examining bodies with such important functions as the control of the education of those who were trained for the qualifications which they grant, the laying down the course of studies, the determination

of the examinations, the appointment of examiners, and "in short "the sole direction and control of medical education for many "centuries." To occupy the position proposed could only be by sacrificing a great deal of their individuality and of their present powers, inasmuch as among the functions of the aforesaid Council was the laying down of the curriculum in the several faculties. It was only fair to say that the question of an association with University and King's Colleges as proposed in the Albert scheme had never been before the Royal Colleges, but there was little reason to doubt that the witnesses on their behalf correctly represented what would have been then the views of the Fellows had it come up for consideration by them.

On a survey of the whole evidence it is clear that whilst the witnesses for the Colleges advocated as strongly as possible the formation of the Senate of Physicians and Surgeons, the general trend of the Commissioners' questions was to elicit how far these bodies might be expected to fall in with either a reconstituted University of London or the foundation of a second University complete in all faculties, and whilst no approval of the latter suggestion was expressed, it was admitted that under certain conditions, either the making of the diplomas a recessary preliminary to obtaining the University degree, or the suggestion of Mr. Savory's that Colleges and University should combine in granting a pass degree, the proposal might perhaps be entertained. Mr. Bryant, in the course of his evidence, referring to the number of medical schools in London, gave it as his opinion that competition in teaching improved the standard, as competition in giving degrees tended to lower it. This statement no doubt contained a good deal of truth, though no doubt in many cases "the necessity of keeping "up the character of the degrees given is a sufficiently practical "motive against giving them too easily." The liability to underbid with a view to pecuniary advantage cannot, however, be wholly denied, and is one of the results of the want of State endowment. The argument, however, in the mouth of its user, was somewhat adverse to the claim he was supporting of establishing a one-faculty University admittedly at a lower level than the existing one.

Although the proposals of the Royal Colleges excited considerable opposition on the part of several of the Universities and most of the Medical Corporations of the United Kingdom (see Part I., pp. 251–253), these bodies were generally content to furnish the Commission with statements of their objections (see Appendix to Report of Commission, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19), which in the case of the Corporations resolved themselves into requests that should the petition of the London Royal Colleges be granted, then like privileges should be extended to them—a demand that, it will be

remembered, had been met by Sir Andrew Clark in his evidence by pointing out that the Universities in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin conferred degrees on such reasonable terms as to do away with the need for the Medical Corporations of those cities being provided with degree-granting powers. At the same time, these institutions objected that if the suggestion made in respect to the Albert Charter that the diploma of the Royal Colleges in London should be a necessary preliminary to obtaining a degree in Medicine in the proposed new University, this would be an infringement of the rights and injurious to the interests of the Corporations in the other divisions of the kingdom; and that if the suggestion were given effect to, then the diplomates of these Corporations should be placed in a like position to those of the London Colleges. The Society of Apothecaries of London, however, supplemented a letter addressed to the Commissioners from the Master of the Society by oral evidence given by Mr. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S., a member of their court and their representative on the General Medical Council. The mistaken exclusion of the Society from the conjoint scheme constituted by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons had given them an independent position which naturally they were not slow to take advantage of, pointing out that should the proposals of the Colleges be acceded to by the Commission the Society would be prejudicially affected, inasmuch as the qualification to practise granted by them was precisely on a par with that of the Royal Colleges in combination, and that therefore any privileges accorded to the Royal Colleges should equally be accorded to the Society (Part I., p. 253). Mr. Carter, in the course of his evidence, gave some interesting details in regard to the status of the apothecary, pointing out that so far as this country was concerned, the apothecary is the first person of whom we hear, subsequent to the differentiation of the medical profession from that of the clergy, and that definite records exist of the appointment of apothecaries to several of the Plantagenet monarchs at least 200 years prior to the establishment of the Royal College of Physicians. When, moreover, this body was incorporated in 1518, it seems to have been continually at issue with the apothecaries, endeavouring more or less to suppress them and to interfere with their privileges. In 1615 the apothecaries obtained their charter from King James and thus became a "Society." The conflict between these bodies as to the right of members of the Society to practise medicine was finally decided in 1704 in an appeal from the Queen's Bench to the House of Lords, when the duty of apothecaries was declared to be not only the dispensing of medicines, but also the ordering of them for the treatment of disease. Early in the nineteenth century, when the needs of the public for a class of general practitioners, as contrasted with physicians and

surgeons, became considerable, and the College of Physicians declined to undertake the responsibility of their education and licensing, the Society of Apothecaries obtained the necessary powers by an Act of Parliament passed in 1815, and from that time until the passing of the Act of 1858 all the general practitioners in England were Licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries. The Society left to the College of Surgeons the supervision of the surgical education and attainments of practitioners, and they took upon themselves the supervision of the medical side of their attainments. Hence the double qualification of the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society was that commonly taken by general practitioners all over the country. In 1858, for the first time, the degrees of the Scottish and Irish licensing bodies enabled men to practise legally in England, and then numbers of students took a degree at one or other of the Universities in these parts of the Kingdom after an examination of about the same calibre as that of the Society of Apothecaries, which degree entitled the holder to style himself Doctor, being an M.D., and at the same time to practise in England, and consequently the number of those taking the L.S.A. underwent a decline.

The fact that the Society of Apothecaries alone among the qualifying bodies in England admitted women to their examinations was also urged as a ground that the privilege of granting the letters of M.D. if allowed to the Royal Colleges should also be permitted to them.

In reply to a remark made by Sir Andrew Clark in the course of his evidence, Mr. Carter put in a written statement showing the exact position of the Apothecaries Society in respect to the carrying on of a trade in drugs as follows:—"The Society of Apothecaries "is and always has been an association of medical practitioners, as "much so as either of the two Royal Colleges; but in 1623 some "members of the Society combined to form a dispensary under "inspection, for the sake of obtaining for their own use only pure "and honest drugs. Half a century later a subscription among "members added a laboratory for the supply of chemicals used by "themselves in their own practices. The credit of their preparations caused others to apply to these gentlemen for leave to "purchase of them; and this leave, at first refused, was ultimately "conceded a few years before the date of the establishment of the "Dispensary at the Physicians' College. A drug trade was thus "commenced, not by the Society of Apothecaries, but by some of "its members at its hall, and their subscriptions and profits were "their own private concern, paid to and taken from what they "termed 'general stock.' In the early part of the reign of Queen "Anne, much difficulty having been found in procuring pure drugs

" for the British Navy, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High " Admiral, persuaded the Society to undertake the supply. They " then opened a separate commercial establishment under the title " of the 'Navy Stock,' in which it was optional with any member " to take shares. After a time these two stocks were joined as a " common interest, and became what is now known as the 'United " Stock of the Society of Apothecaries.' It is a distinct commer- " cial enterprise carried on, not by the Society, but by members " of the Society, at its hall and under its sanction. It has its own " separate officers and committees, by whom, not by the Master and " Wardens of the Society, its accounts are audited and its affairs " controlled."

The position of women training for the medical profession was further emphasised by a communication from Mrs. E. Garrett Anderson, M.D., Dean of the School of Medicine for Women (Appendix No. 12), from which it appeared that the University of London and the Royal University of Ireland were the only two Universities in the United Kingdom that admitted women to degrees, and that these being practically honours degrees were not within the reach of ordinary students who might yet prove to be very good practitioners of medicine. " If, therefore, a charter were granted " giving power to confer another London M.D. degree which would " be closed to women, such a charter would place women at still " further disadvantage as compared with men . . . The con- " tention of the Executive Council of the London School of Medicine " for women therefore is that the possibility of obtaining an M.D. " degree of a less stringent character than those at present open to " women is of precisely as much importance for women as for " men, and every argument brought forward for the granting of " such a degree to the male medical students in London applies " with equal force to the female students."

On the other hand, it may be mentioned that the Royal Commission received from the Metropolitan Branch of the British Medical Association a letter (Appendix No. 15) urging that the petition of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to obtain University powers should be granted, and setting out the well-known oft-repeated reasons for their contention. It is of some interest to note that in the opinion of some members of the branch it was desirable that the Society of Apothecaries should be associated with the Royal Colleges in this matter.

The Evidence for the University of London.

The fifth and greater part of the sixth day were occupied by witnesses on behalf of the University of London, both for the Senate

and for Convocation, Lord Justice Fry, Sir James Paget (the Vice-Chancellor), Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury) the Member for the University in Parliament, Lord Herschell, and Mr. Arthur Milman (the Registrar) appearing for the former; Dr. Frederick Wood, LL.D. (the Chairman), Mr. (now Sir) Philip Magnus, and Dr. (now Sir) William Job Collins, M.D., representing the views of Convocation; whilst Mr. James Anstie, Q.C., whose valuable services and thorough knowledge of the subject have been fully acknowledged in the previous Part of this account, might be said to have testified for both sections of the University as a member of the Senate and an active worker in Convocation, although it was for the latter that he was specially appointed. The nature of the evidence to be tendered to the Royal Commission had been the subject of conference between a sub-committee of Convocation and Lord Herschell, Lord Justice Fry and Dr. Quain representing the Senate. (Minutes of Convocation, 1888–89, page 85.)

To Lord Justice Fry fell the duty of opening the case for the University, and his previous position as Vice-President of University College and chairman of one of the Committees of Convocation appointed to draw up a scheme for the reform of the University, and as virtually the framer of the Scheme (Part I., page 85), and also as being a member of the Senate and a graduate of the University, rendered him pre-eminently fit to assist the Commission in arriving at a decision.

The evidence of this witness was first of all directed towards giving a general account of the constitution of the University, of its Senate and Convocation, its examinational system, and how examiners were selected and the various syllabuses drawn up. Though prepared to claim full credit for the beneficial influence exerted generally upon education throughout the country, even in the other universities, by the curriculum imposed by the University of London, in which some knowledge of science was for the first time required, and the English language and its development were treated as fit subjects for academical examination, the Lord Justice frankly admitted that improvement in several directions was required. He pointed out the desirability of arranging for closer and more definite means of communication between the Senate and the professors and examiners, such as would be effected by the formation of Boards of Studies, and did not hesitate to say that if they were more closely *en rapport* with teachers they would be in a better position to ascertain their wishes and to attend to their complaints. The fact, as urged by some of the previous witnesses, that there was no *locus standi* for the making of representations to the Senate was recognised, and he looked upon this as an evil which he hoped to see remedied, and he was very desirous that the Commission should

understand he was far from representing that the curriculum and mode of examination in the University might not be open to improvement.

On the constitution of the Senate and the criticism that had been made that it consisted rather of educational amateurs than of professional or professorial elements, the witness dwelt at some length, pointing out that as a matter of fact the members of the Senate were almost entirely men highly distinguished in their several departments of knowledge, though not perhaps actually engaged in teaching, and he maintained that a body of this character, assisted by professional and professorial advice, was more safely to be entrusted with the development of some system for the co-ordinating of higher education in London than a purely professorial body belonging to two colleges (Q. 944 and 1011). He was of opinion that such a body as the existing Senate was "less likely to be "influenced by any of those feelings and views which very often "affect particular bodies of men temporarily." His experience of life led him to the conclusion "that persons who are experts in a "particular thing are not always the best persons to determine "broad and wide questions which concern the art with which they "are particularly conversant. I think that a Senate simply "consisting of professors is not so likely to develop upon wide "principles and general views the higher education of London, "as a body of men of a more miscellaneous character, of probably "wide acquaintance with the world, and yet not entirely ignorant "of educational matters, especially if assisted by the counsels of "a body of professional teachers." In illustration of his views the witness referred to the desire of scientific teachers to examine in their particular views, many of them being anxious to make the doctrine of evolution the ground and basis of their examinations.* "If such a syllabus were presented to a body of purely "professional teachers I am not at all sure it would not be "adopted, but if it were presented to the University of London, "I do not think it would be adopted. The one body of men "interested in the very latest discoveries, and the very latest "views, views very often that have no great permanence; the "other body, because they are less professional or professorial "and specialist would exercise a sounder judgment as to the "line of examination." The Lord Justice proceeded to say that he looked upon it that such "facts" as were liable to be overthrown were undesirable subjects to be made the main point in examination, and quoted in support of his view Professor Virchow's

* Darwin's "Origin of Species" was published in 1858, 30 years previous to this expression of opinion.

recently translated "Freedom of Science in the State," wherein was shown the extreme danger of that class of examination, and that class of teaching, and the great harm that it did to the more solid kind of scientific teaching. Dr. Asa Gray, the distinguished botanist of America, was referred to as holding similar views, maintaining that examinations ought to proceed upon the admitted simple facts of science and not upon the last views, and said the witness, "I believe you would be exposed to that "danger if you gave the whole power over to a body of "professors" (Q. 1012, 1016, 1017).

Questioned as to the relation of the University to the two teaching colleges, University and King's, the witness affirmed that the connection was much closer in the case of the former institution, and thought that the professors of King's College had taken less interest in the University, the President of University College having always been on the Senate together with one or two of the professors, and though a former principal of King's (Canon Barry) was for a time on the Senate, he took little or no part in its proceedings. In reference to this association, Dr. Wace, in the course of his evidence (Q. 340), took exception to a clause (43) in the Senate's scheme of 1887 (Part I., page 160), wherein it was proposed that the University might receive endowments for professorships, provided they did not in any way compete or interfere with professors of University College, and he complained that in that clause no notice was taken of King's College. Lord Justice Fry's explanation of this was interesting. He said there was no intentional disrespect to King's College, but the facts were that the University College and the University of London received their charters upon the same day—26th November 1836 (Part I., page 7), and "University College "had always contended that that double grant of charters "involved in fact an agreement between the two bodies that "the one should teach and that the other should examine "and grant degrees; and so long as that was a feasible con-"tention, we thought that it would be wrong to intro-"duce any right of founding professorships which should be "a violation of that tacit agreement. Now that University "College has applied for the power of granting degrees, probably "that tacit understanding, if it ever existed, must be considered "at an end."

The witness then proceeded to sketch the history of the movement for the reconstitution of the University, commencing with the founding of the Association for promoting a teaching University for London, and the conference that took place between a Committee of Convocation and representatives of the Association (Part I.,

pages 72, 81, 82, 84); afterwards the two schemes of Convocation (Part I., pages 85 and 117); the memorandum drawn up by himself and submitted to the Senate, March 1886, which he now put in for the Commission*; the scheme of the Senate (Part I., page 160) and the open letter from Sir E. Fry to the Vice-Chancellor (Part I., page 166). Then the decision, early in 1889, of University and King's Colleges to apply for a new charter, and the resignation of eight members of the Council of the former body (Part I., page 178); the conference between the Committee of the Senate and the Special Committee of Convocation on the Senate's Scheme (Part I., page 169) when except upon three points† very general agreement was arrived at. "These three points," said the witness, "were not "entirely unimportant, and perhaps one of the most important of "them was this—that Convocation desired to have representatives "of their own mingled with the representatives of the Colleges." Continuing the record of the events came the Statement (Part I., page 213) made by the University in answer to an invitation from the Privy Council, to whom the petition of the two Colleges had been presented. This document the witness put in, observing that "the truth of one statement therein, and I believe of only one, has "been challenged. That statement is to this effect:—'If the "'petition of the Colleges be granted, a University will be con-"'stituted in which the whole power of conferring degrees will be "'in the hands of the teachers themselves.' I believe that state-"ment to be correct, because although it is quite true that the "scheme (*i.e.*, of the two Colleges) proposes to have external "examiners joined with the examiners from the Colleges, the "nomination of these external examiners is largely in the hands of "the teachers, and the whole power would ultimately rest with "them." Lastly came further discussions in the Senate, and the Chancellor was requested to apply for a Royal Commission, as it was considered such a course would be preferable to proceedings before the Privy Council. Referring to the petition of the Royal Colleges for Degree-granting powers, the Lord Justice explained that this had come before the Senate, but owing to a division of opinion it was finally decided to take no action thereon (Part I., pages 244–250).

* This document, though not printed in full in Part I., was fully drawn upon, *see* pages 187 to 191.

† The most important of these points of difference was the desire of Convocation to be represented on the Board of Studies, for the purpose, it was alleged, of representing the interests of non-collegiate students, though how they were to do so was not apparent. (*See* Q. 1041.)

Probably the most valuable part of the witness's evidence related to the several schemes of reconstitution in the preparation of at least two of which he had had so large a share. [As these schemes have already been printed *in extenso*, together with indications of how they differ from one another (Part I., pages 85–91, 116–119, 160–174), it will be unnecessary to dwell further on them.] Questioned by the chairman as to whether he was of opinion that the Convocation and Senate were so determined in their respective schemes as not to yield should the Commissioners desire to recommend certain features of either scheme, assuming the general idea of keeping the University of London as the head of the whole system, the witness replied that he felt that the authoritative opinion of a body like the Commission should be final, and he thought that there would be no inflexibility of adherence by the bodies mentioned to their particular views under certain circumstances. To the fact that much of the evidence on behalf of University and King's Colleges and the medical bodies had been expressive of the desire for obtaining a considerable influence over the examinations, Sir Edward Fry agreed that the influence of teachers would improve the working of the University, but he did not think the latter would be willing to give up the substantial independence of the examinations as had been proposed by some. Asked further as to whether the plan proposed by the Senate was not a reversion to the original idea of the University with its affiliated Colleges, the witness pointed out that although certain Colleges were affiliated to the University, their teachers never met together and never had that influence in the management of the University as was now proposed. Whether it was due in any degree to this circumstance that the method of affiliated Colleges was given up (Part I., page 8), he expressed no opinion, but he had always understood the step was taken largely by the advice of Mr. George Grote and Mr. Robert Lowe (Q. 1052). (See also on this point Dr. Wood's evidence, page 68.)

As to the proposal to establish a second University in London involving in its designation some reference to London, Sir Edward thought that the University would be extremely grieved at any name being given to a new university which should be capable of being confused with that of the existing University of London, and he equally thought that the graduates would not consent to an alteration of the name to the Imperial University, and that any such change would be a serious injury to the medical graduates especially. Apart from the question of name, he regarded the concurrence in London of two universities granting degrees as a very serious question which went to the root of the controversy. "I think," he said, "we must look forward in the future (at least I hope so) "to the extension of University education, not only in London,

" but elsewhere in the country, and I think you must take one or " other of two courses. I think you must look either to the creation " of a number of small universities, or to a federation of the " Colleges throughout the country with some central body. So " far as I can see those are the only two probable courses of the " future history of the higher education in England; and I think " it is very important to consider which of those two is the more " likely to be the better; and whether, rightly or wrongly, I have " come to the conclusion that the federal system is likely to be " the better of the two. It appears to me that there would be " great evils resulting from the competition of universities in " granting degrees. It leads to a Dutch auction in degrees"* (Q. 1059). The witness proceeded to illustrate his last assertion by reference to the greater facilities for graduation in medicine offered by some of the Scotch universities which led to the students leaving London for those places where they could obtain the degrees easily, preferring the appearance of learning and knowledge to the reality. He believed that matters were much worse in this respect in America, where the degree had come to be worth nothing, owing to the multiplicity of competing degree-granting bodies. The objection to setting up a second university in London, as proposed by the promoters of the Albert Charter, was even greater in the case of the Royal Colleges, which entirely broke down the conception of

* At that time the following Universities were in existence in the United Kingdom:—

England. Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London Universities, and Victoria University (Incorporated 1880).

Scotland. St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Universities.

Ireland. Dublin University and Royal University of Ireland.

Since then the following Universities have been founded:—

1894.	University of Wales.	
1900.	University of Birmingham.	
1903.	The Victoria University of Manchester.	These three replacing the Victoria University.
1904.	University of Liverpool - -	
	University of Leeds - - -	
1905.	University of Sheffield.	
1909.	University of Bristol.	
1909.	The National University of Ireland	These two replacing the Royal University of Ireland and Queen's College, Belfast.
	Queen's University, Belfast - -	

a University degree. The essential difference between a professional licence—as for a solicitor or a medical man—and a University degree was that the latter implies connection with a body that takes cognisance of other branches of learning, and that the graduate has gone through some general education before obtaining the degree. For the two Royal Colleges to obtain degree-granting powers would be, with a partial exception, an unheard-of thing, and open to the strongest objection. In 1883 the College of Music by some good fortune obtained the power of giving degrees in music, but so soon as this came to the knowledge of the University of London that body, in conjunction with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, protested against what had happened, and the result was that an informal undertaking was given on the part of the College of Music that the power would not be put in force without conference with the three Universities, so that no degrees in music have been granted in England by any other body than a university.

Turning again to the medical aspect of the subject, the witness, guarding himself by acknowledging an incomplete knowledge of the question, admitted that the medical degrees of the University were of an honours standard, and were higher than usually attained by men of ordinary ability and industry. So far as the scientific examinations contributed to the proportion of failures to obtain a medical degree, he considered that that was due to the inefficient science teaching in the smaller medical schools, and he was in hopes that if the scheme he was advocating was carried into effect that these bodies would be driven to combined action which would lead to increased efficiency (Q. 1068). Asked whether the fact that the Senate were equally divided as to opposing the claim of the Royal Colleges for degree-granting power (Part I., page 249) did not indicate that the present system of giving degrees in medicine in London was unsatisfactory, the Lord Justice expressed the opinion that the feeling of those members of the Senate who took the view that the scheme of the Royal Colleges should not be opposed, was that the medical education of the country was year by year being injured by the drawing away of a large number of students from London, who would go where they could get a degree, even if they could not get the learning, and that that ought to be remedied at almost any cost (Q. 1077). The witness at this point read the memoranda bearing on the point, which had been prepared for the guidance of the Senate by Professor Huxley and himself (see Part I., pages 245, 246).

In respect to the assertion that the degree was obtained in certain Universities on easy terms, Sir William Thomson made an interesting suggestion. "It is necessary," he said, "that the examination, "when there is nothing but examination, shall be more severe

" than when besides the examination there is a training test, and " the important qualification of daily attendance at University " courses of lectures, University discipline, the performance of " University exercises, answering examinations daily and weekly " which we have in a teaching University. May it not be then " that the final obtaining the degree is easier in a teaching " University, and even from the beginning to the end may be " easier in a teaching University, and yet the degree may not be " less valuable?" (Q. 1088).

As to the advantages to be derived from constituting a second university out of the two Colleges, University and King's, Sir Edward Fry expressed doubt, and he said the existing colleges would not be altered as regards their teaching by calling them a university, and it was really the teaching rather than the conferring degrees that furnished, in his opinion, the great benefit derived from the Universities in Scotland; but, on being pressed, admitted that the teaching would be greatly strengthened if students and professors were to be encouraged by the dignity and honour of belonging to a university and the credit of having a University degree, always provided that it was not abused.

In the course of some questions that were asked the witness on the standard of the London University examinations, after saying that this was determined by the examiners very much by tradition being handed on from one to another, the chairman inquired whether, this being so, might it not be that the traditions and opinions of the two medical Colleges led to the conclusion that the tradition of the University was too exclusive, and if the traditions of the University of Edinburgh and Glasgow led to the same result, and if in addition the teaching in London was better than anywhere else, was there not a *primâ facie* reason for supposing that the London University had been going on a higher standard for a pass degree than it should have done? And to this the witness was bound to admit that, whether called honours degrees or not, the examinations were at such a high level as to exclude a great many men of ordinary ability and industry, and that he thought "something ought to be done." Rather than give power to grant degrees to the Royal Colleges, he would prefer that everyone on the register should be permitted to write "M.D." after his name. He saw great difficulties in modifying the present M.D. examinations of the University in the way of lessening their stringency, and he would be sorry to see the granting of degrees taken away from the University entirely. They were thus placed in a difficulty that their very excellence had created. As a mode of meeting the situation he put forward the idea that the existing University should be allowed to call itself the University of London

and Westminster (or Middlesex), and that whilst those students who passed the examinations as at present should be styled M.D. Lond., "a second independent degree, one not of so high a standard, "more on the level of the Oxford and Cambridge degrees, "accepting as part of its requirements the passing of the exami- "nations of the Conjoint Board, and then on passing a final "examination imposed by the University—having previously "matriculated—should receive the degree M.D. of Westminster "(or Middlesex)." Such a plan he conceived might meet all that was required. He felt the great difficulty in the position of the University was that they were desiring two things, viz., to grant degrees in medicine only to honours men, and not to allow any other body to grant degrees, and he did not think such a position could be maintained.

A further difficulty to a certain number of medical students was the Matriculation examination, and he thought the suggestion made by the chairman that the Matriculation might be adapted to the Faculty the student wished to enter was feasible.

His great objection to constituting a second university out of the two Colleges was not that it would decrease the number of candidates at the existing University; but he desired these Colleges to be represented on the Boards of Studies, and Faculties of the University reformed according to the scheme he had submitted. He wanted the help and assistance of the Colleges for the University.

After some conversation on the subject of the representation of the Inns of Court and of the Council of Legal Education on the Senate, the witness retired.

The evidence of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Paget, bore, as might be supposed, almost entirely on the medical aspect of the subject. After expressing his full concurrence with what Lord Justice Fry had said in respect to the changes proposed to be effected in the University so as to bring it into closer relations with the general body of teachers, for he quite agreed that this was desirable, he took care to state that for many years no changes had been made in the syllabus or plan for any examination without the direct or indirect concurrence of past or present examiners and teachers, and the Senate had never, within his recollection, initiated any considerable change without such conference. He was sure the Senate would not attempt to do so, though many of the members were fully competent to decide on what would be best among different opinions that might be expressed. Sir James then proceeded to deal with what he considered were the difficulties that hindered students from taking the medical degrees of the University of London. The first was the Matriculation examination,

which was admittedly more severe than the other examinations which admitted to registration as a medical student. Yet, at the same time, the total number of students who passed this examination had doubled every 12 years without any increase in the proportion rejected, and of the total number of medical students registered as entering the profession in the previous year (1887), no fewer than 201 had taken the Matriculation of the London University as against 325 who passed the examination of the College of Preceptors, which the majority of the students took. An even greater difficulty connected with this examination was that so many students entered on their professsional studies in ignorance of the necessity of passing it should they desire to obtain a degree, and, indeed, were very uninformed as to the nature of diplomas and degrees and the differences between the University and the Royal Colleges, or the Apothecaries Society. Then, when they had proceeded a certain distance with their work, they were unwilling to go back and take the Matriculation. The witness showed, in answering objections that had been raised, that there was no greater number of subjects of examination at the Matriculation than at the other recognised entrance examinations; that the proportion of candidates rejected by the University was not greater than that at the other examinations, showing, so far as was possible, that the Matriculation was not so excessively severe as was often represented; and that there was no evidence to show that "cramming" was more resorted to for the Matriculation than for any other examination of the kind.

Concerning the examinations subsequent to the Matriculation, the Preliminary Scientific and also the First M.B. examinations were, without doubt, considerably harder than corresponding examinations elsewhere, but the final M.B. examination was very little, if at all, more difficult than the final examinations of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges. The witness referred to the fact that very many individuals stopped at the M.B. degree, and did not proceed to the Doctorate, and although the Bachelor of Medicine was entitled to practise, he could not legally call himself "doctor," although many by courtesy were so styled, and, continued Sir James, "if it were thought reasonable that the title of 'doctor' "might reasonably be borne, or at least legally assumed, though "not assigned to those who are Bachelors of Medicine, I think "that a great part of the difficulty would be overcome" (Q. 1148).

The Vice-Chancellor was quite of opinion that the character of the degree of Doctor of Medicine should be maintained as a mark of a higher qualification, but unfortunately this was not always the case, since the degree was conferred by some Universities on a standard considerably below that of the Royal Colleges. He

thought "it would be very useful if the arrangements of the "University of London could be such that they could grant a "a degree giving the right to the title of Doctor of Medicine, if at "the same time that title could be clearly and definitely distin- "guished from the degree of Doctor of Medicine which they give "at present, and so that it should not be understood as in any "real sense an equivalent But, at the same time, a "university should give a degree which should indicate that the "holder is in possession of a very much higher degree of knowledge "than such as would show that he is safe for the whole practice "of his profession. It should be in fact a degree with honours, "and should indicate that the person holding it is not only fit for "the proper practice of his profession, but fit to be a teacher or "physician at a great hospital, and to take the highest positions "possible in his profession. And that is what I believe the "University of London has accomplished, and what I hope it will "always do." Provided the distinction was thoroughly well marked, he saw no objection to a degree of a pass standard being established, otherwise the present holders of the degree, who might be said to have "a vested interest in the value of the name they bear," would be seriously injured. Lord Selborne looked upon that as an argument of a sentimental kind that would appear to stand in the way of the power of adaptation to circumstances of all universities.

Sir James Paget was quite distinct that the arrangements of the University of London should be so adjusted as to meet the difficulty rather than that another university or degree-granting body should be established in the metropolis (Q. 1172), and he explained his having given his casting vote at the meeting of the Senate when those present were equally divided on the question of opposing the scheme of the Royal Colleges on the ground that the examinations of the Conjoint Board were of as high a standard as that for many University degrees, and he thought the easiest way was to consider whether by some means the diploma of the two Colleges might give the right to those who hold them to be called "doctor." He justified this against the charge that such a course would be an invasion of the rights of universities by contending that the general professional education for the medical profession was so extensive and thorough, and such a good mental discipline, that it was quite equivalent to the general cultivation of a university, and in this view he was strongly in agreement with Professor Huxley. To a suggestion of the chairman that the diplomates of the Royal Colleges might be admitted to an *ad eundem* degree of the University, the Vice-Chancellor agreed that it might be considered, though it would be setting aside the method

of graduation hitherto required by the University with the several stages of examination which seemed, in the opinion of the Senate, to ensure a higher amount of study than that demanded by the Colleges. A lengthy discussion took place between the Commissioners and the witness as to the advantages or disadvantages of students being examined by their own teachers, to which Sir James was very strongly opposed.

Sir John Lubbock, who followed, added but little to the evidence of the two previous witnesses. He referred to his own efforts when Vice-Chancellor to bring the various Colleges into closer association with the University, but was met with the difficulty that there were something like 200 different bodies that sent up students for examination. He also demurred to the often-made statement that the University of London was a purely examining body and placed no importance on regular instruction in a teaching institution, since many of the graduates had studied in some college. The claim that the proposed new University would be a teaching University he considered was weakened by the suggestion to admit medical schools into the University, since they do not give general University training in the ordinary sense of the term, and if they were admitted where was the line to be drawn, and where would be the practical difference from the consitution of the present University. Moreover, until quite lately both University and King's Colleges were largely represented in the Senate of the University, which was what was so strongly desired. Further, the conferring of degrees on those who had undergone the regular course of instruction in an efficient teaching institution, which was the special ground for proposing to establish a second University, was exactly what the existing University did, though it did not confine its degrees to such students. The dissatisfaction that had been expressed with the University on the grounds of its imperfect commercial education was really not so, since he himself had moved the resolutions at the Associated Chamber of Commerce, and they were directed against the want of sufficient training in science and modern languages, to which the University had always attached great importance. In addition to the objections already urged against the proposal of the Royal Colleges, he thought that it would be extremely difficult for the medical schools to adapt their teaching to both institutions giving degrees. He would be very glad if the two chartered Colleges were affiliated to the University, with representatives on the governing body.

The evidence given by Dr. Frederick John Wood, Chairman of Convocation, referred almost entirely to the circumstances attending the foundation of the University, upon which he could speak with personal knowledge, having been one of the first graduates in 1840;

he was for 37 years on the Council of University College, and a member of the Senate of the University since 1856, having been one of the first two graduates placed thereon (Sir W. Gull, M.D., having been the other). Upon one point he made an admission of interest in respect to the opening of the degrees to all comers: "As first founded the two Colleges affiliated were University and "King's, but there was a power to affiliate other institutions. That "was done from time to time, and then, I am afraid I must say, "rather designedly (at least, all the graduates so believed it), "certain steps were taken so largely to multiply the number of "affiliated institutions, that at last the guarantee of a man's having "had a liberal education that was obtained by a certificate of his "having passed through certain of these institutions was so small "as to be practically worthless. The result was that a resolution "was proposed and carried to throw the University open." (*See* Part I., pages 7–9.)

He thought, so far as he could judge, that Convocation would not object to closer relations being established between the University and the Colleges, but that there was a very general feeling against the creating of further universities. He also said he was aware that it was the view of many graduates "that while there is a good deal that they would like to see accomplished in the "way of improving the position of the University, and bringing "the teachers and governing men of the colleges into much closer "relation with the University, a great many men thought it might "very well be effected by the present University, without obtaining "any new Charter at all; that by means of regulations and bye-"laws of its own it might very well do it" (Q. 1251).

What might be termed the official evidence for the University was given by the Registrar, Mr. Arthur Milman, M.A., who explained the practice and procedure of the Senate in respect to various matters, more particularly those which had been unfavourably criticised by some of the previous witnesses. In regard to the manner in which the programmes and syllabuses were drawn up, and the communications entered into between the University and the examiners, whilst admitting that they might be more formal and systematic, he stated that there had been a great deal more communication than had been generally supposed, and quoted a series of instances in which, previous to any important step being taken or considerable change effected, care had been taken to obtain the opinion of the examiners, both present and past, or the representatives of selected colleges, including King's and University, or of the medical schools, and that although the examiners were not definitely invited to make suggestions, as a matter of fact they did so from time to time, and in this way certain alterations had been

made on their initiative. The special objection raised by Professor Lankester that the examiners had to examine candidates on syllabuses of which they, the examiners, had no previous knowledge, and over which they had no control, the Registrar met by observing that the programme in Zoology was revised in 1881 upon a scheme suggested by the two examiners, of whom Professor Lankester was one.

The witness described how the examinations were settled by two committees of the Senate, of about 18 members each, one for arts and science and laws and one for medicine, and that the usual attendance at such Committees was about six besides the Vice-Chancellor; that he himself was always present, and that, no doubt, the Committee looked to him for assistance and information, but that he had no voice except permissively.

Further, in regard to the examinations, the witness pointed out that the examiners must examine upon the syllabuses which were put into their hands, and that the examination papers were controlled by the Committee of the Senate, and in order to preserve as far as possible a uniform standard care was taken not to appoint the two examiners in a subject at the same time, so that the new one had an experienced colleague at his side. All the examination papers at the higher pass examinations were sent to members of the Committee, who went carefully through them, and the attention of the examiner was drawn to any question that was not contained in the syllabus, or that was too difficult for the particular examination.

On the conclusions that were to be drawn from the statistics of the various examinations he uttered a word of warning, pointing out especially the proportion of those who entered from recognised places of education as compared with those who appeared in the lists as having studied privately. He believed that a very large number of the latter group had obtained their education in part at least from College courses, but for various reasons which he gave they failed to state this (Q. 1282, 1283). Chief among these exceptional cases would be those persons who, later in life than the ordinary students, wished to obtain a degree, but who could not from the tie of their occupations—such as schoolmasters—attend systematic collegiate instructions. The same reasons applied to many women, who were taking degrees at the University in considerable numbers.

Proceeding to comment on certain of the evidence that had been laid before the Commission, Mr. Milman said that so far as he understood the new scheme advocated by Sir George Young there would not be more teaching under that scheme than there was then. "University and King's and the other colleges would " go on teaching as at present, but they would create between

" them and with a certain external element a new examining " body to confer degrees on students who had gone through " particular courses." But whether this would, as alleged, increase the numbers studying at these Colleges and improve the education given at those institutions, was a matter of opinion. As to whether the examinations for the medical degrees at the University were too difficult for medical requirements he would hesitate to say, "but until recently these questions have been generally considered " at the University rather from the academical than from a pro- " fessional point of view . . . and there is a great deal of " difference of opinion in the Senate as to whether we should or " should not have a more accessible degree to meet professional " rather than University requirements" (Q. 1292, 1293).

Mr. Milman went at some length into the question of affiliated colleges, and the reason for the system breaking down in connection with the existing University, the chief one being that there was no security as to what the teaching in the Colleges was, and very little security that a candidate who presented a certificate from a country college was really entitled to it, except, perhaps, in the most perfunctory way by attending one course of lectures.* The witness agreed with the chairman that it should be possible for the University to impose such regulations as would ensure sufficient attendance on the collegiate instruction, and that this actually occurred in respect to the medical schools. But there remained the question whether University examinations should be confined to students coming from colleges, and so excluding "large numbers of " meritorious candidates who prepare themselves for examination " as they can." Questioned by the chairman and Sir Wm. Thomson as to whether it might not be possible to arrange fair and equal examinations for both collegiate and non-collegiate students, the witness thought a programme might be prepared that would be fair to everybody, if the course were adopted after full consideration by the principal colleges and accepted by the Senate. As to making some difference in the examinations for those who had gone through certain colleges and those who had not, the Registrar felt much hesitation in expressing an opinion, but in any case he looked upon it as essential that the degree should represent as it were one value (Q. 1311).

The examinations of the University at present were so arranged as to be equally fair to candidates from every part of the world, and this was its essential principle, and it would be inconsistent with this principle to adapt the examination in any degree to one or more Colleges that might be affiliated to the University. At the

* See Appendix IV.

same time witness could imagine "that in the interests of education "a scheme might be devised that would be fair to all, while at the "same time it gave a preponderance to the Colleges close at hand, "and in the scheme that was provisionally adopted by the Senate "that was provided for. Whilst it was not prepared to exclude "other principal Colleges from affiliating themselves, and having "a voice in electing the Faculties, Boards of Studies, and so forth, "it was still felt that from their propinquity and from the dis-"tinction of their teachers in the natural order of things those "Colleges near at hand would really get a preponderating voice" (Q. 1335).

Among other points to which the Registrar drew the attention of the Commission was the fact that the scholarships and prizes awarded by the University were only given to those candidates under a certain age, showing that the system was aimed at young men and lads *in statu pupillari.*

He dwelt on the difficulties in London owing to its size of getting any considerable attendance of men engaged in their own affairs, at committees for dealing with the details of a University—that of the existing Senate of 38 members, the average attendance when any large question was up for consideration was 18 to 20, but a much smaller number ordinarily met.

Lastly, the witness suggested to the Commission whether, assuming it were desirable to create a teaching University, the mechanism and constitution of the existing one, with certain modifications, would not meet all the reasonable requirements of the Colleges. The establishment of a second University in London, even supposing the name did not include the term "London," would lead to great confusion, whilst to allow the new University to carry the name "London" in any way would be a great injustice to the present graduates, since their degrees were granted only on examination, which was not the case with all the degrees at Oxford and Cambridge. But he would not think of putting this question of name as being of first importance; the view of the Senate, in which he concurred, being that in the interests of education in London it would be far better and quite within the region of possibilty to have but one University with a good deal of reorganisation and modification of the existing constitution (Q. 1358).

Lord Herschell addressed himself especially to the proposal to establish a teaching University in London. The claim of University and King's College to effect this he regarded as being based on three propositions. First, the advantage of a systematic educational training in addition to the proof of the acquirement of a certain amount of knowledge tested by examination, to which he entirely

assented. Second, that if the two Colleges were incorporated as a university, with power to grant degrees, a larger number of students would have the advantage of that systematic teaching; this he ventured to doubt, and for the following reasons. Prior to 1857 no one could present himself for examination at the University without producing certificates of having passed through a course of instruction at one of the affiliated colleges; when in the following year the necessity for these certificates was done away with, he was not aware that any decrease in the number of students occurred at University and King's Colleges, and he could see no ground for believing that if the power of granting degrees were conferred on their Colleges that any more students would attend lectures there, always assuming that the degrees which they granted were not more easily attainable than the present degrees of the University of London, and provided that the cost of education at these institutions was not considerably lowered. Various circumstances had occurred in recent years that had naturally tended to diminish the number of students in these colleges. Among others was the throwing open of the older Universities, irrespective of religious belief, and their greater prestige had attracted students who would otherwise have come to London. A great reduction in the fees and an increase in the value of the prizes offered might lead to a large accession of students, but he was sure that amalgamating these two Colleges into a university, and giving them power to grant degrees, would not do it. It was also said that if the proposals of the Colleges were carried out it would attract endowment, and so make them more attractive, as had happened with other municipalities. But the witness asked if there were a municipal life in London? None had been shown hitherto.

The third advantage claimed for the scheme was improvement in the status of the professors. But this he believed depended rather on their individual reputations, and he did not think the status of Augustus de Morgan or William Sharpey would have been higher if University College had possessed a degree-granting power. On the other hand, Lord Herschell thought that there were distinct disadvantages that would follow from the plan proposed. "If it did not have the desired result of itself attracting students, "there would be great danger of it having the undesirable result "of lowering the standard of the degree from the desire to attract "students." There would also be in his opinion considerable mischief to be apprehended from a complete separation of the great examining body in London from the teaching bodies. His desire was to see them drawn more closely together than they were, and this he thought could be done by the formation of Boards of Studies upon which the teaching bodies would be

represented, so that the examinations could be brought more into harmony with the teaching. Respecting the Scheme of the Royal Colleges, he strongly felt that there was a grievance, and his impression was that the M.D. degree of the London University was of a higher standard than it was reasonable to expect an average man to pass. "It is in truth an honours examination, and I "entertain doubts whether it is right that the Doctor's degree "should only be conferred upon those who are in a position to "pass an honours examination." Nevertheless, he thought that the grievance might be removed by some change less extensive than that of creating a University of a single Faculty and granting to it the power of conferring degrees. He thought the simplest way was to retain the existing M.D. examination at its present standard as an honours degree and to have a new standard for the ordinary M.D. degree which would be as high as one could reasonably require under ordinary circumstances (Q. 1899). Asked whether he would be averse to the incorporation of University and King's Colleges with the University under any new scheme that might seem to combine the advantages of teaching and examination, the witness replied that it depended so much on the nature of the scheme, but he desired to see a closer association, and he was not impressed by the alleged difficulty of such association, because the University of London examined so much outside of London Colleges. He thought the influence of the two Colleges, acting through the Board of Studies upon the curriculum and examinations, would be in the direction, and to the benefit of all the bodies who sent up their students for the University degrees. And provided that the two Colleges had not too large a voice in the management and direction of the University, he did not think what might be called the country connection of the University would necessarily influence the relations of the University to any reconstitution which would make it a teaching as well as an examining body. Should such a teaching University be established he thought it would favour the development of a Faculty of Law and improve the condition of legal education, which was not perfectly satisfactory.

Rather than object, the witness would promote a plan whereby the University of London might be so modified as to make it a teaching University as well as an examining body, provided the modifications were consistent with the continuance of the valuable work it did, and without limiting its sphere of operations as to examining persons who had not passed through the discipline of a particular school. Nor did he think there was any insuperable objection to a teaching University properly constituted examining external students, provided the governing body of such a University were not too exclusively connected with the teachers. He

objected to the establishment of two Universities in London as leading to confusion and difficulty and fraught with disadvantage to both bodies.

The evidence on behalf of the Convocation of the University was submitted in the first place by Sir Philip Magnus, who commenced by explaining the constitution and powers of that body, its mode of procedure, its annual meetings, and the composition and functions of its annual committee, by which the effective work of Convocation was carried out and embodied in reports which were laid before the general body. Sir Philip then proceeded to lay before the Commissioners such information as would furnish an answer to the question that had been raised, "whether Convocation would be likely to "receive favourably any well-considered Scheme for fusing into "one body the teachers of London who are engaged in giving "University education, for granting to the examiners and teachers "a voice in the government of the University, and for making "the University, by associating it more intimately than it has "been at present associated with the teaching bodies, into "what we are disposed to regard would be a real teaching "University?"

This information consisted of a statement of the proceedings in Convocation, commencing with the resolutions moved by Dr. Pye-Smith and Mr. Anstie in November 1877, inviting the Senate "to "consider by what means the association of the University with "the affiliated Colleges might be strengthened and generally how "the promotion of sound learning and liberal education might be "more efficiently maintained." This has previously been set forth with due completeness in Part I. of this Account, pages 19–27. The witness mentioned that "some members of Convocation were inclined "to think that if the recommendations in the Report of the Annual "Committee to Convocation for 1878 had been adopted by the "Senate all the legitimate requirements of University and King's "Colleges would have been granted, and that the necessity for the "inquiry then proceeding might possibly have been obviated." (Q. 1393.) He referred to the Education Conference held in connection with the Health Exhibition in 1884 (Part I., pages 66, 67), and the establishment of the Association for promoting a Teaching University in London in the same year (Part I., page 63).

In pursuance of his plan of showing that Convocation had been for many years desirous of giving effect to many of the objects which the Association for promoting a Teaching University for London had in view, Sir Philip Magnus described in detail the action of Convocation by the appointment of a special committee of forty members (Part I., page 81); the preparation of the first Scheme (Lord Justice

Fry's) (Part I., p. 85), which the witness insisted was not rejected by Convocation, but was simply referred back for further consideration (Part I., p. 107); the appointment of another committee of twenty-five (Part I., p. 113) and the drafting of a second Scheme (Part I., p. 117). [A perusal of the account given in Part I. will show that though Sir Philip Magnus was strictly correct in his account, yet nevertheless, to all intents and purposes, Lord Justice Fry's Scheme was rejected by Convocation, and the second Scheme which replaced it differed in essential particulars.] As the virtual framer of this second Scheme the witness was able to explain its provisions to the Commission, and this he did, finally pointing out that as this Scheme was adopted by Convocation (Part I., p. 120), it was therefore the only scheme to which any part of the University had really given its assent. At the same time Sir Philip was careful to explain that Convocation did not feel itself pledged to every detail of the Scheme, but adopted it only as a basis of conference with the Senate, and were quite prepared, therefore, to accept such modifications as would not be inconsistent with the general views which it had expressed. In this way the witness showed that all the actions and resolutions of Convocation had uniformly supported the view that the University of London should be so reconstituted as to enable it to take into its fold the teaching colleges, and to give to the representatives of these bodies a very important share in the government of the University and a very considerable influence in the settling the programmes of examination. So completely did Convocation adopt this view that many members of that body "considered that there was something misleading in the cry and " agitation that was being made for a teaching University for " London. They believed that we already possessed in the teaching " bodies of London, and in the central examining body, what might " be regarded as a teaching University, provided that the necessary " organisation was completed by which the teaching bodies should " be more closely associated than they had hitherto been with the " examining body. It seemed to many of us," continued Sir Philip Magnus, " that what was being asked for was really not so much " a teaching University as degree-conferring colleges, and it was " this claim that was disapproved of by Convocation."

In the course of his replies to questions put by the Commissioners to elucidate the scheme adopted by Convocation, the witness asserted that there existed in London a University which, through its Colleges, teaches, and that what it was wanted to avoid was that teaching bodies shall as teaching bodies have the power of conferring degrees upon their own students, because if that came about it would not be to University and King's Colleges alone that these powers would be granted, but likewise to each of

the medical schools in London, and also to the science schools at South Kensington. [As regards the medical schools, the writer, who was in a position to know, has no hesitation in asserting that such a claim as here suggested was not only never made, but would never have been proposed or approved by the medical authorities, whether the schools, the Royal Colleges, or the General Medical Council, and the suggestion indicates the straits to which the opponents of the Albert scheme were driven to furnish arguments against the proposal.]

To the question whether the carrying out of Convocation's scheme would not necessarily entail a different kind of degree from that granted by the University of London, the witness declined to enter, though he admitted it would be quite possible. He thought an exaggerated idea prevailed as to the severity of the London University examinations, and was not prepared to admit that when a University Degree depended solely on examinations, without consideration being given for a three-year collegiate training, that such examinations should of necessity be more severe than when the training was taken into account; but he ventured the opinion that an examination held by a professor for members of his own class would be more difficult for other than his own students than the examinations of the University.

Referring to the injustice which certain witnesses had alleged might follow to existing graduates of the University if any modifications were made which admitted to the same degree persons who might not have passed through so difficult an examination, the Chairman inquired if the fact that Convocation had adopted a scheme which would entail some modification of the examinations did not show that Convocation was not alarmed at the prospect of any injustice being inflicted on them. This the witness declined to answer categorically, and remarked that it applied rather to medical degrees, the difficulty of which Convocation generally desired should not be diminished.

The evidence of the next witness, Mr. J. Anstie, Q.C., B.A., was first of all directed to emphasise the important share which Convocation had taken in initiating reforms in the University which were afterwards adopted by the Senate. He instanced particularly the Matriculation examination, the conditions imposed for Degrees in Arts and especially in Laws, in Science, and the preliminary scientific examination for Degrees in medicine, all of which had been the subject of consideration by committees of Convocation, whose recommendations thereon had subsequently been given effect to by the Senate. Degrees in music, the admission of women to degrees, and other advances, owed their origin to Convocation. That Convocation was so far in advance of the

Senate in these matters the witness explained as being due to the large number of teachers in Convocation, and the fact of their standing in much closer relation to teachers than the body of the Senate did. What he understood was the opinion of Convocation on this point was that "teachers ought to have a weighty influence "in directing the course of study, and the mode of conducting "examinations, but that they ought not, as a body, to have the "final decision on these matters, or the power of determining "the results of examinations." (Q. 1432.)

The grounds upon which this view was entertained are worth quoting in full as constituting an authoritative statement that might well be contrasted with the claims of the advocates of a purely professorial University: "Firstly, it is impossible without the "advice of teachers to determine what level can, under the ordinary "conditions of education, be attained by the candidate, or provided "for by the teacher, and what may therefore reasonably be "required by the examining body; secondly, without the advice "of teachers, it is impossible to form a sound judgment on the "question how the curriculum should be adjusted from time to "time, or, indeed, at any time, or what are the limits within which "it is desirable to give it a uniform direction in any branch of educa-"tion; and thirdly, as to the mode of conducting the examination, "the experience of those who are accustomed to conduct examina-"tions should be consulted, and, when possible, deferred to. But, "upon the other hand, the teachers should not, in relation to the "degree, have the final decision of any of these matters, on the "ground that a high level is only maintained with difficulty; that "teachers, like any other professional body, are subject to a "natural tendency to decay and relaxation in their efforts; that "different modes of examining, as of teaching, prevail in different "institutions and even in the same institution among different "teachers; and that the alternative being that either each insti-"tution, or even each teacher should give his own diploma, or "that some common standard and method should be adopted; and "this would be best regulated by an impartial and independent "tribunal. And generally, in dealing with educational questions "on which differences of opinion and of practice do and must "necessarily arise, a body closely connected with teachers, and "acting with their advice, but not in dependence upon them, will "act with more equity among the different bodies of teachers, "with more regard to the general ends of education, less under "the influence of temporary and casual impulses, and generally on "broader, and therefore on steadier and more useful lines, than a "body composed of teachers or of those whose interests are identified "with teachers. Lastly, in determining the results of examinations,

" the authority of an independent body affords the best security, " first, for maintaining the level of examinations, and secondly, " for impartiality in the award."

Concerning the objects put forward by the Association for Promoting a teaching University for London, Mr. Anstie stated that Convocation accepted them, and considered they could be given effect to by the Scheme Sir Philip Magnus had described: "If it " were desired that there should be two tests of merit and attain- " ment, the one collegiate, the other that of an independent " examination, there was nothing to prevent these two being " indicated by apt descriptions. But if it were desired to harmonise " those tests, we are then brought to the real question how they " can be best harmonised so as, on the one hand, not to disorganise " the college teaching, and, on the other hand, to preserve the " standard of attainment. That is the problem which Convocation " has endeavoured to solve in the manner pointed out."

Contrary to the opinion expressed by most of the previous witnesses, Mr. Anstie was strongly of opinion that the establishment of a second University in London on the lines proposed by University and King's Colleges would be the ruination of the existing University. The suggestion that the London University should continue to give exceptionally high degrees side by side with a new University granting ordinary degrees was impossible, since no University could or ought to be restricted to granting degrees of inferior standard, and, indeed, such a position was not sought. "The consequence would be that this second University, with all " the material resources, educational apparatus, and teaching power " of the Metropolis, would necessarily absorb the best candidates, " and would thus reduce the other institution to insignificance " and uselessness."

The witness agreed with Sir P. Magnus in thinking that the London degree was not regarded by its holders quite in the same way in which it had been represented in an exaggerated form before the Commission. He accepted it that the medical degree stood higher than all the others, and he saw no difficulty if it became necessary "for the University to alter its standard to some " extent to indicate the possession of the old degree by some " appropriate sign." (Q. 1433.) The object of the University had been to make its degrees real degrees, but not unattainable or extremely difficult to attain. Nor did he see any difficulty in combining collegiate and non-collegiate degrees, and he threw out as a suggestion that for the "intermediate examination" for the degree, the College test might be allowed wholly or partially to operate instead of the University test, the point being that in a college it is desired to have examinations suited peculiarly to the

kind of instruction that is given there; the final and ultimate test being imposed by an unimpeachable and independent authority.

Mr. William Job Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., was the next witness specially charged to amplify the medical evidence by referring to the recommendations of Convocation. Dr. Collins drew special attention to the steps taken by Convocation as represented by the Report of its Annual Committee for 1885, to render the Preliminary Scientific examination for the degree of M.B. more accessible.* The difficulties of this examination were notorious, and had already been referred to by more than one of the witnesses who had appeared for the Senate. The witness dwelt on the distinction always drawn by Convocation between providing *facilities for* passing an examination and *facilities in* doing so, and even agreed that "every facility should be afforded to medical students "for obtaining the degree of the University without lowering the "present examination standard." This it was proposed should be effected by increasing the frequency with which the examinations were held, by allowing the examinations to be taken in parts, and by similar regulations. Dr. Collins agreed with the previous witnesses, that the severity of the University examinations had been somewhat overstated, and produced figures in support of this view, though he had to admit that the percentage of successes at the Preliminary Scientific examination was only 51 per cent. and was very often much lower than this. The scheme adopted by Convocation he regarded as meeting to a large extent, if not completely, the legitimate claims which had been urged upon the University by the medical teachers, and by giving certain facilities for passing the examinations he believed would largely increase the number of medical students who would graduate in London without necessarily lowering the standard of the degree.

In addition to the evidence that was given by witnesses on behalf of the University, reference should be made to two written communications that were printed in the Appendix to the Commissioner's Report, from Dr. Pye-Smith and from Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joshua Fitch, both members of the Senate. The important share taken by Dr. Pye Smith in the earlier attempts at reform in the University, as described in Part I. of this Account, fully justifies the inclusion here of his communication in full, as follows:—

"No. 7.

"From Dr. PYE-SMITH to Professor STOKES, M.P.

"54, Harley Street, W.,

"DEAR PROFESSOR STOKES, August 29th, 1888.

"I AVAIL myself of the intimation which you conveyed to me that the Royal Commissioners would be willing to receive

* See Appendix II.

from me in writing a statement of the views which I entertain on the subject which they have to consider and report on, and I beg leave to submit to them the following considerations:—

"Those of us who are intimately acquainted with the recent history of the University of London, with the great medical schools in London, with University College, and with the late Association for promoting a Teaching University, are watching with the utmost anxiety and hope for the result of your deliberations. For we know well how important and far-reaching will be the effects of your report on subjects of the highest public interest.

"It may appear a small matter for the existing University of London to lose its official connexion with University College, as it has with Owens College; and a small matter for the professors of University and King's Colleges to give degrees to their own students, and receive the name of a University; and a small matter to put London students of medicine on an equality with those in Scotland by granting the title of doctor to all who show a competent knowledge of their profession. But the real question before the Commission is, whether London is to have a University worthy of its importance. If it be thought discreditable that the largest and wealthiest city in the world should be alone among European capitals without a University in any proper sense of the term, this is the time when the defect must be supplied. Fifty years ago the same question arose and then it was negatived by ignorance, by carelessness, and by interested opposition. The opportunity has come again.

"To form such a University, three elements already exist, each of which appears to be essential. Any one of them alone will be weak and inadequate; any combination of two will still be unable either to absorb or to abolish the third. These necessary constituents of a real University in London, are, as is well-known: first, the existing University; secondly, the two Colleges (University and King's); and, thirdly, the medical schools and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, that is to say, the Senate and Convocation, the Faculties of Arts and Science, and the Faculties of Medicine and Science, of the proposed University. (Most of those able to judge, doubt whether at present a Faculty of Laws is possible.)

"Probably all would agree that the desirable if not essential characters of a University are—*first*, a large number of young men engaged in liberal studies at a stage beyond that of boys' schools, and an efficient body of teachers with adequate appliances for teaching; *secondly*, provision for enlarging the bounds of knowledge as well as for teaching what is already ascertained for research in addition to education; *thirdly*, a governing body, not exclusively composed of teachers, capable of representing the

University with dignity, of directing its general progress and of conferring such titles and rewards of merit as will be respected and laboured for, whether their respectability depend on antiquity and venerable associations, on magnitude and national associations, on wealthy endowments, or on the reputation of high and varied requirements impartially enforced.

"The advantage of antiquity is not one to begin with; but while some institutions remain for ages barren and obscure, others may be venerable from their very birth. The advantage of a large population belongs pre-eminently to London, and the appliances for teaching and learning in some important departments inadequate are in others more than respectable. There is, however, at present a grievous lack of resources;—endowments, such as they are, are miserably small and the prospect of increasing them remote. The present University of London depends entirely on a small and precarious Government grant; University and King's Colleges have always been struggling with pecuniary difficulties, and the only academic bodies in London which can be said to be financially prosperous are the larger and more important medical schools, which yet have no corporate existence, no endowments, and no resources but their annual earnings.

"Notwithstanding these difficulties the University of London has long ago silenced malevolence, and has won for its degrees a useful and respectable position in arts, a rapidly-increasing value in science, and indisputably the highest position in medicine. (The evidence of this statement is patent; and the value of the result to the medical profession has been attested by the most distinguished of its members, by Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull, and Sir James Paget.) The eminence attained by its graduates in two of the learned professions is well known and remarkable.

"University College, after many vicissitudes of fortune, stands to-day with its buildings enlarged to the full extent originally planned, with as good a school of letters as many universities can boast, with an excellent school of medicine, and the foremost school of science in London.

"Each one of the larger medical schools is a complete college in itself; and its students, by the number, the length of time spent in their studies, and their exclusive occupation in them, enjoy more academic advantages than are permitted by the less prolonged, less close, and less exclusive association of the students in the other faculties with the colleges they frequent.

"The necessity of combining the forces of the present University, of the medical schools, and of University and King's Colleges was felt by the Teaching University Association from the first; and our great object was to keep these several constituents of our projected

University together. In this we have not been completely successful; convocation long ago urged movement in the direction of closer union between the several constituents of the University, and lately the Senate have gone a long way in the desired direction; but the reform was delayed too long. University and King's Colleges are already, according to their wish, two 'teaching universities' (and so are the medical schools); but they desire to be 'examining universities' in addition.

"At present the claims of separate institutions are strongly and ably urged; but those of the public are perhaps in danger of being overlooked.

"If, however, the Senate and Convocation should finally refuse to alter their constitution in the direction of recently proposed reforms, they will be left a mere ghost of a university 'a Government examining board' for giving degrees to persons who have never gone through the 'regular and liberal course of education' which the University was founded to promote (Charter cap. 3) with its decisions criticised by an irresponsible debating society.

"If the two Colleges should obtain their proposed charter, they would form a small, weak, and impoverished University; always compelled to explain their distinction from the other university in London; always having to prove the particularity and the respectability of their degrees; always in hopeless competition with Oxford and Cambridge, with the Scottish Universities, and with the other medical schools, supposing that they retain their medical faculties at all, for it is quite possible that these may prefer to unite with the others in London rather than remain invidiously isolated. Moreover, they would still need the extraneous support derived from junior schools, evening classes, and the casual attention of persons who purchase one or another fragment of information, without forming any part of the academic body; while their best trained and most forward spirits would aspire to the wider and more arduous competitions, still open at Burlington Gardens, and would rather be proud of distinctions won over all comers there, than over their fellow students in the colleges.

"If the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons should obtain their proposed charter, they will constitute an anomalous University, which examines but does not teach, which gives degrees without honours, and titles without distinctions or rewards, which consists of only a single faculty, and all of whose most distinguished graduates would anxiously hide their 'Westminster' degree under that which they are proud to hold from Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, or London. If the standard of examinations is made easy, the degree will sink to that of the less considered Universities, which now attract students from the London schools; if it is made

high, it will be thought to approach the London University degree so closely that every clever and ambitious student will choose the latter.

"But, whatever may be the interest of separate schools or colleges, the public interest is surely for them to unite on equitable terms, and form a worthy University of London. The name and the thing must both be one, otherwise with three, or even two Universities in London, there will be no real University of London. Endowments will not be attracted, adequate numbers will not be secured, a national position will not be attained; everything will drag on in the present second-rate, enfeebled, depressed, and dispiriting fashion. Any one of the three constituent bodies can ruin the prospects of the rest; but such policy would be as short-sighted as unworthy, and there is every reason to believe that so soon as public recognition and increased means of usefulness are seen to be dependent on union, the adjustment of pending questions will not be difficult or prolonged, and the establishment of what will become a great University will be accomplished.

"Each of the constituent bodies deserves a better fate than some of its members would prepare for it. The present University, by pressing boldly the reforms which have been long desired and almost carried, will abdicate the miserable position of 'a graduation machine,' 'a Government board,' or 'a phantom' like the University of France, which seemed at one time likely to be forced on it, and will offer no less than it gains. University College having for many years done excellent work under discouragement and rebuke, will, as the senior college of a real University, occupy in every way a more useful and a more dignified position than that of a small Scotch or German university in London, without the national character and venerable associations which distinguish Marburg or Aberdeen. The medical teachers who, by their unaided efforts (often, as at University College, by generous pecuniary sacrifices), have established in the four or five largest schools a curriculum equal to that of any British university, will find themselves strengthened by association with one another and with the whole academic body; while their students, already as I believe the most hardworking, manly, modest, and intelligent in the three kingdoms, will gain increased opportunities of study, and of wider and more varied cultivation.

"To turn to objections: It is said that the University of London cannot limit its functions to examining students of London colleges; that its degrees are too difficult to be anything but 'honour degrees'; and that the convocation of past graduates will never allow the standard to be lowered.

"But (1) there is no need to limit the examinations to students of London colleges. Both Oxford and Cambridge have non-

collegiate graduates, and the University of Dublin allows graduation without residence.* "The high standard of excellence of the examinations is not the only reason that has hitherto limited the number of London graduates in medicine; others are the infrequency of the examinations; the want of proper preparation, owing to the fewness of candidates from all but the larger schools; and the preliminary obstacle of the matriculation, aggravated by want of mutual understanding between the senate and the teachers. All these difficulties have existed, and might all be removed if the senate were guided by boards of studies representing the teaching bodies. In fact many of them are being removed already.

"(2) It is said that University and King's Colleges desire to stand alone, and that they are strong enough to attract the other medical schools, and thus to constitute a new university. The latter result seems very doubtful, seeing that one of them has repeatedly failed to absorb one of the smallest and nearest of the hospital schools. But if it could be done, and the true University of London be placed in Gower Street, or its seat divided, as at Sparta and Brentford, between Gower Street and the Strand, while the medical faculty were composed of the 11 London schools in close union with the new University, it would still be necessary for the existing University to be abolished, or at least deprived of a meaningless name and a useless building, and turned into a department of the Civil Service Commission. But this is what no probable force can effect. The present University of London would be almost as difficult to get rid of as Westminster Hospital or King's College itself. How much better to reform it and put it to good uses.

"(3) It is said that the medical colleges, and the schools they represent, insist on a degree for the average London students. But the grievance (a very real one) will not be done away by giving to a certain number only a dubious degree which will always be marked as *not* the London M.D. It is necessary to give the title of doctor to *all* who shall pass the conjoint examination, and even, if we are to be fair, to all who have already passed it.† "In no case could a large majority of students take their

* "The medical degrees of the Scottish Universities are given after only a short term of residence, and that oddly enough is assigned not to the earlier part of the students' curriculum when Edinburgh at least can offer as good if not better instruction than that of any London school, but in the latter part, when its clinical resources are notoriously inadequate."

† "The present proposal is that only a certain number who pass a good entrance examination in Arts, and a final and additional professional examination should be admitted to the degree. This would not satisfy the real want, while in the event of the proposed 'Westminster University' joining the proposed 'Albert University' it would only serve to prevent the degrees of the united body from attaining too great brilliance."

degree unless it were brought down to the level of degrees which are no distinction. A considerable number must (like a considerable minority of the students of Edinburgh) be content with a license to practice, and that is already given in a most respectable form by the diploma of the conjoint colleges. Whether that diploma should carry the title of 'Doctor' or no is a comparatively small matter. It probably will, in any case, as a matter of courtesy, but the title means so little that many of our best practitioners prefer the diploma which is well known and appreciated in the profession to the pretence of an academic title which only impresses the ignorant. It would be well for all registered practitioners to have a recognised right to use the title of doctor, if they pleased, by whatever portal they have entered the profession.

"The hope is of seeing a real and worthy University of London giving degrees that are an honour, conspicuous, dignified, and independent, as befits the chief seat of learning of this vast and wealthy city; closely united with all the best academic institutions already existing; welcoming all creeds and all classes to serious, regular, and continuous studies. This hope is once more capable of becoming realised if the necessary elements of the proposed University can be kept together. If more than one University is permitted to exist in London, all such hopes must be indefinitely postponed.

"The legitimate claims of University and King's Colleges may be met by giving them their due position and influence in the councils of the University.

"The needs of the Medical Schools of London would be best supplied by bringing them into closer union with each other and with a central academic body.

"The necessary reformation of the existing University would be best carried out by more close and constant intercourse with its teaching bodies. Except in the altered conditions which the secession of Owen's College, and the greatly increased facilities for study in almost every large provincial town have brought about, it would, while still admitting non-resident and non-collegiate candidates to its degrees, find its chief usefulness in guiding the higher education in London, and in conferring, as well as receiving benefits by close association with the important Colleges and Medical Schools, which need for their proper development, above all things, union.

"I am, &c.

"P. H. PYE-SMITH."

The communication from Mr. Fitch, Her Majesty's Inspector of Training Colleges, was of considerable length, and in great part historical in character. It contained, moreover, a detailed criticism

of the proposed scheme of an "Albert University," and of the evidence submitted in support thereof, as well as of the Petition of the Royal Colleges, the essential feature of which he compared to a demand that the Inns of Court should confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on every person qualified to be called to the Bar, or that every one who passed the Bishops' examination, and was admitted to Holy Orders' should become *ipso facto* a Doctor of Divinity—a very imperfect analogy. The writer concluded by an expression of full agreement with the scheme of the Senate as explained to the Commissioners by Lord Justice Fry.

As supplementing the evidence tendered for the University it will be convenient to refer to some remarks made by Dr. (afterwards Sir) Richard Quain, a member of the Senate of 20 years' standing, who, at the request of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, attended the final sitting of the Commissioners (August 4, 1885) for the purpose of furnishing some replies to what had been said by Sir Andrew Clark, who had appeared on behalf of the petition of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Quain first demurred to Sir Andrew's statement that the degree of M.D. Lond. could not be taken under from six to ten years' study, pointing out that only four years was required from the passing of the preliminary scientific examination for obtaining the M.B. degree, which was a full qualification to practise, and that those who passed the M.B. in the first division could proceed to the M.D. after one year's further study. [As a matter of fact the statement made by the President of the College of Physicians was very nearly the truth. Very few students obtained the M.D. within the time laid down by the University regulations which Dr. Quain had quoted, most spending at least one or two years more over the course of study, and this exclusive of the work for the preliminary scientific examination, which was almost always carried out after entering at a medical school; and eight years from passing the matriculation to obtaining the M.D. was the average time occupied, even by those who pursued their studies continuously.] The witness agreed that the matriculation and preliminary scientific examinations offered difficulties, not only from want of ability on the part of the students, but possibly from the number of subjects required, and still more from the inefficient instruction in these subjects even in the largest and best schools. Dr. Quain's comments on the allegation that the character and conditions of the London University examinations encouraged "cramming" were that it was found to occur in all universities and in other pursuits, and that "if it had not its value it would not exist so universally." The assertion of Sir Andrew Clark that "the whole tendency and trend of the medical "examinations of the University of London is towards scientific

" information at the expense of true practical knowledge " was said to be a grave mistake. The whole four years' course, after the preliminary scientific examination, was practical. Only five courses of lectures were required, more or less optional, from a list of subjects enumerated by the University. Dr. Quain had no high opinion of lectures, and the question of their value opened up that of "academic training," which it was said would be found so important in the "Teaching University." "In such an institution the student must attend the lectures, good or bad." The witness would regret that students should be compelled to attend special lectures, he would prefer that they should go up, as was the case in the University of London, "to show the knowledge they had " acquired with very little reference to where they had gained it." Dr. Quain expressed considerable doubt whether there would be any greater control in a city like London over the morals of the students in such colleges as University and King's than there was then or than there was in such places as the Newcastle Infirmary, Durham, or Glasgow. "These Colleges," he continued, " will be no more of a 'teaching university' than they may be " now if they think fit to combine for the purpose. They desire " to become a 'graduating university,' and to attract students by " the premium of a degree." And if their students are better taught than those who have not followed academic courses the professors should not be afraid to let their students compete with others less favoured. He was thoroughly of opinion that the University did better by having a well-constituted Senate to control the examinations and examiners rather than allowing the examiners to control the Senate. And he further went on to assert the competence of the Senate to select examiners, which had been called in question.

The witness was submitted to a somewhat severe cross-examination by several members of the Commission, upon the method followed by the University in determining the results of the examinations by the examiners, as had been described by Mr. Milman, especially as to the power that could be exercised by a single examiner in rejecting a candidate though he might have satisfied all the others.

Going on to criticise the statement of Sir Andrew Clark that the University of London "has failed in doing more than educate " a very few men who have proved themselves capable of answering " very hard questions in medicine," Dr. Quain showed that during the previous seven years the University of London had conferred the degree of M.D. on 175 persons, whilst in the same period the three other English universities had granted the degree to only 126. Further, out of 304 Fellows elected by the Royal College of

Physicians for their great merits within the previous 20 years, one third were graduates of the University of London, and bringing the question nearer home, of 21 of Sir Andrew's colleagues at the London Hospital, who held degrees, 11 had obtained them from the University of London. The witness also handed in a table showing the number of degrees (M.B. and M.D.) granted by the various universities in the United Kingdom during the years 1881 to 1887 (see Appendix to Report 39), of which the totals may be here quoted—

	M.B.	M.D.
Oxford - - - - -	59	18
Cambridge - - - -	217	42
Durham - - - -	244	126
London - - - -	335	175
Edinburgh - - - -	1,323	304
Aberdeen - - - -	393	160
Glasgow - - - -	600	127
St. Andrews - - - -	6	66
Trinity College, Dublin - -	303	21

The Royal University of Ireland was not founded until 1880.

Of those who had obtained the M.B. at the University of London, 33 per cent. had proceeded to the M.D., whilst only 20 per cent. of those at Edinburgh had taken the M.D.

Another ground of objection to the claim of the Royal Colleges to obtain degree-granting powers was the constituting thereby of another licensing body—there being already 19 giving among them about 70 qualifications competing some of them with each other, and in a downward direction. It was to avoid this that the General Medical Council had for long been contending. A fourth licensing body in London would be most objectionable, since the examinations would be lowered in order to attract candidates for degrees for the sake of the fees.

The Evidence of certain Metropolitan Teaching Institutions.

Next to the evidence laid before the Commission on behalf of the three principal bodies concerned, viz., the promoters of the Albert Charter, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Senate and Convocation of the University of London, there comes to be considered that which was submitted by certain of the

Teaching Institutions of the Metropolis, and first of them were—

THE LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

To the present writer permission had been given to attend the meetings of the Commission, a favour of which he had regularly availed himself, and to him the Chairman expressed the opinion that, as the interests of the London Medical Schools appeared to be practically identical, it would suffice if one witness were selected by them to represent their case. This view, however, did not find favour with certain of the representatives of the schools who were accustomed to meet at the Middlesex Hospital, and it was finally arranged that Dr. Norman Moore should speak for St. Bartholomew's, Dr. F. Taylor for Guy's, Dr. Bristowe for St. Thomas's, Mr. Rivington for the London, and Dr. Allchin for Charing Cross, Middlesex, St. George's, St. Mary's, and Westminster.

It fell to the last named to commence. The witness at the outset made it clear that he was not there to advocate either of the schemes that had been laid before the Commissioners, but to point out on behalf of the medical schools the unsatisfactory condition of affairs so far as the granting of a degree in medicine was concerned, and to indicate the points that in their opinion should be kept in view in respect to any remedy the Commissioners might be pleased to recommend. He further dwelt on the importance of the question of University reform to the medical profession, and that the action of the several medical interests had done much to bring the subject to the present stage of inquiry. Feeling it to be desirable that the Commission should be fully informed as to the nature of a medical school, its relation to the hospital, and to the several examining bodies, as well as other points connected with its position and work, the witness went into some detail on these matters, referring generally to the schools other than University and King's, which had been sufficiently treated of by those who had appeared for those institutions, and more specifically to the five he was representing. He especially emphasised the fact that it was at the medical schools and the hospitals to which they were attached that not only were they educated in their profession, but at them the limits of the art and science of medicine and surgery in their various departments were extended, and that further knowledge was gained, afterwards to be put at

the disposal of the public. The minimum period of study was four years, but the majority of students took a longer time, and most teachers agreed with the remark of Mr. Savory that this period was all too short.* In order to furnish the required instruction in the three groups of subjects of the curriculum, viz., (*a*) the preliminary scientific, including chemistry, physics, and biology; (*b*) the intermediate, such as anatomy, physiology, and advanced chemistry; and (*c*) the professional subjects of medicine, surgery, gynæcology, &c. in their systematic and in their clinical aspects, it was necessary that each school to be recognised by the examining bodies should be completely equipped in all respects as regards lecturers, demonstrators, museums, laboratories, libraries, lecture rooms, &c. This necessitated a frequent and considerable expenditure in order to keep abreast of the constantly increasing demands of the teachers, due to the ever widening limits of the several branches of science that were taught. Except as regards size and number of students, all the eleven medical schools might be looked upon as identical, and even as regards those features the schools differed a good deal from time to time. Referring to a remark of Lord Justice Fry's on the more efficient teaching of the preliminary sciences at such places as University and King's Colleges as compared with the smaller medical schools, the witness, whilst admitting this to be the case, explained that if the number of students were increased and the demand for such teaching thereby became greater, even the smaller schools were in a position to meet such requirements. Such being the character of the schools, it was contended that they should be considered as colleges of one or two faculties. The exact relationship of the schools to their hospitals, it was pointed out, differed in every case. Confining his remarks to the five schools for which he was speaking there were at each of them a staff of 30 to 40 persons engaged in teaching, some devoting their whole time thereto; the total number of students attending these five schools amounted to 975; the aggregate number of beds at the five hospitals amounted to 1,367; a yearly sum of £2,152 was expended in scholarships and prizes, and a total of 58 resident appointments, house surgeons, house physicians and others were distributed amongst these institutions, such offices being indirectly paid, inasmuch as the holders were provided with board and lodging.

Turning to what the medical schools regarded as the exceedingly unsatisfactory state of the existing provisions for the degree of M.D. for London-educated students, the witness referred this first to the

* Since January 1st, 1892, the period that must elapse between passing the entrance examination in general education and the obtaining a qualification to practise may not be less than five years.

character and conditions of the London University examinations; second to the fact that after passing examinations at the conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges equal in standard to those at many of the Universities in the kingdom, the only title conferred was that of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S.; and, third, it was unsatisfactory as regarded the relations of the teaching and examining bodies. The particular value attached to a degree in medicine, other than being a licence to practise, was pointed out, and the consequent disadvantages under which London-educated medical students laboured from the all but prohibitive character of the London University examinations, were once more explained. From the modifications in those examinations, proposed and carried out by Convocation and by the Senate within recent years, a justification was to be found for the complaints which had been raised. The witness handed in certain tables showing that—

(*a*) Only 32·2 per cent. of the total practitioners in England in 1884 possessed a degree, whilst 38 per cent. of the medical men in Ireland and 70·6 of those in Scotland were University graduates.

(*b*) Of the students in English medical schools during the years 1871–5 only 12·4 obtained degrees, whilst in Ireland and Scotland the figures respectively were 33·2 and 86·9.

(*c*) In the years 1880 to 1886 inclusive the average number of students who annually passed the preliminary scientific examination at the University of London was 218, for the intermediate examination 122, for the degree of M.B. 62, and for the M.D. 31.

Such figures it was contended, in view of the large number of medical students in London, showed that the degrees of the London University were practically unattainable, and yet the education in London was sufficiently complete and "of such a standard as to "make it both reasonable and just that the students of the "metropolitan schools should expect a degree in London on such "terms as are enjoyed by the vast majority of students at other "Universities." It was this which constituted the grievance that had been admitted by all those who had previously given evidence. Reference was made to the number of students who left London to put in a period of residence at one of the northern Universities with the object of obtaining a degree, and the serious harm this inflicted by removing such students from the ample clinical advantages of London at a critical time in their period of study, and the witness fully endorsed all that Lord Justice Fry had said upon this point. As showing the importance of London for clinical study, it was pointed out that Oxford and Cambridge students came to London for that purpose, afterwards returning to their

Universities to graduate. It was emphatically stated that it was not the wish of those whom the witness represented that the desired degree for the London medical students should be granted on easy terms, nor even after such examinations as those of the Royal Colleges, it was hoped that it would be more comprehensive and at a higher level, and the idea that it was their wish to cheapen the degree, as had been alleged, was strongly repudiated. At the same time, it was their belief that a thoroughly satisfactory degree might be provided and on reasonably accessible terms, without insisting on the standard which characterised the London University examinations.

The relation of the medical schools to the examining bodies was next referred to. It was true that certain places of education were recognised by these bodies, and that some attendance at lectures was required of the students, but, speaking for himself, Dr. Allchin took a somewhat different view as to the value of lectures to that expressed by a previous witness, and he ventured to say "that any "lack of value that the attendance at lectures itself as a means "of education might then possess was largely due to the influence "of the University of London in disregarding the places where "students were taught." The connection of the medical schools with the University was most remote; of the nine medical members of the Senate only two were then engaged in teaching, and at least two had never been connected with a medical school as teachers. The association with the Royal Colleges, as outlined by Sir Andrew Clark in his evidence, was regarded by those for whom witness appeared as an exaggerated statement of the actual condition of affairs; there was nothing like the close connection that he represented. Any influence exerted on the schools by the Royal Colleges was quite indirect, and was exercised from an examination point of view and not from a teaching one, except so far as this was directed towards the examinations, and in that way they encouraged educational institutions to look to examinations as the end and object of their work. Even though the examiners were for the most part Fellows of one or other College, that gave no opportunity of representing the matter from a teaching point of view to the Colleges. To all intents and purposes the Royal Colleges no less than the University utterly disregarded the medical schools as schools and the teachers as teachers. As an illustration of this the witness stated that certain changes in the curriculum recently considered by the Senate of the University as referred to by Lord Justice Fry had never been referred in any way to either of the five schools for which he appeared.

Passing to those points which the medical schools desired should be specially kept in view in any measures that might be taken,

the witness stated that they were three: "first, that there should be "an examination for the degree reasonably attainable, both as "regards its standard and the character of its regulations; "secondly, that there should be a direct representation of the "schools as such on the governing body of any proposed university; "and, thirdly, that each of the metropolitan medical schools should "be so represented." In support of these contentions Dr. Allchin drew the attention of the Commissioners to a petition from the nine medical schools other than University and King's Colleges, which had been forwarded to the Privy Council in February 1888, and which with other like documents had been referred to the Commission (*see* Part I., p. 224, and Appendix No. 21 to the Report of the Royal Commission). These three points were dealt with at some length. In reference to the direct representation of the schools as such on the governing body of any proposed University, the witness thus expressed himself:—"We feel that such a position "very seriously affects the question of education, for by such "means only do we conceive can be ensured what we regard as "the proper position that the examination should take in the "entire curriculum, namely, that it is but a step in the process "of education, and not an end in itself, as it undoubtedly "tends to be under present circumstances. This is so much the "more the case in that no examination can possibly be a com-"plete test of a man's knowledge, and still less can it be so in "a subject that embraces so many branches, and work of so "diverse a character as that which is included in our depart-"ment of education. Some reliance, therefore, has to be placed "on the process of education itself, and in that way the examina-"tion would come to take its proper place, not to be an end "only, but to be a step in the process of education. By this "abolition, as it would be, of teaching for special examinations, "and teaching for special examiners, 'cram' would be largely "diminished. I believe it would be generally admitted that our "subjects of study are singularly open to being 'crammed,' in "that the knowledge may be put before students in a condensed "form compressed into a very brief period of time. They do "not retain it; they work it up for the purpose of examination, "and it is rapidly forgotten. The great importance of *time* "in the process of education was pointed out so well by the "Bishop of London, who showed that anything that would tend "to diminish unfairly the periods of study would necessarily "result in education by 'cram.' We believe that by associating "teachers with the governing body of any proposed University "we should very considerably diminish that risk, because the "character of the examinations would then be based upon the views

" of the teachers as well as of the so-called independent authorities; " and a knowledge of the subject itself would be kept in view " rather than the preparation for the particular examination. " When examination becomes subordinate to teaching, these two " phases of the whole proceeding would harmonise, rather than " be so much at variance, as they frequently are now. In this " way by the position the teachers would come to occupy in the " direct governing body of the University, they themselves would " be consulted in the preparation of the schedules of the different " subjects, on the range and the extent of the subjects, and also " what is of very great importance on their relative value in the " curriculum, and the time at which they may most advantageously " be taken, and not as it is now at the University of London and " elsewhere, the nature and extent of the examination being laid " down by the governing bodies who to a very great extent are " out of touch with the teaching bodies."

Referring to the claim that each of the medical schools should be directly represented on the governing body of the University which is to grant the degrees, it was pointed out that this was based on the individual completeness of the schools and the unfairness attendant upon any preference shown to any of the schools over others. They were pleased to hear the admission of Dr. Bastian, who appeared for University College, that he and his colleagues desired that the other medical schools of London should be put on a perfect equality with those of University and King's Colleges. At the same time the schools represented by the witness protested strongly against the proposal of Professor Ray Lankester, to the effect that a new University should be constructed out of University and King's Colleges, leaving the nine remaining schools out of the scheme as constituent colleges and assigning to them a position as places of clinical instruction only. Inasmuch as several of the medical schools were larger and older than those of University and King's Colleges, and all alike were complete places of higher education, and were efficient as shown by the successes of their students at the several examining bodies, such a proposal was quite unjustifiable. Whilst some of the schools were colleges (in all but name) in one faculty, others were colleges in two, of science as well as medicine, and as such were as fully entitled to representation as the chartered colleges.

Turning to the three proposals before the Commission, viz., that of the University of London, the Albert Scheme, and the petition of the Royal Colleges, Dr. Allchin proceeded to consider each in turn from the point of view of their meeting the three requirements he had urged. First, as regards the University's own scheme, premising that the position adopted by the University in the

restrictive character of its examinations was the cause of the whole of the present difficulty so far as the medical profession was concerned, the proposals now made were too vague to form an opinion on. Notwithstanding the concessions towards making the degrees in medicine more attainable that had been granted by the Senate, neither the scheme put forward by Convocation (Sir P. Magnus's) nor that which "has secured the general approval of the Senate," met what the schools regarded as one of their essential requirements, viz., individual representation on the governing body, which position was accorded in the former scheme to University and King's Colleges. Speaking as a graduate and scholar of the University, the witness thought it very doubtful whether it were possible so to alter it as to meet what was wanted without a complete revolution, and the divergence of opinion which existed between the Senate and Convocation as to how the problem should be solved showed the essential nature of the difficulty.

In respect to the proposal put forward by the Royal Colleges, where that fell short in the opinion of the schools was not in the character of the examinations, which were quite satisfactory, and which they were even willing to see increased in various directions by the addition of further preliminary scientific study and of clinical work, and even by a greater severity in the tests of general education, but it was the want of closer association between the teachers as such and these examining bodies that was felt, a want the scheme of the Royal Colleges made no provision for. This view was held quite apart from the question of these Institutions being endowed with University powers, a proposal which was strongly objected to by some of the London teachers though Fellows of one or other College. At the same time, the schools were most desirous that the Royal Colleges in any plan that the Commission might see fit to recommend, should have, so far as the medical faculty was concerned, an important or even a predominant influence.

The third proposal, viz., that of University and King's Colleges, failed to satisfy the schools, inasmuch as it did not put them all in an equal position, but gave, as the other schools conceived, an undue advantage to two, viz., University and King's Colleges.

Lastly, the medical schools felt that if by any modification of the existing University or by the establishment of a second, these requirements on the part of the schools were met, great benefit to medical education in the metropolis would follow by the organisation of the teaching which was much wanted. Further, there would be set up a bond among the schools based on education rather than on examination results. The students would benefit by becoming students of colleges of university rank, and would gain in prestige thereby, and there would be the opportunity of

developing an *esprit de corps* which was sadly lacking; whilst there would be the great advantage of keeping the students in London during their period of clinical study, in place of their going elsewhere to obtain a degree on reasonable terms.

In reply to questions arising out of the evidence he had given, the witness admitted that if it were considered that a separate representation of each of the schools on the governing body were more than could be allowed, some grouping of the schools might be arranged for this purpose. Although difficult, he did not think it impossible so to adjust the examinations of the existing University to meet what was required so far as the medical faculty was concerned. Expressing his own opinion, he did not see the objection to the teachers examining their own students in association with external examiners, and he undoubtedly thought that an examination so conducted together with evidence of the student's attendance on definite courses of instruction was a better test of the possession of knowledge than the mere answering of questions at an examination; and that an examination and course of study determined mainly by the teachers implied more than an examination which was not adapted directly to the teaching.

Dr. Mitchell Bruce, F.R.C.P., Dr. S. Coupland, F.R.C.P., Mr. Malcolm Morris, F.R.C.S., and Mr. W. H. Bennett, F.R.C.S., severally expressed their agreement on behalf of the medical schools of Charing Cross, Middlesex, St. Mary's, and St. George's respectively with the evidence given by Dr. Allchin.

Dr. Norman Moore, F.R.C.P., then proceeded to address the Commission on behalf of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and School, concerning which and its work he gave a full account, especially referring to the fact that as the Hospital was independent of public subscription, both it and its medical school occupied a somewhat different position from most of the other like institutions, its permanence being more secure, the School being actually a part of the corporation of the Hospital, which was founded in A.D. 1123, and placed on its present basis in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII., the first signs of a medical school having appeared soon after 1660. On account of its antiquity, its size, and its prestige, derived from the distinguished men who had been associated with it, and the work that had been and was being done in the Hospital and School, it was entitled to a direct representation, whatever might be done as regards other schools, on the governing body of any new university. Dr. Moore also added that "a university beginning fresh would have a considerable " addition to its interest and dignity in having so historical an " association as that of St. Bartholomew's Hospital included in " its body."

Observing that medicine was the subject most organised in London, and that of no other subject could it be said that so large a collection of distinguished teachers and authorities existed there as in medicine, and regarding the whole subject from the point of view of the advantage to learning, he thought it would be "a most useful thing to have a university in which at " its commencement medicine was given that supremacy which " divinity formerly had in older universities. It would materially " improve the status of the university to have one subject which " is so thoroughly organised given that position at the founda- " tion of the university, and he would view with satisfaction a " supremacy of the medical faculty in the governing body at the " commencement, and only at the commencement; the other facul- " ties to take their place as they developed," following, as the chairman pointed out, "the analogy of the history of universities in general."

Dr. Moore thought that in any new university no name should be adopted which would imply in the slightest degree a second position, and that the title of "University of London" would be the best, but the fact of this being already appropriated by the existing institution did not appear to him an argument in favour of modifying the present University, since he could "hardly imagine " any modification of the existing University of London would be " sufficient; nearly everything would have to be altered except the " name." Asked to suggest a title, the witness said the "University of Westminster" would be a "respectable" one, and believed they "could rise to that of University of St. Bartholomew."

Dr. Bristowe, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., who represented St. Thomas's Hospital and School, expressed on behalf of his colleagues generally, " their wish that the scheme proposed by the United Colleges of " Physicians and Surgeons should be adopted; and in the next place, " failing that, that in any University scheme that may be adopted " the hospitals (*i.e.*, schools) should have an equal share with all " other colleges in the privileges which it confers." The proportionate representation on the governing body of the University was open to consideration. [It must be remembered that Dr. Bristowe, as previously narrated, was among the most active Fellows in the College of Physicians in support of their scheme.] The witness briefly referred to some points in the progress of the movement which had led to the present situation, and mentioned his own letter to the Chancellor of the University in 1879 (see Part I., page 28) as well as the action of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association in the same direction (Part I., page 44). Subsequent to the failure to obtain any satisfaction from the University, application was made to the Royal Colleges to urge them to endeavour

to obtain University powers, and most of the London teachers in the medical schools petitioned the Colleges to this end. The witness then quoted from the pamphlet prepared by the late Dr. Wilson Fox, showing the very small proportion of medical practitioners holding English University degrees—not more than one fifth (Part I., p. 33). He dwelt particularly on the migration of London medical students to northern Universities for the purpose of obtaining a degree, and the fact that the examinations of the Royal Colleges were equal professionally to the degrees of any of the Scottish Universities, whilst he considered their higher qualifications, viz., the Fellowship, as "of higher rank and importance than those of any University in Great Britain." He advocated the scheme of the Royal Colleges on these grounds, as well as for their antiquity, large powers, influence, and prestige, and because they were more representative both of the schools and of the profession than any other bodies were or were likely to be. Though it was true that the teachers were not directly represented in the Royal Colleges, they nevertheless formed the chief part of their governing bodies, and their examiners were almost without exception teachers. The fact that the Royal Colleges were fully equipped as regards buildings, examination halls, &c. was an argument in favour of granting to them the powers sought, since any newly-constituted University would require large funds for providing the necessary accommodation. A more cogent reason in support of the witness's contention was the diminution in the number of examinations that the student would have to pass to obtain his degree and diplomas, and there was no doubt that the London students suffered from over-examination owing to the multiplicity of the licensing bodies. No less than ten examinations were required to be passed by anyone wishing to obtain the M.D., M.S.Lond., and the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. "These "multiplied examinations are a curse to the medical schools, "and, occurring at all sorts of times, they interfere with the regular "clinical and other scientific work which students have to take "part in." By the adoption of the scheme of the conjoint Colleges, their examinations would be utilised as part of the final examinations, and thereby would be a great saving in time and expense.

Although recent concessions on the part of the Senate had gone some way to meet the points raised in his letter to the Chancellor, Dr. Bristowe maintained that the Senate had "very little sympathy with the medical schools," and that most of the medical members of the Senate "have exerted very little influence over the medical functions of the University." "The chief impediments which have "stood in the way of the University becoming a real Medical "University for London are the vexatious difficulties of the "Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific examinations, and the

"extreme uncertainty of the result," and figures were given in support of this statement (Q. 1619).

The witness next referred to the paucity of examiners at the University of London, there being only two in each subject, which entails upon them excessive work and is a great tax on them. Moreover, "they have no particular interest in their work beyond the fees that they receive," whilst at other Universities the examiners "are "largely teachers who receive good salaries for their work, and with "whom it is a point of honour, and, to some extent, a labour of love, "to conduct the examinations thoroughly, even without payment; "in fact, the examinations are, I believe, simply a part of their "duty as professors. That sort of feeling certainly does not exist "at the present time amongst the examiners of the University "of London." At the Royal Colleges, on the other hand, there was a large staff of examiners in each subject, thereby rendering the labour much less onerous. Speaking as an examiner in the University of London, Dr. Bristowe, whilst considering the medical examinations "as exceedingly good, did not regard them as superior to those of other bodies," such as Edinburgh and Glasgow, or Oxford and Cambridge, or to those of the Royal Colleges.

The witness quoted at some length from his letter to the Chancellor to show what in his opinion were important causes of the failure of the University, more particularly in respect to the character of the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific examinations, the former being too wide in the range of subjects, and too extensive a knowledge of them was required from candidates. The preparation for this examination involved "an outrageously severe and altogether unremunerative mental and physical strain."* As a

* In the "Journal of Mental Science," edited by Drs. Hack Tuke and Savage, for January 1887, appeared an article criticising in detail the several papers set at the recent Matriculation examination of the London University, and pointing out that "the whole "system of competitive examinations, as understood by our Uni- "versities, is so much at variance with the true principles of "mental development that it is somewhat difficult to judge the "papers by the standard of the metaphysician." And, "when an "undue importance is given to book *knowledge* to the detriment "of mental wisdom it is not to be wondered at that the "questions of the Matriculation examination of the London "University fall below the standard we should like to see our "Universities set before them. Perhaps the temptation to extol "mere book learning and to lose sight of the aims of education, "beyond those merely of acquiring knowledge is more likely to

step towards improvement the witness would "like to see the Matricu-
"lation examination of the University of London adopted as the
"entrance examination for all the licensing bodies in London," so that any student who passed it would thereby become eligible for the subsequent examinations at any of the licensing bodies—University, Royal Colleges, or Apothecaries' Hall—"and considering that this
"is an examination, not for men of mature mind and extensive
"learning, but for boys at the very beginning of the serious business
"of life, it should be a test not so much either of breadth and of
"depth of knowledge, as of such mental training and capacity
"as give promise of fitness for a medical career, and as boys of
"equal ability have different mental aptitudes and tastes, and are
"educated in very different ways, I would suggest that consider-
"able latitude of choice should be given to candidates as regards
"the subjects they are allowed to take up."* Dr. Bristowe went on to admit that many of the concessions made recently by the Senate in respect to the Preliminary Scientific examination had removed most of the objections he had felt to this examination, and thought it would not be difficult to make a few further modifications, and he suggested that the Presidents of the two Royal Colleges should *ex-officio* be members of the Senate, on which there should also be representatives of the medical schools. And if Boards of Faculties or Boards of Studies formed by teachers from the medical schools were constituted that the University of London would truly become the medical University for London, and would meet all the legitimate demands of the profession and of the schools.

Though recommending that the power of giving degrees should be granted to the Royal Colleges, the witness admitted that he thought it would be practicable, if this were not adopted, so to modify the arrangements and constitution of the University of London as to meet the necessities of the case, but he objected to establishing a new teaching University "as it is called," for to do so would "starve the present University and rob it of all

"be experienced by the examiners of the London University than
"by any others" since academic training was not a necessity for obtaining a degree. After referring to the representations made by medical men as to the harm done to the brain by the incitement to overwork and cram which the methods of too many examiners encouraged, and the irrevocable injury inflicted on the minds of pupils even to inciting to suicide, the article concluded with the hope that "public opinion will eventually shame the folly
"of examiners who sin against light and knowledge, and that some
"check may before long be put on the present abominable system."

* See Appendix II.

" its importance, and gradually involve the failure of one of the " two or of both."* With a suggestion made by one of the Commissioners (Prof. G. Stokes) that the University should test the proficiency of the candidates in general knowledge, leaving it to the Royal Colleges to undertake the testing their proficiency in professional knowledge, the witness expressed his full concurrence, for the reason—among others—that it would diminish the number of examinations, which were far too many. He had long considered the subject, and thought it was practicable that the University should relinquish the control of its medical examinations to the two Colleges, though he had never seen any prospect of such a consummation (Q. 1628).

Dr. Frederick Taylor, F.R.C.P., on behalf of Guy's Hospital School, expressed his concurrence in the main with what Dr. Allchin had said, and put in detailed particulars concerning the institution he represented. He agreed that the London University examinations for the medical degrees were of a higher standard than the majority of the students could attain, and no doubt a great deal of the difficulty arose from the want of facilities or from the technical hindrances to obtaining the degree, as well as that numbers of the students entered on their work without having passed the Matriculation examination which they were not aware was a necessity to the obtaining the degree. But the witness said there was no doubt that the majority, even if they did pass the Matriculation, would be unable to attain the degree as then constituted, and figures were quoted in support of this statement (Q. 1646). He fully supported the view, held, he believed by most of the teachers at medical schools, that it would be a great advantage if London possessed a University which was somewhat more open to the capacity of medical students than the London University was. He endorsed all that had been said as to the pre-eminent advantages offered by London as a place for medical education and research. He agreed that it was desirable that teachers should be represented on the constitution of any University or corporation that undertook to examine for degrees, and also that teachers should be the examiners, though not necessarily to examine their own students, except in the case of written papers, where the candidates have given their numbers and not their names. His opinion with regard to attendance at classes and lectures as a substitute for examinations was "rather of a negative kind," and he was sceptical as to the advantages of lectures unless checked

* Dr. Bristowe's name appeared on the list of members of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London for December 1885.

by personal examination. Questioned as to three different plans that were proposed, Dr. Taylor confessed to some difficulty in deciding as to which was the most desirable. He agreed that an objection to the scheme of the Royal Colleges was the want of sufficient representation of teachers *quâ* teachers on the boards of those institutions. The Albert Scheme appeared to be a reasonable one except that it did not give enough representation to the medical schools, and gave an undue influence and advantage to the Medical Faculties of University and King's Colleges. But even if those defects were adjusted, he still thought there was the objection to a second University in London, which would starve the existing one, or confine it within the limits of a connection outside London. On the whole, some modification of the London University appeared t him to be the best course.

Mr. Walter Rivington, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., who appeared on behalf of the London Hospital and School, expressed a preference for a modification of the existing University as a means of meeting what was desired, but regarded this as impracticable, as the Senate were so thoroughly opposed to any alteration in their examinations. He looked upon the Matriculation and the Preliminary Scientific examinations as the great obstacles to obtaining a medical degree at the University of London, whilst the professional examinations offered no difficulty, and might be increased in severity, as they were often not sufficiently practical. He strongly objected to the Royal Colleges having the power to grant degrees, as degrees should only be conferred by Universities. If a second University were established in London, he should wish to see the Royal Colleges combined with University and King's Colleges, and that it should exercise disciplinary powers over the medical schools, which should be Colleges of the University, and should all be represented on the governing body. The examiners should be chosen from the teachers, but should not, as a rule, examine their own students.

LADIES' COLLEGES.

No oral evidence was given on behalf of these institutions, but from both Queen's College, Harley Street, and Bedford College, written communications were addressed to the Commission, which were printed in the Appendix.

That from the Rev. Canon Elwyn, M.A., Master of the Charterhouse and Principal of Queen's College, after referring to the foundation and constitution of the College (established in 1848 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1853), set forth that it comprised (i) a school for children under 14 years of age, (ii) a five years' college curriculum for girls above the age of 14, and (iii) a higher

department for students about the age of 18 years. The College did not undertake to provide the full instruction that was required for the degree examinations, but some of the lectures of the higher course were arranged with a view to the preliminary examination of the University of London in Arts. Many of the students of the College had matriculated in that University, and many high distinctions had been gained at Oxford and Cambridge. Certificates of associateship were granted, after examination, by the Council and Committee, and certificates of proficiency in single subjects were awarded. The number attending at particular lectures in the last term was 254.

The letter from Bedford College was signed by Dr. W. J. Russell, F.R.S., Chairman of the Council, and Miss Blanche Shadwell, Hon. Sec., and, as showing to what extent the institution had availed itself of the examinations of the University of London, referred to the fact that of the 152 women who had taken the B.A. degree 51 were from Bedford College; and of the 21 who had become B.Sc., 12 owed their training to it. With such a record it was hoped they had established a claim to consideration in any fresh arrangements that might be made in connection with higher education in London, and if the result of the Commissions' inquiry was to recommend the institution of a London University in the full sense of the term University—or what is called for the sake of clearness a teaching University—it would be the desire of the Council of the College to co-operate with the movement and to petition that it should be enrolled amongst the Colleges associated with the new University. The letter concluded by an expression of satisfaction that a matter of such great educational importance should be thoroughly investigated and by Commissioners of such judgment and authority.

THE BIRKBECK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION; THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, GREAT ORMOND STREET; AND THE CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE.

From these institutions also written communications were received and printed in the Appendix.

That from the first named, after giving an account of the classes held and the successes of its students at the examinations of the London University, went on to state that from "the scope and "quality of the work, the value of the instruction, and the results "attained, we venture to ask for the recognition of this Institution "in *any* scheme which may be devised for advancing University "teaching in London. We do not suggest what should be the "special character of the reform under consideration, but we claim "that the efficient and unobtrusive work carried on by this institu-

" tion for many years in the metropolis brings it within the scope " of the inquiry and gives it a claim to consideration as one of the " oldest and most successful efforts to bring higher education within " the means of the people. Whether, therefore, the contemplated " reform takes the shape of affiliation of teaching bodies with the " existing University of London, or a scheme for developing a distinct " teaching University, we ask that this institution may be recognised " as doing work in its higher classes of a distinctly University " teaching character."

The letter from the Vice-Principal of the Working Men's College set forth that the College was founded in 1854, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and was incorporated in 1874, its principal objects, as defined by the Articles of Association, being—" The Students are " for the most part working men, and the teachers are in general " members of the Universities and of the different professions, or " those who have themselves been students in the College. Its " purpose is to unite these classes together by associating them in " the common work of teaching and learning. It provides instruc- " tion at the smallest possible cost (the teaching being almost " wholly unpaid) in the subjects with which it most concerns English " citizens to be acquainted, and thus tries to place a liberal educa- " tion within the reach of working men. In this effort to bring " something having the character of University education within " reach of the artisan classes the College may claim to have been the " pioneer of a movement to which much thought and consideration " is now devoted, but which not many years ago was comparatively " neglected."

The average number of students attending the College in the previous five years was about 550. A programme of the classes, which were all held in the evening, was appended, and an account of the work done. There was a library of 5,000 volumes and arrangements made for social and athletic clubs. " The College has " aimed at reproducing, so far as the locality and different circum- " stances permit, the life and spirit of Colleges at the older " Universities . . . In forming a scheme for a London Teaching " University the following points are submitted :—

" The new University, if it is to be of advantage to the general " community, including those dependant on their daily labour, must " largely provide for the holding of classes in the evening. The " requirements of students of both sexes from the age of about 18 " and upwards, differing in their occupations and differing much " in their ability to pay tuition fees, would have to be considered. " This might be effected through some scheme for uniting by ties " that should not be too rigid, the institutions already established in " London for the higher education of adults. In such a scheme

" certain standards would be agreed upon, which should regulate the " value of the diplomas and certificates to be issued to students, " but the individual action of the united institutions would not be " superseded, and they would have a certain right of representation " on the directing body of the University."

The Principal of the College was Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. (now Lord Avebury), and the Vice-Principal, Reginald J. Mure, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

The statement on behalf of the Council of the City of London College was "respectfully submitted in the hope that the College " may be affiliated with the new University for London, or at least " that the certificates granted by its examining body may count " towards degrees granted by such University." The institution, known as the Metropolitan Evening Classes, at Crosby Hall, was founded in 1838. In 1860 these classes were transferred to Sussex Hall, Leadenhall Street, and constituted the City of London College. Recently a building had been erected for the College at a cost of £15,000 in White Street, Moorfields, affording accommodation for 4,000 students. The College had the Queen for its Patron, and among the Vice-Patrons were the Archbishop of Canterbury (President), the Bishops of London and Chichester, Lords Derby, Halsbury and Granville, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Mundella. The Rev. Prebendary Whittington, M.A., was the Principal.

EVIDENCE ON BEHALF OF THE LEGAL INTERESTS.

The Inns of Court did not respond to the invitation to tender evidence by sending representatives, but the Commission was considerably assisted in respect to the subject of legal education, and particularly in its relation to the Inns of Court, by Professor Bryce, D.C.L., LL.D., M.P., and the Right Honourable Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P. (now Lord James of Hereford), who by the special request of the Commissioners stated their views on the question.

The evidence of Professor Bryce mainly bore upon the establishment of a legal faculty in the University, which he strongly advocated not only on the purely legal side, but also in what might be called its politico-legal aspect, including therein questions that were scarcely those of pure English law, but those on the borderland of law and politics, such as international law and the general doctrine and theories of legislation, the points where legislation touched political economy, constitutional history, historical and comparative jurisprudence, and other similar subjects. Although in regard to legal education in London considerable advances had been recently made, the witness thought it possible to develop

the teaching much further than had yet been done. The advantages offered by the Council of Legal Education, which was created by and entirely dependent upon the Inns of Court, were only open to students for the bar, and not to the other branch of the legal profession, nor to outside members of the general public. In a proper legal faculty of a University he conceived that no such restriction would exist, and that the lectures would be open to whoever desired to attend them. In the constitution of such a faculty he considered it would be very desirable that the Inns of Court should take part both in their own interest as well as in that of the University, and it appeared to him that to do so would be compatible with what he understood to be historically their function, viz., to be connected with legal teaching (Q. 1695). They were bodies of great resources and had existed from ancient times with some considerable powers as to the practise of the law, including, of course, a considerable jurisdiction, and from ancient times have professed to teach law, and he agreed with the Chairman that within their recollection, previous to the establishment of the Council of Legal Education, there were forms and exercises remaining at the Inns of Court, such as formerly used to exist at Universities. The witness considered that if there were any great revival of the organised study of law upon a large scale, that it would be desirable that the Inns of Court should take part therein, but it would be necessary in any plan of the kind to keep distinct the question of teaching, and perhaps of examination also, from that of the disciplinary authority which the Inns of Court exercised, and from the power of calling to the bar (Q. 1699). So long as the Inns of Court were possessed of their present position and privileges, Mr. Bryce thought it would be very difficult to establish an efficient faculty of law in London without their co-operation. Something, no doubt, would depend on the attitude of the Incorporated Law Society, since their co-operation would furnish a considerable number of students. But, continued the witness, "supposing " neither the Incorporated Law Society nor the authorities of " the bar co-operated, then the question would reduce itself to " this, whether there was a sufficient number of persons not " intending to practise law, but who were interested in the study " of law, who would come to the lectures, or whether the lectures " could be made so good that men would come to them who " intended to study for the bar, taking them perhaps in addition " to, or in substitution for, the lectures of the Council of Legal " Education; and I am bound to say that the experience of the " Law Schools of the United States makes me believe that really " good Law Schools in London, even under no official supervision

" whatever, and unconnected with the legal profession, might have " a success if first-rate teachers were appointed. The Law Schools " in America are entirely self-supporting, subsisting on the fees " of the students; no student is required to attend them, and yet " they are very largely attended." Even after going through the University course, students preparing for the bar attend these Law Schools for several years, and should they do well there, partnerships in law firms were more easily obtained and those who have followed this course were regarded as having made a better start in entering their profession. On similar grounds to those which were represented as justifying the creation of a University in the faculty of medicine, he argued that London would offer opportunities for the creation of a great legal faculty in a University, from the concentration of the practice of law, the large number of students preparing for the practice in both its branches, and especially the great influx, within recent years, of students from India and the Colonies, provided there was a good organisation and a willing co-operation of the bodies who had the most power in the matter. The witness did not think that the legal branch of study could flourish if treated as a branch of the faculty of arts as at University College; it could not under such circumstances have its proper importance nor be organised with sufficient fulness in its several departments. From his experience at the University of Oxford, where the organisation was well considered and the staff of teachers good, the law was a progressive and successful branch of study, and they were well satisfied there with the progress made in the number of students, in the increasing interest taken in the study and teaching of law, and in the rise of standard of the legal examinations, and he believed it was the same at Cambridge. Professor Bryce added that, having paid great attention to the work of the Law Schools in America, he was of opinion that there was hardly any branch of the law that might not be studied with advantage at a University, even the more practical parts. Even the theoretical study of the law, though not in actual contact with the practical work, seemed to lead to progress in practice, and he thought that the creation of a legal faculty in a University in London would not interfere with that at either Oxford or Cambridge; there was ample room for all. At Oxford, although there were two examinations in law, only one could be said to be strictly in the legal faculty, because it gave a law degree. The other, although it was an examination in law, was one of the various avenues by which a man could obtain his Arts degree.

Referring to the endeavour made some years previously to establish a general school of law in London, in which both Lord Selborne and the witness were interested, the failure seemed

then to be due to the jealousy on the part of a considerable and influential number of men at the Bar of any system of education which might associate students from the Bar with those who were intending to be solicitors, and also to there being at the same time a suggestion started that the two branches of the profession might be fused, although that had nothing to do with the question of joint education, and ought to have no influence upon the principles on which legal education should be conducted. He thought the feeling of jealousy mentioned was much less strong than formerly, and he did not think that it would apply in anything like the same degree to the law teaching which would be given as part of a University system, and under University authority. The fact that the law lectures were delivered in the halls, and under the auspices of the Inns of Court, was, he thought, responsible for much of the feeling. The plan was more cordially supported by the solicitors than by the Bar. As for the feeling of the Bar in respect to a proposal to associate the Inns of Court with a University system of education so far as the law faculty was concerned, he did not think that there would be any great hostility, though he admitted he had not heard much discussion on the subject lately. He thought in one respect great benefit would follow from such a system, viz., an improvement in the examinations of the Incorporated Law Society, which he was of opinion "turned too much upon small points, particu- "larly points of practice, and are not sufficiently directed to "testing the acquaintance of the students with the main principles "of law." Improvement in these matters and consequent improvement in the education of solicitors would, he thought, follow from the influence of a system of University education in law, even though the control of the examinations remained in the hands of the Incorporated Law Society. He believed the lectures at the Society were good, but that there was no connexion between the teaching and the examination, the latter being conducted not by teachers but by practitioners who have had no experience in giving instruction in law and were not versed in the science of examinations. The practical knowledge of a subject does not of itself confer a knowledge of how to examine in it, and under proper safeguards teachers should have a considerable voice in the examinations. Such a plan would be a greater encouragement to men to attend lectures and would be fairer to them.

Professor Bryce stated that he did not know of any country in which the law faculty in an academical sense was not on a higher footing than it was in England. He was sure of this as regarded both Germany and the United States, in respect to France,

of which he had less personal knowledge, there was an institution which gave instruction in all those sciences which lay on the borderland between law and politics, viz., the École libre des Sciences politiques in Paris, recently founded by M. Boutmy, a distinguished writer on constitutional law and political science, who had gathered a staff of professors around him. For 10 or 15 years this had been an important factor in higher French education.

In reply to Sir William Thomson, the witness said he understood that the system obtaining in Scotland, where the general system of legal education was that both solicitors and advocates qualify in a University, worked well. There, he believed, all the legal education was given in the Universities by the law professors, whose lectures were freely open to everybody, and such an arrangement he looked upon as of the highest possible value as a preliminary to practical work for both branches of the profession, and he looked upon the high competence of the solicitors' branch of the profession in Scotland, which did more work than solicitors generally do in England, and work requiring high legal knowledge, was largely due to the fact that many of them had gone through a University law course.

Concerning the general question of the relation of teaching to examinations, he regarded an examination which was separate from teaching as much more in danger of degenerating into a cram examination than one that was connected with teaching and which had some relation to the teaching given; and that the teaching itself should be accompanied by examinations, which would be more healthy than the disconnected examinations now so common. In Oxford there was a very general feeling that examinations had been greatly overdone (Q. 1723). Asked what he thought of the London University system of giving degrees to all comers, who have or have not attended any definite course of University education, Prof. Bryce said that he had understood that it had its advantages for "students from India and the Colonies, " who desire to have some stamp put upon them which they think " will have more general currency than the degree of an Indian " or Colonial University will give them; but if we had only to " consider England itself, I should have thought it an unfortunate " arrangement, and that no examination should be open to anyone " who could not show that he had attended lectures, or had resided " in a place of instruction where regular lectures of an advanced " character were given" (Q. 1724). At the same time he should be unwilling to change a system "which might produce at any rate some distinctly good results." He admitted not having sufficiently considered whether he University of London could be so altered as to grant degrees as at present, and also grant degrees

dependent on University education, but he should have thought it might be so reconstituted, and that this would be preferable to establishing a second University in London specially for the latter purpose. The witness added that his interest in the matter related "entirely to the provision of good and abundant teaching in the "higher branches of learning and science. If this teaching be secured, "it seems to me a minor matter whether degrees are given to those "who have followed it. If first-rate teaching is provided it will "attract students, even if degrees are not given, though no doubt, "it will attract a larger number if degrees are given to those, "and those only, who have taken the teaching" (Q. 1728). Whilst he thought that the best solution of the problem was to make the University of London a thorough teaching University, if that failed of accomplishment he would desire to see another University set up to do the teaching upon the model of a Scottish or German University, so great did he consider to be the importance of having teaching in London of the many subjects that ought to be provided for, but that are not and cannot be provided by the existing institutions.

The evidence of Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., was almost entirely directed to the relation of the Inns of Court to legal education, the opportunities for which he considered to be totally insufficient as they then existed.* Speaking throughout in naturally a very guarded manner, he thought the benchers of the Inns generally were very conservative in their views, and he doubted whether they would be willing to act with bodies other than themselves. The direction in which he had looked at the matter was, "whether the

* The Council of Legal Education, established in 1852, is constituted of twenty Benchers, five from each of the Inns of Court —Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn— and is entrusted with the power and duty of superintending the education and examination of students proceeding to the Bar, for admission to which since 1872 an examination has been a compulsory condition.

In 1892 a considerable change was effected in the work of the Council. A much wider scheme of professional education was instituted which was made more practical in character. A Board of Studies was established, consisting of certain members of the Council and of the teaching staff, and a body of readers and assistant readers was appointed, as well as occasional lecturers on special subjects. Attendance on the courses of instruction, which are directed towards the examination, is not obligatory. The examination is conducted by the teachers, assisted in their duties by external examiners also appointed by the Council.

" Inns of Court, acting together as so many colleges united in " one University, could not and ought not to do a great deal more " for legal education than has hitherto been done." They were possessed of ample funds for the endowment and maintenance of a University, and he saw no reason why they should not take on themselves the burden of that education. "I presume," said Sir Henry, "that in former times the education of the Inns of Court " was much more general and extensive than that which exists " now, and I believe that historically it used to extend even to " teaching dancing. Then the readers of the Inns devoted them- " selves much more to instruction than anything that is represented " at the present times." In proceeding to indicate the methods by which improvement could be secured, the witness pointed out that so many young men intending to become barristers spend three or four years at Oxford or Cambridge before being "called" without obtaining any legal education. He was desirous of seeing a University established in which there shall be a combination of general education and legal education at the same time, and then that there should be a short and limited period during which the student should, so far as the University was concerned, exclusively devote himself to the study of the law, instead of, as at present, spending three years in general education at the University and then a period at a barrister's or conveyancer's chambers acquiring a knowledge of law. "At the present time our Inns of Court are totally insufficient in giving any education at all" (Q. 1935). A further reason for having a University where general education and legal instruction were given at the same time was to be found in the increasing number of Colonial and Indian students who came to London for the purpose of being called to the Bar. If a combined general and legal education could be provided for them in place of the few lectures now offered to them by the Council of Legal Education it would be an immense benefit. Several thousands a year were spent in providing lectures, " but beyond that I think there is very little comparative result." In support of the view he was advocating, Sir Henry said that during the previous year, when Treasurer of the Middle Temple, he had obtained the consent of his colleagues to have lectures on general subjects such as mechanics, electricity, and medical jurisprudence, and they were attended almost enthusiastically; the attendance being much greater than at the ordinary legal lectures. For the solution of the question the witness looked to the Inns of Court themselves, rather than to any alliance with outside bodies, and he based this opinion on its being the method the benchers themselves would be most likely to acquiesce in, and with the resources the Inns had at their command they could very well do it; but failing the more

immediate dealing with the subject by those bodies, then he thought they ought to accept such an alliance.

Concerning such instruction as was given by the Council of Legal Education acting for the Inns of Court, the witness said that the lectures were on many subjects, but the attendance was small, though indirectly attendance was compulsory, since the examinations turned upon the lectures, and sometimes on the lecturer, should he happen to be an examiner as well. There was nothing like a Board of Studies, the Council of Legal Education doing little else but direct the lectures and see that the examiners were appointed. There certainly had been no increase in the number attending the lectures, nor in anything like sympathy between the student and the subject of his studies, and he attributed this to an enforced attendance at the Inns "to eat dinners the sense of which no one " sees, the students do not trace any connexion between any benefit " which they receive and such attendance; they have no one " looking after their interests from a paternal point of view, or an " instructing point of view, and they regard the obligations imposed " upon them by the Inns of Court as so many obligations which they " are bound to fulfil, or perhaps, if they can, to evade, in order to " arrive at the end they wish to attain, namely, to be called to " the Bar." There was a total absence of the teacher getting hold of the minds and affections of the students, such as makes for success at the Universities, and though the Library is open to the students, there is no one to guide them, and they never speak to or are brought in personal contact with the lecturer who lectures to them. So far as he knew, the witness said, the lecturers were very competent ones, and with full knowledge of their subjects, though this did not necessarily make them good lecturers or teachers, and there was nothing of the nature of tutorial instruction.

Asked by Lord Selborne whether if a teaching University was established, with a great school of law in it, it would stimulate the Inns of Court to use their great resources more efficiently in those directions which the experience of having a University might point out, Sir Henry James replied that he could scarcely answer; the Inns of Court were very slow to move, many of the benchers wished to maintain them exclusively within themselves. Whether as a matter of competition they would be moved by the formation of outside bodies as distinguished from being in alliance with them he could scarcely say, but doubted it. They would still possess the right to call men to the Bar. Speaking for himself, he should be quite willing that the Council of Legal Education should be so related to a teaching University as to have a voice, if not power, in determining the course of legal instruction and relation of examiners, but he doubted whether the majority of the benchers of the Inns

would not feel a jealousy of stepping outside the Inns of Court themselves. He agreed with the Chairman that those benchers into whose hands most of the power gravitated were those who were not so actively engaged in practice, and with more time to spend in managing the affairs of the Inns.

"It might so happen," said the Chairman, "that it would be the "view of the Commission that, so far as the medical faculty is "concerned it would be better to give an increased influence in "the present University of London to the Medical Colleges, both "with respect to examinations and with respect to determining the "course of study on which those examinations are to take place, "by a proper representation upon the Senate or some other arrange-"ment; but the medical schools would still be the places where the "medical teaching was given. Might not an analogous system be "adopted in regard to the Inns of Court?" To this Sir Henry replied that he should be inclined to say it might be adopted with advantage, but whether the Inns of Court would agree he very much doubted (Q. 1959). It was suggested by Sir James Hannen that as the diplomas of the Royal Colleges and the medical degrees of a University conferred a qualification to practise, so might the legal degrees of a University give the right to practise law as the Inns of Court conferred the right. To this Sir Henry replied that such an arrangement would have a prejudicial effect on his profession, since the Inns have not admitted men to the Bar solely on their possessing a University degree; they inquired into what they had been doing and as to their conduct. They did not call men to the Bar unless they felt that they were fit men to be called. If these restrictions were continued, leaving the academical degree to be the qualification to practise, it would then be a question how that degree had been obtained, for if it were merely by examination in theoretical law the witness would not regard such a degree as a sufficient qualification. But if the judicial body which had a certain control over the Inns of Court were satisfied that a course of education at one of the Universities was sufficient, and that other safeguards existed against unfit persons being admitted, why should not a legal degree qualify a man to practise the law in the same way as a medical degree qualified a man to practise medicine? And to this the witness assented, but that such a plan would seriously threaten the Inns. Personally, he thought the Inns of Court the most fitting body to deal with legal education and calls to the Bar, and he would be sorry to see an outside body entrusted with the power. On the supposition that it was not part of the proposal to interfere with the Inns at all, leaving it to them to do the best they could, the question was whether there would be any objection to their co-operating with the University, and having representation on

the Senate with certain direct influence in settling the course of legal education for legal degrees, and perhaps even in contributing to nominate the examiners; the principle being to keep the academical degrees separate from the licence to practise, that is, the call to the bar. To this the witness replied that whilst in his own view certain advantages might be derived from that system, he was certain great opposition to it would be raised by the bulk of the benchers. There was a strong feeling amongst the benchers to maintain things as they have been in the past, and personally he thought this feeling had been carried too far. From some source or other he thought there ought to be a different mode of legal instruction from what then existed.

It may be here noted that Lord Herschell, who appeared as a witness on behalf of the Senate of the University of London (p. 73), in the course of his evidence, stated in reply to questions that he did not consider the existing state of legal education satisfactory, and that the faculty of law at University College was a very small one and bracketed with the faculty of arts, and considering the extent to which the study and practice of the law was brought to a focus in London, that it might be possible with good organisation to improve the legal faculty.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The evidence on behalf of this Institution was given by Mr. Benjamin Greene Lake, a solicitor, and President of the Society, who commenced by stating that the power of examining persons applying to be admitted as solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature was vested under the Solicitors Act of 1877 in the Incorporated Law Society. No one could be articled with a view to becoming a solicitor, or could become a solicitor, without obtaining from the Society a certificate of his fitness as tested by the preliminary, intermediate, and final examinations. Various examinations conducted by different Universities, including the Matriculation of the London University, were accepted in lieu of the Society's preliminary examination, exemption from which might also be granted by the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls. Details of the regulations governing the examinations were given, as well as for voluntary honours examinations which the Society established in 1880. The constitution of the examination Committee, the appointment of paid examiners, and the lectures and classes instituted by the Society to prepare clerks for the examinations, were described. Attendance at all the lectures and classes was entirely voluntary. The prospectus of the lectures, and all particulars, were to be

obtained in the Society's calendar.* The witness then proceeded to say that the Council of the Incorporated Law Society considered " that no merely theoretical training in law would qualify a person " for admission as a solicitor, and they would deprecate any " interference with the examinations of articled clerks as at present " conducted by them. They will be quite willing that the matricu- " lation examination at the proposed new University (assuming " that it is similar to that at present required by the London " University) should exempt a candidate from the necessity for " passing the Society's preliminary examination, and that a law " degree at the new University should (on the same assumption) " shorten the period of articles in the same way as a similar degree " at any of the older Universities. The Council will be very glad " to co-operate in promoting any scheme which would increase the " facilities for obtaining a sound general, as well as legal, education,

* The Incorporated Law Society—the successor of certain professional societies and of the Inns of Chancery, so far as the educational work of the latter was concerned—received in 1831 a Royal Charter which, owing to difficulties connected with the original constitution of the Society, was surrendered, and a new one granted in 1845, and this, amended by supplemental charters obtained in 1872 and 1903, provides the constitution under which the Society at present exists.

In 1903 a more complete system of instruction for the statutory examinations and for the law degrees of the London University, carried out by a staff of tutors and readers under the supervision of a Director of Studies was instituted, and it was controlled by an Education Committee consisting of certain members of the Council of the Society, and of representatives of country law societies and of students' societies. Attendance on the lectures and classes is not compulsory, but there is an annual increase in the number of students who take advantage of them. There are also several provincial law schools in connection with local law societies which are subsidised by the London Society. There is no connection between the teaching staff of these schools and the examining committee of the Council of the Society who may be aided in their work by competent persons appointed by the Council; but the examiners are not appointed from among the teachers. Previous to the Act of 1877, by which the control of the examinations was placed in the hands of the Society, the examinations were conducted by members of the Society, together with certain officers of the courts, appointed by the judges, with whom exclusively the matter rested. The formal admission of the candidate as a solicitor is still performed by a judge of the High Court.

" for those unable to reside at any of the existing Universities. They " are satisfied that a wide general training is to be encouraged as " much as possible, and are glad to find that an increasing number " of candidates for admission have previously taken a degree at " either Oxford, Cambridge, or London. The Council will give " their careful consideration to any scheme which the Commission " may formulate, and will endeavour to assist the Commissioners' " views, so far as is compatible with their obligations to articled " clerks and their branch of the legal profession, and with their " retaining control of the practical training of persons desirous of " being admitted as solicitors. If, by the Society being affiliated " as a college of a London teaching University, the system of " education established by the Council could be utilised, or if their " building could be made more available than at present for lectures " or classes, the Council would be glad to consider how far such an " arrangement might be possible. At present no scheme has been " suggested, and the Council, while desirous to give to the Commis- " sioners the fullest information in their power, reserve full liberty " of action whenever any scheme is formulated."

The Chairman, referring to the endeavour made in 1871 to found a school of law in connection with the Inns of Court and the Incorporated Law Society, which had no result, asked the witness, if the Inns of Court were favourable to such a scheme now, what would be the view of the Incorporated Law Society. To this Mr. Lake replied that, inasmuch as previous to the Act of 1877 the examinations for law were not in theory under the control of the Society, who acted as examiners only as delegates of the judges, since 1877 the Society held the control, and this made a considerable difference in the situation, so that he doubted whether a school of law would be regarded as favourably by the Society now as it was formerly.*

* More than one reference had been made in the course of the inquiry to this endeavour to found a school of law (see pages 43 and 107), and the following extract from the "Handbook of the Law Society," published by authority of the Council of that body, 1905, gives an account of the matter.

"The idea of a University, or School of Law, appeared in 1855 as a recommendation in the Report of the Commissioners on the Inns of Court and Chancery. The Council of the Law Society, in their Annual Report of June 1856, placed on record the opinion that from such a University there ought to be no exclusion of solicitors. Twelve years later, in September 1868, a paper was read at a Conference of Provincial Law Societies held at Leeds, by Mr. W. A. Jevons of Liverpool, a former member of the Council, advocating a Legal University, and the meeting passed a resolution approving

Evidence on behalf of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

Four witnesses appeared to support the views and claims of this Institution, viz., the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., the Rev. Canon Westcott, D.D., Mr. R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., and Mr. H. Keatley Moore, B.A., B.Mus., and inasmuch as their evidence was in some measure a repetition, it may conveniently be summarised collectively.

The London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded in 1876 by Mr. (afterwards Lord) Goschen, who continued to be President of the Society. The object of the Society was based on the demand there was in London for higher instruction of a University character, independent of any collegiate education. The contention was that there was a large number of young men and women, who were occupied during the day in the business of life, but who were eager for the kind of culture and education that was given at the Universities to students who spend their three years there, but who from their occupations were practically shut out of existing Universities except that of London, to which they might enter by examination, there being, however, no definite provision of teaching for that class of persons such

the foundation of such a university open to both branches of the profession. Shortly afterwards the Legal Education Association was formed under the presidency of Sir Roundell Palmer, afterwards Lord Selborne, to promote a School of Law in London, in connection with the Inns of Court, and the Law Society. Proposals were issued for a Legal University in London, with courses of study and examinations, and with power to confer degrees. The Council of the Law Society sent circulars to all its members inviting their opinions. Special general meetings of the Society were held in 1871, when resolutions were unanimously passed approving the proposals, on condition that the University should be open to all students, and that there should be no distinction between the courses of instruction and examination for barristers and solicitors, and no preponderance of either barristers or solicitors on the governing body. When the conclusions of the general meeting came before the Council, they passed a resolution approving the establishment of a School of Law, provided it were open to all persons, that Bar and solicitor students were not separated, that the continuous training of solicitors as articled clerks should be treated as indispensable, that the qualifying examinations for admission to the roll of solicitors should continue to be conducted by solicitors, and that the University examination were not made a condition precedent to admission.

"A resolution in favour of a School of Law was moved in the House of Commons by Sir Roundell Palmer in 1871, and renewed

as was provided by the Universities for their day students. The University Extension movement was an attempt to provide teaching for that class of persons, and it was started by the University of Cambridge in 1872 in response to requests received from various quarters, showing the difficulty there was in obtaining the kind of teaching such as was provided at the Universities. A scheme was in consequence framed for sending lecturers down into a town to give weekly lectures and classes extending over a period of 12 weeks followed by an examination of the work done. The London Society was started four years later to carry on the work in London which was carried on by Cambridge in the country, and was at first quite independent, though subsequently entering into relation with both Cambridge and Oxford, with the result that the three Universities appointed three members each to form a Universities Joint Board to advise the London Society. The connection of the University of London therefore was restricted to forming a third part of this joint board, which maintained a staff of lecturers, some of them Oxford men, others Cambridge men, and some London men, and a few unconnected with any University, who carried on the work upon the system of weekly lectures for 10 or 12 weeks followed by examination, at different centres throughout London and the country. Some of those who attended the lectures did so merely for intellectural recreation ; others, who

by him in 1872, when it was lost on a division by 116 votes to 103. In 1873, being then Lord Selborne, he sent a draft Bill to the Law Society. The Council objected to any separation of barristers from solicitors, but they gave a donation of £50 towards the expenses of promotion—the Bill was dropped in 1873. In 1874 the Bill for a School of Law was again introduced, and in 1875 there was an amended Bill in which many of the suggestions of the Council were adopted, but it was not proceeded with. In the same year a new Bill was brought in, with a marked difference, inasmuch as it provided that the School of Law was to be an examining body only and not undertake any teaching; but this Bill also was not proceeded with. In 1876 the School of Law Bill was again introduced, but was abandoned in consequence of the formation of the Council of Legal Education, which for the first time provided examinations and teaching for barristers

"It will thus be seen that the Law Society took a very active part in the earlier movement for a School of Law, but that, notwithstanding the powerful and strenuous efforts of Lord Selborne, that movement failed to accomplish its object."

Some explanations of the failure were offered in the evidence above referred to.

were earnest students, devoted time to study and preparation, attended the classes which followed the lectures, did the weekly exercises set by the lecturer, and took the final examination at the close of the course. Persons of various ages, even some who were elderly, attended, and graduates of London and other Universities were to be met with among the audiences. A large number of clerks, teachers, and, in certain districts, artisans, were to be found in the classes. Based on their experience, the Society believed that it would be possible to arrange a curriculum of study in such a way that a student working in the evening for a period of 6, 7, or 8 years might cover the same ground that a student during 3 years at the University could cover, doing the work quite as thoroughly, only that it would have to be done in sections instead of all at once. The opening up of an opportunity of that kind to go through a course of study which would mean a broad liberal education, with the stamp of a degree at the end of it, would be a boon to thousands of young persons in London and in the country, and would immensely stimulate the intellectual activity of the community.

A regular system of work was followed, consisting of the weekly lecture, not of a desultory character, but one of a definite course on a special subject; followed by a class of a conversational or tutorial character, with weekly paper work and final examination, conducted by the examiner who, like the lecturer, was appointed by the Universities Joint Board. In this system the examination took its proper place, viz., a subordinate one, as a mere test of the work done. It was found that when students continued from term to term the quality of their work was much improved, and it was evident that the training which they obtained by this method of work enabled them to attack any new subject with greater benefit than was the case with students who had not had that training. The University of Cambridge was so persuaded of the value of the work that it established an affiliation scheme, by which the work carried out by the Society was practically incorporated with the degree system of the University. That is to say, a student who had attended the prescribed course of work for three years at an affiliated centre was excused a year's residence if he chose to go to the University, and was also excused the first examination (the "little go"). At the centres which became affiliated to the University the number of students was largely increased, and especially of those who followed the entire course and terminal examinations. (At five centres, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Scarborough, Hull, Sunderland, and Derby, 486 students entered for the three years' course.) Although the larger number of these affiliated students could never expect to enter the University of

Cambridge, yet the privilege of being entitled to do so was a stimulus to their work. In response to demands from students in London, the Universities Joint Board prepared a scheme of study similar to that followed at Cambridge, and there were 5,662 entries for the lectures. But the difficulty, in connection with the Society's work in London, was that no privilege comparable to that granted at Cambridge was to be obtained from the University of London. Hence the desire for a teaching University being established in London which would recognise the need of providing higher instruction for the immense class of those who could only do work in the evening. It was suggested that the University itself should provide this evening teaching, as distinct from the teaching given during the day at University and King's Colleges and any other similar institutions which might be affiliated with the teaching University; and "nothing would give us greater satisfaction," said Lord Ripon (Q. 1777), "than to hand over the whole of our work to a teaching University for London."

In the course of their evidence the witnesses expressed their views as to the desirability or otherwise of establishing a second University in London, the Marquis of Ripon doubting whether the existing University, to the value of whose work he paid tribute and had no desire to see altered, could undertake teaching functions, having regard to its purely examination character. Canon Westcott, on the other hand, believed "that it would most effectively combine " its present work with the work of a teaching University; and further, " that it would be a distinct advantage that the highest educational " interests in London should be concentrated and not divided. " Viewing the question from the highest point, the interests of " education, I should wish to see the responsibility both for teaching " and for examining in the same hands. I venture to hope that " experience would show that the mode of learning is as important " as the mere acquisition of knowledge, presentable at the point " of examination. Therefore I am sanguine enough to think that " if the University of London is made a teaching University, its " new experience will lead it to revert to the original principle " of its foundation, and to recognise education under specified " conditions as an essential requirement for its degree." The witness also said he had indulged in the hope that if there were a body authorised to organise teaching, which he regarded as the first function of a University, with also the power of testing and rewarding it, it might be expected that, as in the older Universities, hostels would be raised in various convenient spots where students might reside, since history showed that the Universities were originally teaching bodies and that the colleges and hostels grew round them.

It is to be noted that neither in the course of the evidence given on behalf of the extension of University teaching, nor in the several documents put in referring to the same, was any reference made to the evening classes held at King's College. Dr. Wace at once drew attention to the omission and informed the Commission that these classes dated from 1855, and that during the last year 399 students were attending them. King's College, and possibly University College were quite capable of doing the work which the Extension Society undertook if they preserved the University recognition for their teaching which they were seeking to obtain, and there would then be no need to bring young men from Oxford and Cambridge to London, to do the work which the Professors at University and King's Colleges could do. "The capacity of these " two Colleges for doing this important evening work has been " treated somewhat injuriously by the University Extension Society" (Q. 1889).

Later in the year an interesting development of the work of the Society took place. In a letter to the Commission from Dr. Roberts, dated December 6, 1888, which was printed in the Appendix to the evidence (p. 274), it was stated that in order to bring about a more complete systematization of the work, the Council had sought to establish in some central place special courses of lectures, which, together with the courses at the different centres all over London, would give to the students an opportunity of following out a definite and systematic course of work extending over a period of years. Thanks to the courtesy of the Committee of Gresham College, the use of the hall of that ancient institution had been granted for the purpose, and at the first lecture delivered by Prof. Churton Collins, on October 15, 1888, Mr. Goschen presided, and delivered an address, in the course of which he drew attention to the fact that "Sir Thomas Gresham, three hundred " years ago, conceived the idea that it would be wise to bring " from the Universities men of learning who might lecture in the " very centre of the busy City of London. He thought it was not " enough for business men to conduct their own commercial affairs, " but that it would be wise to establish in their midst and to " encourage the formation in their midst of educational agencies " of the very highest character—agencies not simply directed to " promote the commerce of the kingdom in which he took so " prominent a part, but agencies which, to use his quaint but " eloquent language, were to be for the glory of God and the " common benefit of the Commonwealth. Sir Thomas Gresham's " object was to introduce culture in the City of London, and it " was to this end that in his will he arranged the funds and trust " by which his great educational foundation was to be carried

" out." There was a close parallelism between his views and those of the Society of which he (the speaker) was President, and there was an equally close similarity in the way in which both put their ideas in practice. Distrusting their own ability to select persons fully qualified for the vacant professorships in their gift, the Council by whom Sir Thomas Gresham's bequest was carried out requested the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to assist them in their choice, just as the Extension Society applied to the same Universities for the same purpose. In order to show that the lecturers came from the Universities and gave University teaching, the trustees of Gresham's will made it a regulation that the lecturer should wear during his lecture the University hood of his degree. They also desired to supply not merely technical instruction in law and physic, or any of the other departments of learning (divinity, astronomy, geometry, rhetoric, corresponding very much to literature at the present day, and music, were the other subjects of the lectures), but to connect practice and theory, and secure the examination of principles and the broad foundation of the various branches of knowledge. The lecturer was to lecture on matters that would be interesting to City men, but he was to go to the bottom of the matter. He was at the same time to be practical, and not to neglect theory.

"The Times" in a leading article the next day, in commenting on the curious and complete identity of aim between Sir Thomas Gresham's foundation and the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, pointed out that in three respects Gresham's foundation was remarkable, and in all three it showed a remarkable analogy with what had been so successfully accomplished in our own day. He wished that the teaching should be thorough ; that it should combine theory and practical utility ; and that it should be fostered by a connection with the Universities. Mr. Goschen's address, it went on to say, was specially directed to two groups of persons—to the Royal Commission which was investigating the question of a Teaching University for London and to the Gresham Trustees. On the one hand, it would be unreasonable that any scheme for a teaching University should be formed without taking account of the work done by the Society ; and on the other, Gresham College might well be willing, and even proud, to be the head-quarters and centre of the great, active and increasing work which the Society undertook and performed. This idea of making Gresham College the centre of the evening instruction of University character was still further developed by Professor Warr, of King's College, in a communication which he addressed to the Commissioners, and that was printed in the Appendix (p. 273). Recognising the object contemplated by Sir Thomas Gresham when he founded "the

" epitome of a University in London for the gratuitous instruction " of all who chose to come and attend the lectures," he suggested that the reform of Gresham College might be best effected by merging the present Gresham lectures in a larger system of gratuitous education, and then that the new University formed by the federation of University and King's College should take its name, together with part of its office, from the old College. The title of " Gresham University " would seem to emphasise the real union between the University and London, to enlist the interest and support of the City, and to indicate what the University should be, viz., a popular University freely open to the middle class. This was, so far as the writer is aware, the first published suggestion that the new University should be entitled " the Gresham."

The Reply of the Promoters of the Albert Charter.

The position occupied by the Petitioners for a second University in London gave them a claim to furnish an answer to any objections that might have been put forward to their scheme by any of the witnesses that appeared before the Royal Commission, and this claim was quite admitted by the Commissioners and was fully taken advantage of by those who represented University and King's Colleges. It was mainly, of course, from the University, both Senate and Convocation, that the objections came, to rebut which Mr. Rotton, Sir George Young, and Dr. Wace addressed themselves.

Mr. Rotton desired to re-state the reasons for which University and King's Colleges had petitioned for the creation of the Albert University, and pointed out that those colleges could not, "con- " sistently with the grounds on which they are proceeding, accept " any of the suggested reforms of the University of London, " either as a satisfaction of their demands or as a sufficient " provision of a University for London. As regards general scientific " education, they were the only two institutions in London that " could claim to possess the staff and appliances for giving the " highest education." It was affirmed by these two colleges that their success was hindered by their not possessing the power of granting degrees. The degrees of the London University did not connote that the student had had any systematic course of instruction, and the system promoted what was known as "preparing for examinations," otherwise "cramming." The claim of the Royal Colleges was objected to since they were not teaching bodies. The witness added that personally he was disinclined to accord them representation on the Senate of the proposed Albert University, which was proposed on the ground that they might be considered to represent the medical schools, and if those Colleges declined

the position offered, he thought it likely that some arrangement would be suggested whereby the schools would be directly represented on the Senate.

Sir George Young premising that his remarks by way of comment or correction would refer only to those statements to which exception might be taken, either because an important argument might be founded on them in opposition to the views he represented, or because they would appear to derogate from the weight of considerations that had been urged, referred:—

First, to those examples of consultation cited by Mr. Milman as having taken place between the Colleges and the University. The witness showed that most of these were only interviews between individual Professors of the Colleges and committees of the Senate, and were in no sense official conferences with the Governing Body of University College, indeed, there was a distinct reluctance to consult the Council of the College, not, he admitted, from any ill-feeling on the part of the University, but from a desire to maintain a strict impartiality in respect to the various teaching institutions. Secondly, Sir George Young referred to the standard of degrees and the character of the examinations of the University of London. It was not contended, he urged, that the case for a teaching University rested on proving that these were defective, but on different grounds. At the same time, if it were argued that the examinations of the University were so valuable a national possession that no other University should be founded lest they should run the risk of being impaired in distinction, he claimed that the value and reputation of the degrees should not be overstated. In this connection Sir George referred to a memorandum drawn up by Professor Goodwin, of University College, previously quoted from (see Part I., page 59), and also to the opinions of other teachers at the College condemnatory of the Matriculation examination, Mr. Eve, the headmaster of the school, describing it as "the most worrying examination" he had ever met with; Professor Beesly saying, "I despair of classical learning in the "College; the examination of the University of London is, in my "opinion, an imposture; that is to say, considering the men who "go in and the papers." From all this the witness considered that "the reputation these degrees have for difficulty is due to the "system, to the severance of examination from teaching rather "than to a height of standard that represents any real superiority "of attainments on the part of those who obtain degrees." From a considerable experience of appointments upon testimonials, whether educational, official, or professional, Sir George had not noticed that the possession of a London degree gave a candidate any advantage over those who were graduates of teaching Universities, but rather,

if anything, the contrary, not that the degree of the London University was undervalued, but that the further question had to be put to a graduate of London—"where was he educated?"

Upon the supposed vested interests of the London graduates in the continuance of the present system, as claimed by certain of the witnesses for the University, Sir George Young reminded the Commission that Parliament destroyed the Queen's University of Ireland for public reasons, and the vested interests of the graduates were far from being respected, indeed it might be said a very considerable injustice was done. Although the advocates of a teaching University for London wanted the name of "London" for their University, they did not desire the name for their degrees. It was not expected that the appending of a local name to the degree would become customary in the University they proposed, any more than it was the custom at Oxford or Cambridge. And although the name of London was important, and especially for the success of the University from the point of view of appealing for funds, it was not so essential that without that name the proposals for a teaching University in London would become valueless.

The next point touched upon was to show that not only were University and King's Colleges becoming more and more London institutions, but that the London University was becoming more and more an institution for the country and not for London, and statistics were put in in support of this statement; though it was pointed out that it was in the power of the Registrar of the University to give even more confirmatory figures. In the opinion of the witness the view that had been advanced by both Lord Justice Fry and Mr. Anstie in the course of their evidence that the concession of a teaching University such as was claimed would operate to the destruction of the existing University of London was "enormously exaggerated." Such withdrawal of the students of University and King's Colleges from the London University as would follow would be replaced in the course of the pursuance of the work which the University legitimately performed.

The fifth point dealt with the proposals of compromise between the University and the Colleges, as set forth in the two schemes put forward by Convocation, and the first scheme of the Senate of March 1887 with the modifications thereof adopted on June 22, 1887 (see Part I., pages 160–170). All of these concurred in offering the formation of certain committees of teachers called either Faculties or a Council of Education, and Boards of Studies to be appointed from them for the purpose of advising the Senate. There was also the representation of teachers or of teaching institutions on the Senate by means of the election of particular

members. In one scheme the Constituent Colleges were to be "in or near London," the teachers from which were to constitute the faculties; but this local limitation led to the rejection of the scheme, and this was an all-important point with the promoters of the Albert Charter who were consequently led to the conclusion that the organisation of University education in London was precluded so far as the London University was concerned. The proportion of representation of Teaching bodies and of Convocation varied in the different schemes, that accepted by Convocation (Sir Philip Magnus's) suggested an increase in the latter and decrease in the former, which was indicative of the feeling towards the proposals of the petitioners. The suggestion also to throw all the faculties into one council of education in this scheme had the serious disadvantage of putting the whole government of the University into the hands of the medical teachers, since they constituted the most numerous body of teachers in London of university rank. It was true that this was corrected in the Senate's Scheme, but it was an illustration of "how little Convocation is acquainted with the circumstances that go to make a teaching university." This same scheme of the Senate, however, though it provided for faculty representation on the governing body, excluded from it representatives of the teaching institutions and very considerably diminished the influence of teachers below what was accorded in the first scheme of Convocation. These and other features in the schemes showed, as the witness pointed out, "how very little the "real conditions of the work to be done have been taken into "consideration," and how very inadequately the proposals made really met the claims of those who were urging the foundation of a teaching university in London. For these reasons the petitioners entertained a profound conviction that no such combination as was suggested would enable the Colleges to carry out the work they contemplated, and considered that it would result if anything in a deterioration of the efficiency with which the existing work of the University would be performed, that is to say, its position of impartiality would be impaired, and the hands of the Colleges would be tied.

The next subject of comment by Sir George Young was the petition of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for degree-granting powers. He first referred to the widespread opposition the proposal had aroused from other Universities and similar Corporations throughout the United Kingdom, the University of London being the sole exception, whilst this same University was the only body that opposed the petition for the Albert Charter.

A recapitulation of the main provisions of this Charter followed, and the witness concluded by showing reasons why the medical

schools should not claim representation equivalent to that allowed to University and King's Colleges, since some at least were not complete schools of medicine, since they had arranged with the School of Science South Kensington for their students to obtain instruction there, in the subjects of the preliminary scientific examination.

The Reverend Dr. Wace next proceeded to urge certain important points with regard to King's College that followed from the evidence that had been given. He dwelt on the fact that Sir Andrew Clark had admitted that there would be no justification for the petition of the Royal Colleges, if a degree could be obtained from a University in London on reasonable terms, and this, observed Dr. Wace, would be what would be supplied should the Teaching University such as he advocated be established.

The witness complained that the criticism of the proposals of the promoters of the Albert Charter, made by Sir E. Fry on behalf of the Senate, showed but a very imperfect attention to the terms of the charter. Far from the Senate (Council) consisting almost entirely of Professors, the actual teachers would be in a minority, and it was equally incorrect to assert that the whole power of conferring degrees would be in the hands of the teachers, since the external examiners were appointed by the Senate (Council), the majority of whom were not teachers.

Dr. Wace next referred to the opinion expressed by Sir Edward Fry on the question of there being two universities in London, which raised the point as to whether it was preferable that a number of small universities should be created throughout the country, or that there should be a federation of the various colleges with some central body, and on the whole he was inclined to the latter alternative. This view, Dr. Wace showed, admitted much that he and those with him had been contending for, namely, that there must be an extension of teaching of university standard both in London and throughout the country, but he objected to the statement that a multiplication of small universities was a necessary alternative. Even half a dozen at the great centres of life like London, Birmingham, or Manchester would each have a larger population attached to them than was the case with the Scotch Universities, and a multiplication to such an extent was not in itself undesirable, and was admitted in principle by the foundation of the Victoria University. The other suggested course, that the University of London was capable of being so organised as to include within its fold the whole future extension of university education throughout England, could hardly be regarded as practical.

The witness next showed how completely the evidence of Sir Joseph Lister contradicted that of Sir James Paget on the question of the disregard that was likely to be paid to a teacher

who did not examine his own pupils, for whilst the Vice Chancellor of the University thought that a teacher "thoroughly in earnest and "thoroughly able to teach his class would by other means attract "their attention" than merely being their examiner, Sir Joseph, on the contrary, showed that when teaching in Edinburgh and Glasgow, where he did examine as well, he had large classes, but that he found a wholly different condition on coming to London.

The Principal of King's College confirmed Sir George Young's statement that no invitation had been received by him from the University to consult on educational questions, such as was affirmed to be the case by Mr. Milman. He also confirmed the previous witness's remarks as to the character of the science taught in the medical schools, which was only of the kind that bore upon medicine and was not to be compared to the very complete instruction in the various branches of science given at King's College. Hence it was argued that it was "preposterous" that one of the smaller medical schools should claim to an equality of representation on the Council of the proposed University with a place of such completeness as King's College.

In one respect the witness made a very distinct and legitimate point, "the view of Sir Philip Magnus and others seems to be an "entire inversion of the real state of the case. They have been "almost arguing as if the University of London was an original "part of the British constitution, and as if King's College and "University College were the later institutions aspiring to hold a "place in it; they seem to forget that the University of London "is our child. When Lord Justice Fry says that the University "of London introduced modern studies, the fact is that these "studies were introduced first of all by University College, and "next by King's College, and it was to assist us in doing "that work that this child of ours, which now repudiates us, or "condescends to us, was produced. Having been brought into "existence it proceeded to deliberately and designedly—that is "the word used in an admission to you by Dr. Wood, the "Chairman of Convocation—affiliate inferior institutions, in order "that the argument might be afterwards used that it was no good "maintaining alliance with any institutions. Then they come to "you, having treated us in that way, and speak of being injured "by our claim to assert—not our new rights but our original rights. "In point of fact I think there is a great misconception prevalent "about this matter, which it is important should be removed, an "idea, namely, that there is already in existence a great University "of London, and that we are endeavouring to set up a similar "institution by its side. I venture to represent to the Commission "that that is a pure illusion; there is no such institution. It is

" not a University, and it is not of London. There is no reason, so " far as the work of the University of London is concerned, why it " should not be called the Burlington or the National or the " Imperial University, and there is no reason why its work should " be done in London itself. London teachers are not predominant ; " London interests are even distinctly precluded from being pre- " dominant." Dr. Wace went on to show that it was contrary to the wish and intention of Sir Philip Magnus and Lord Justice Fry to fuse the teachers of London together, their object was to include the teachers of Colleges outside London. The result of a compromise arrived at between the Senate of the University and Convocation was to make clear that the latter had no strong feeling in favour of the representation on the Senate of places like University and King's Colleges, and that was about the only definite point upon which the Senate and Convocation were agreed, although they had been negotiating on the subject for ten years.

On another point the witness expressed himself as feeling very warmly, and that was the proposal, put forward by Sir P. Magnus, that higher education should be given by University professors, which would have the effect of degrading University and King's Colleges to the condition of institutions which did not give University teaching, whilst their claim was that they did provide instruction of such a character, for which they had all the requisites and a staff equal to it. It was not that objection was taken to the University instituting University professors, provided the two Colleges were given the privileges of a University and were recognised as giving University instruction.

The conclusion at which the two Colleges had arrived was that they could not accept any of the compromises that the University had put forward, and if the Commission did not see its way to recommend the granting of their petition to form with the Metropolitan Medical Schools a real teaching University for London students, they would prefer to wait until the time comes " when " we feel sure that public opinion will come round to the necessity " of it." At the same time it was not to be forgotten that if forced for self-preservation to become affiliated to a University, both the Victoria and Durham Universities were open to them to join, though such a course would be most unwelcome to them. The arguments put forward by Sir Philip Magnus showed an entire misapprehension of the position taken up by those who were advocating the claims of the two Colleges. His arguments might be very good for the improvement of the University of London, but his proposals would result in bringing the Colleges to a lower level, and cramp and confine them in their endeavours.

Concerning the name—Albert—suggested for the new University, Dr. Wace admitted that it was originally put forward by himself, on the ground that the late Prince Consort had done so much to encourage education and culture of all kinds. He did not attach essential importance to the addition of the words "of London," though he thought it a pity that the mere possession of the name by an illusory University of London should deprive a real University of the title.

In conclusion the witness urged that, speaking as the Principal of King's College, he was sincerely convinced that, dependent on the grant sooner or later of what they were petitioning for was staked the very existence of King's College, and even of such like institutions in London. Unless equal University privileges were given to the great Colleges in London, which were doing the same work as those in the provinces, which possess or were coming to possess those privileges, "London will be deserted by those in- "tellectual elements which are more than ever essential for the "life of a great city like this. We have been promoting this "work for 50 years, so far as our position enabled us; and it is "a matter of growing resentment that the due recognition now "asked of the work which we have done, and are doing, has "been so long denied to us. We do not ask to exclude the "University of London, but we ask that their existence here may "not be held to exclude us."

Summary and Review of the Evidence.

It seems desirable to attempt the somewhat difficult task of supplementing the foregoing abstract of the evidence tendered by each of the witnesses by a summary of the same, setting forth the main contentions submitted, the arguments by which they were supported, and the opposition offered thereto.

The essential question at issue was whether or not there should be established a second University in London, where academic training in certain metropolitan colleges and schools providing teaching of University rank was a necessary precedent to examinations for a degree, such examinations to be conducted by the teachers in these recognised colleges together with external examiners unconnected with those institutions. This was the scheme of the Albert charter promoted by University and King's Colleges, with which it was proposed to associate the London medical schools; these last in the first instance being represented on the governing body (Council) by delegates from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and should these bodies decline to occupy such a position, then some arrangement would

be made for the direct representation of the medical schools themselves. Although no special provisions were made for the inclusion of a legal faculty in the new University it was quite contemplated that the Inns of Court, Council of Legal Education, and Incorporated Law Society might, should they be willing, enter into the scheme in some manner analogous to that of the medical bodies.

These proposals were supported by evidence on behalf of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, the objects of which were substantially embodied in the Albert scheme, and were opposed by witnesses for the University of London, who laboured to show that such proposals were very undesirable in themselves, and calculated to work great harm to the existing University. At the same time they put forward a scheme of their own for the modification of the London University, calculated, it was claimed, to meet all that could be reasonably required.

Occupying an entirely secondary place was the petition of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to have conferred on them the power of granting the degree of M.D., in order to meet the demand, often repeated, of the London medical students for a medical degree on such terms as were granted by other universities in the kingdom, but which was only obtainable in London on conditions that were to a great extent prohibitive. Whilst this was warmly opposed by those who appeared on behalf of establishing a Teaching University in London, the proposal received from the witnesses for the London University a qualified approval.

Quite subsidiary to the main question was the evidence given orally or in writing by various metropolitan teaching institutions—medical schools, ladies' colleges, University extension societies, and others—whose chief object was to find recognition and place in any recommendations that the Commissioners might see their way to make.

Such, in barest outline, was the subject-matter of the Commissioners' labours. More completely to realise the exact position of affairs, it should be remembered at the outset that the basis of the whole question was the grave discontent felt by the London teachers with the attitude assumed by the University, which seriously affected the teaching For many years this feeling had been growing among those best capable of forming an opinion, and, finally, took coherent shape in the formation of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London in May 1884. This was joined by a very large number of professors and teachers in the London colleges and schools of university rank, as well as by many other distinguished persons interested in education.

The more active members of the association, including those who were actually concerned in its origination, so far developed their plans that they ultimately resulted in the so-called Albert scheme. This fundamentally consisted in the proposal to confer the power of granting degrees upon a council mainly consisting of representatives of the governing bodies of University and King's Colleges in London acting together, with the metropolitan medical schools; powers being also taken to admit other institutions existing, or that might subsequently be founded, which might consent to enter. It must be understood that this was by no means agreed to by anything like all the members of the Association, many of whom dissented from the proposal for a second University, preferring to endeavour so to reform the existing University as to meet their wishes. Without doubt, the Association was the chief means of arousing public attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of University education in London, and it is but fair to add that it was only when the University was found to be impossible, and both unwilling and in a measure incapable of effecting such alteration in its procedure as to meet the wishes of those who declared that education, and not examination, was the essential to be aimed at, that the plan for another University in London was formulated. Antecedent even to the formation of the Association, the medical grievance had taken definite shape. This was directed less towards the disregard of academic training maintained by the University, inasmuch as some degree of attendance on lectures and practical study was imposed as a necessary preliminary to the later examinations for the medical degrees, though much was to be desired in the way of bringing the examinations into line with even this teaching. Rather was it the honours standard insisted on by the University at the several examinations that was the hardship complained of, and that placed the average London medical student at a serious disadvantage as compared with his fellows in other centres of medical education in the United Kingdom. Failing to obtain redress at the hands of the University, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons took steps to obtain the power of conferring the coveted letters of M.D. on their diplomates, and although, as will appear, this attempt rightly and properly failed, it was the only practical solution of the difficulty that then seemed possible. Although it was primarily on behalf of the London medical student that the Royal Colleges were taking action, yet their constitution—at least that of the Royal College of Surgeons of England—could not permit them to restrict their qualifying power to students of London only, and this was not the least of the objections to the scheme which have been fully discussed in Part I. of this Account.

These several petitions, together with certain proposals from other bodies and protests from various objectors, addressed in the first place to the Privy Council, had all been referred to the Royal Commission, which it is important to recollect was issued at the instance of the University, and was charged "to inquire " whether any, and what kind of new University or powers " is or are required for the advancement of higher education in " London."

The arguments adduced by the promoters of the Albert charter were in the first place historical, to show that the claims put forward on behalf of University and King's Colleges being endowed with complete University powers was entirely consistent with the conditions under which they and the University of London received their several charters. That it was the University, by discarding the principle of affiliated colleges—especially under the circumstances described by Dr. Wood in his evidence (p. 68)—which had departed from the fundamental conditions, and that it was no new rights that they were claiming but their original ones. As, however, Mr. Fitch showed in his communication to the Commissioners, "neither King's or University Colleges ever possessed any power of " conferring degrees. Nor is it true that any remonstrance was " made by either body when, by the settlement of 1836, the charters " granted to University and King's Colleges recognised those insti- " tutions as teaching bodies and the University as a corporation " of examiners. On the contrary, the council and professors of " University College unanimously approved of that compromise and " took some pains to explain to the proprietors that the proposed " arrangement would prove an advantage to the College; and would " leave it as a teaching institution in a position of more complete " independence than if, as at first intended, it had received the " degree-giving power in its own Royal Charter." Mr. Fitch, however, overlooked the fact that whereas the University was in the beginning empowered to examine only students from certain recognised colleges existent or to be constituted, the throwing open its examinations to all and sundry, whether the recipients of collegiate training or not, had entirely altered the position of University and King's Colleges in respect to the graduating body, and had placed them at considerable disadvantage. To remedy this and to provide for the London trained student a degree in the granting of which his training should be an essential condition, and his teachers should take an important share, was the main object of their present application. The evidence of Sir George Young and of Dr. Wace dealt very fully with this historical aspect of the subject, but the foregoing represented the essential point of the contention.

The recent (1880) foundation of the Victoria University by the Government, and the terms of its charter were, it was argued, a negation of the principle pursued by the University of London, and constituted a precedent which the promoters of the Albert charter were desirous of having applied to themselves. The claim it was admitted opened up the question as to how far the multiplication of universities in the United Kingdom was desirable, to which Lord Justice Fry had expressed himself opposed, and it was generally understood that Lord Selborne entertained this view still more strongly. At the same time it was quite impracticable for the London University to include within its scope the whole future extension of university education throughout England—and become, as some hoped, the great University for the country. On the other hand, such a university as it was proposed to found in London, or as might be established in such centres as Birmingham or Liverpool, would compare favourably in the extent of area and population which they would serve with existing universities in this country or abroad; whilst, as was pointed out, with the exception of Constantinople, London was the only capital in Europe which did not possess a university that provided academic teaching as well as the opportunity of graduating—in fact a university in the ordinarily accepted sense.

In considering the question of the multiplication of universities, with the alleged disadvantage of the competition downwards in the granting of degrees attendant thereon, it should be recollected that, so far as London was concerned, the circumstances had entirely changed since the metropolitan university was founded in 1836; the enormous development in educational methods and in the public appreciation of their necessity had compelled another attitude towards the whole subject. As was well said, "the "University of London was in its origin a protest and a challenge: "a protest against the exclusion by the old universities of all who "would not accept certain theological tenets, and a challenge to "those older universities in the fields of learning and of science. "The triumph of the principles for which the founders of the "University of London fought has been complete. Theological "tests are no longer enforced by the older universities, and science "has begun to take its true place in their curricula."* It was not, of course, suggested that the foundation of the University of London of itself brought about the more enlightened policy on the part of the older institutions, it was only an incident—though a prominent one—in a general movement towards that end. It was significant, however, that the altered conditions at Oxford and Cambridge were

* "British Medical Journal," London, 1890, June 21, p. 1433.

immediately followed by a large increase in the number of their students, drawn from the ranks of those who had until then attended at the London colleges and graduated at the London University; and not a few graduates of the latter in due course sent their sons to Oxford or Cambridge, thus manifesting their recognition of the superiority of an academic education, no less than the social advantages to be obtained thereat. The students of the older Universities were not unmindful, however, of certain benefits that the institution in Burlington Gardens could confer, and from time to time the names of some of the more distinguished students at those seats of learning, senior wranglers and the like, were to be found in the honours lists of the University of London as the winners of scholarships and medals which were generously open to all the world and by no means restricted to the self-taught denizen of the metropolis.

The course of events had tended to make the University of London less and less a university for the city whence it took its name, and more and more an examining board—misnamed a university—for the whole country, and indeed for the Empire; whilst University and King's Colleges originally constituted in organic relation with the London University and as centres of higher teaching open to the world had become entirely disconnected with the University and more and more restricted to supply the needs of the metropolis, owing in some measure to the greater provision for advanced training in the provinces. London, that is to say, whilst developing its education on academic lines, was becoming increasingly wanting in the university function of testing that education and rewarding it by graduation. There was an actual deficiency in this respect, and by so much was the foundation of a complete university claimed to be justified. This claim, moreover, was advanced without the slightest desire to alter or in any way hinder the work carried out by the existing University, to the excellence of which many of the witnesses were ready to testify; but, at the same time, it was strongly felt that London ought not to be deprived of the advantage of a university where collegiate study was encouraged and tested, simply because another institution termed a university with different aims was already in possession of the field.

The main argument, however, in favour of a second university of a complete character was based upon the relation that examination should take towards education, and to this the supporters of the Albert scheme addressed themselves at length. Speaking as persons actively concerned with teaching, their contention was well founded, and to many would carry complete conviction. The evidence of the Bishop of London on this point was in all respects

masterly, and the present writer regrets that the exigencies of space prevented its quotation in full, so well worthy is it of perusal. It was maintained that the complete divorce of training from examination, such as the system followed by the London University engendered, resulted in making examination the whole aim and object, rather than the acquirement of knowledge for its own sake, and led to an exaggerated value being placed upon the degree rather than on the training which should lead up to it. There was clearly a fundamental difference in the view taken as to what was really meant by education. To the advocates of systematic academic study under the direction of competent teachers, the actual contact of mind with mind and the intercourse with learned men counted for much towards the training of the mental powers of the student, as contrasted with the mere acquisition of numberless facts and views so arranged as to be able to be produced in the briefest form in the examination room. Preparation for the latter, pursued in the shortest possible time, and with the object of satisfying the examiner who had no part in the education of the examinee, could not but foster "cramming," which was still further favoured by the standard set by the University, where all depended on the ability to answer correctly a few questions, and where no account was taken as to how the knowledge was gained. For testing the character and extent of information however obtained, examination is probably as satisfactory an instrument as exists, but it is but an imperfect means of testing training and mental discipline, and where made the end to which all else is subordinate, it becomes an actual hindrance. It is mainly among those who have never been teachers that the advocates of the former view are to be found.* It was ingeniously suggested by Sir William Thomson, who did not appear to be an admirer of the London University plan, that the higher standard of the examination was an offset to the lack of collegiate training, and legitimately followed from there being no other test of the candidates' ability or knowledge than the mere examination. It was obvious that on this essential point very opposite views could be held, and, according to the view held, very opposite practical conclusions drawn. The advocates of definite

* In November 1888 appeared, in the pages of the "Nineteenth Century," a protest entitled "The Sacrifice of Education to Examination" and signed by several hundred teachers of all ranks, members of both Houses of Parliament, medical men, and others. The protest especially attacked the prevailing spirit of place-getting and prize-winning, and the dominant position assigned to examination as the master instead of the servant of the teacher. In the following year was published, under the editorship of Mr. Auberon Herbert, a collection of letters from the signatories of the protest with a summary by the editor of the evils which seem necessarily to inhere in examinations when divorced from teaching; the whole forming an interesting body of opinion on the subject.

training as a necessary preliminary to examination pointed to the excellent work done at University and King's Colleges in particular, and complained that this work seriously suffered in its conduct and completeness by being carried out under the compelling influence of an examination system conducted by an outside body with which those institutions were not officially connected, in the management of which they had no voice, and in the preparation of the syllabus of examinations of which they had no part. Their students, it was affirmed, pursued their studies with this outside examination ever before their eyes, and towards it the teachers had to shape their teaching, a course injurious alike to the teacher and to the taught. Whilst disclaiming all intention or desire of interfering with the work of the existing University, the promoters of the Albert charter maintained that London should not be condemned to that system only, but should in fairness have the opportunity of enjoying the other plan as well, and so be placed on an equality at least with Manchester. The want of the power of testing their own students' knowledge, with a view to conferring a degree, operated to the detriment of the Colleges in other ways. It unfavourably influenced the number of students who entered, and so, by a diminution in the receipts, tended to cripple the needful expansion of those institutions. Their ablest teachers were frequently leaving to take similar appointments where the prestige of a university enhanced their position. And a special disability attached to King's College, inasmuch as the title of Associate (A.K.C.), granted under exactly similar conditions to those under which the B.A. of a teaching university was given, quite failed in public estimation, since it was not actually a University title. In another respect also, the policy of the London University pressed hardly on the Colleges, since the figures prepared by the Registrar of the University showed that the average age at which the degree of B.A. was taken was considerably beyond that at which the same degree was obtained at the older Universities, and the systematic instruction at King's College having a character of its own, and being provided for younger students, it was a distinct disadvantage to have an external standard imposed which was not adapted to the instruction of students at the age at which they entered at the College.

To meet the objection which had been raised to the granting of degrees being solely in the hands of the candidates' own teachers, it was proposed that there should in all cases be an external examiner associated with the professor in the conduct of the examination, following the plan adopted in the Scotch, and since then in most if not all the universities in the country. This question of teachers examining their own students was one that had long raised considerable controversy, more particularly in respect to the

various medical examinations. At the examinations held by the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the utmost care was taken that teachers should not take any part in the questioning of those they had taught, beyond the setting of the written papers, which was unavoidable, and it was from this quarter that the strongest objection was taken. On the opposite side were the whole-hearted advocates of a professorial university, who considered that the entire teaching and examination should be in the hands of the professors. Their views found expression in the evidence of Professor Lankester, from which it was evident that, although ostensibly supporting the claims for a second university, as indicated in the Albert scheme, it was, more or less, with the understanding that the control of the university should be altogether in the hands of the professors, and that a federal university of the type proposed by Sir George Young and Dr. Wace was not what was really sought (Part I., pp. 108 and 175). It is probably not wide of the mark to say that these exclusive views were chiefly held by teachers of science, whose students pursued much of their work in practical study in laboratories. This aspect of the question took a more definite shape somewhat later, but meanwhile it met with a well-reasoned reply in the evidence of Mr. Anstie, as set forth in full on page 77.

A point that was very forcibly put by the Bishop of London was the great need that there was for organisation of the higher teaching in the metropolis. There were a number of institutions carrying this out in one direction or another, but entirely independent, and unconnected with each other, with the result that there was considerable overlapping, entailing waste of effort and inadequate results. All this the proposed new University could co-ordinate and recognise, and in some cases affiliate; functions which the London University with its principles could not undertake. It was not proposed to include within the scheme a theological faculty, instruction in this branch was to remain as heretofore at King's College. It was somewhat singular throughout the whole inquiry that no reference was made to the several Nonconformist theological colleges established in London or the suburbs. Such a university as was proposed could quite well take over the work of the London Society for the extension of University teaching. Indeed, King's College had for some years maintained an extensive department for evening classes, similar in scope to the work of the society, and witnesses for this body expressed their complete willingness to be absorbed in the new university.

In like manner it was proposed to include within the Albert scheme the metropolitan medical schools, as schools of one faculty, and they undoubtedly constituted the best organised schools of

higher education in London. The petition, however, of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to obtain powers to grant the degree of M.D. to their diplomates, a course to which they felt themselves driven by the refusal of the University to meet the reasonable demands of the London medical students, had introduced an element of confusion into the question. Naturally, the advocates of the Albert charter opposed such a proposal on the part of the Royal Colleges, and they pointed out the obvious objections from the academic and other points of view—such a plan would not make a university, but simply another examining board in one faculty, yet possessed of an essential function of a university, viz., the power to confer degrees. The promoters of the Albert scheme were quite prepared and, indeed, desired that the Royal Colleges should be represented on the governing body (Council) of their university, thinking that in that way the interests of the medical schools might be best represented. But the witnesses for the Physicians and Surgeons for the most part expressed a preference for a modification of the existing University rather than association with a new university, provided they were not successful in obtaining the power they sought. It was noteworthy also that Sir Andrew Clark admitted that if the University of London would meet their demand for a degree for London students on reasonably accessible terms that the *raison d'être* of the application of the Royal Colleges would cease to exist. Among the witnesses for the London medical schools differences of opinion were manifested, some preferring the Albert scheme while others supported that of the Royal Colleges. Without doubt the medical question was in several aspects a difficult one, and not made easier by the characteristic divergence of opinion among those qualified to speak and their persistence at all hazards in the views they severally held. The promoters of the Albert charter however made it clear that important as the position of medical education was, and much as they desired to affiliate the schools, with direct representation on the Council, failing their indirect representation through the Royal Colleges they did not consider that their scheme depended on the adherence of the medical schools, and if unable to come to terms they were regretfully willing to lay the question aside until the professional bodies themselves should seek co-operation with them; to leave them, that is to say, in the position of the legal institutions.

The argument that the examinations of the University were of such a high standard as to be almost prohibitive, particularly in the case of medical degrees, was fully borne out by figures, but whilst some of the witnesses maintained this, and, even as did the Vice-Chancellor, justified it as being the proper character of a University degree, and hoped they would always retain this

character, others expressed the opinion that there was much exaggeration on the point, and that the reason why so few London medical students took a London degree was rather to be attributed to their ignorance of the necessity for passing the Matriculation examination until it was too late to go back, and the indifferent teaching that existed for the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) examination. Both these allegations had a good deal in their favour, but they did not explain all, for it was notorious that the later examinations for the medical degrees were of an excessively high standard, were essentially theoretical and frequently displayed examiners' fads at the expense of the candidates.

There was, on the other hand, however, no desire that the examinations in the proposed new university should go to the other extreme, and the witnesses for the Albert scheme and for the medical schools specially disclaimed any such intention. It was the Senate's view of what ought to be the character of their examinations in the medical faculty as expressed by Sir James Paget (*see* p. 66) that explained their support of the proposal of the Royal Colleges, although the determination not to oppose that proposal was only carried by the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor (Part I., p. 250). Lord Selborne more than once questioned the witnesses on this decision of the Senate, since the proposal certainly consisted in establishing a one-faculty university admittedly inferior to the existing institution.

The opposition to the proposal to set up a second university in London, primarily constituted out of University and King's Colleges and the medical schools came, as might be expected, from the Senate and Convocation of the existing University, who represented that such a course would be most detrimental to themselves, some indeed going so far as to assert that it would be their ruin. It was further contended that the proposal was unnecessary as the University had showed its willingness, by the schemes put forward both by the Senate and by Convocation, to effect such alterations in its constitution and procedure as should meet every reasonable requirement advocated by the Colleges. From the perusal of the evidence of the witnesses for the University, and still more to those who heard it, it was obvious that their case was far from being a good one, whilst the contrast in the way it was presented as compared with the masterly manner in which Sir George Young and Dr. Wace marshalled their facts and submitted their conclusions, together with the complete and ready manner in which they met all objections, was very striking. It was impossible to defend, even on the doubtful ground of successful result, the departure of the University from the conditions in relation to University and King's Colleges under which these several institutions

were chartered; and the revelation of Dr. Wood in connection therewith displayed a very questionable procedure. The position taken by the University in the schemes put forward both by the Senate and by Convocation, differing as they did among themselves, nevertheless admitted in principle much at least that the promoters of the Albert charter were contending for, and this was perhaps even more definitely conceded in the Statement forwarded by the Senate to the Privy Council (*see* Part I., p. 213), and though obstinately declining to go the whole way and make the University of London a complete University for London, was equally opposed to any such University being established, either separately or as a co-ordinate branch of their own institution; a dog-in-the-manger policy which thrust aside the interests of higher education in the metropolis and evoked the general opposition of teachers of university rank. No attempt was made by anyone who appeared for the University to defend the purely examinational system then and for some years pursued, in which knowledge however acquired was the sole thing looked to, although the opposite contention that knowledge was looked upon by a real University rather "as a manifestation of a "student's successful attention to a prescribed course of study "organised for and necessary to his mental discipline and develop-"ment"* was not admitted. The difficulties of the situation were not unrecognised by the more capable members both of the Senate and Convocation, but the only solution was refused. At the same time it is difficult to believe that the real points at issue were completely understood by all, as the following quotation from Sir John Lubbock's evidence would seem to show: "I think that there is some mis-"apprehension with regard to the relation of the University of "London to teaching. It has been said that the University is "purely an examining body, and that it proceeds upon the principle "that the regular instruction in a teaching institution is not of "importance. I do not think that the Senate would admit that. "No doubt it does proceed upon the principle that it should not be a "*sine quâ non;* but I think that is admitted by almost everyone, "at any rate no one has proposed to abolish the University, or "has alleged that access to its degrees should be confined to those "who have studied in some favoured institutions. There is no "doubt a sense in which the University is a purely examining body; "but in that sense so might the Victoria University be said to be a "purely examining body, because the teaching there is carried on, "and very well carried on, by the Colleges. And, indeed, even in "Oxford and Cambridge the teaching is done mainly in the

* "Teaching Universities and Examining Boards." An address by Prof. Lyon Playfair, 1872 (*see* Part I., p. 54).

"Colleges." (Q. 1236.) But Sir John Lubbock overlooked the fact that neither Victoria nor Oxford nor Cambridge Universities examined and graduated students except from certain "favoured institutions," *i.e.*, constituent colleges, and the examining and teaching were directly related and conducted mainly by the teachers themselves, all which was exactly opposed to the London system. Even Mr. Milman, after endeavouring to show that the bulk of the candidates really had some collegiate training, expressed the doubt whether meritorious candidates who did not come from colleges should be excluded. However much the witnesses might concede the possible advantage of academic training and mental discipline, they could not exclude the idea of the all-importance of examination as an end in itself, so strongly were they imbued with this view of the subject.

There was much truth in the remark of Sir Philip Magnus in the course of his evidence, that "some of the members of Convocation "are inclined to think that if the recommendations in the Report "of Convocation for 1878 had been adopted by the Senate (*see* "Part I., pp. 20–27) all the legitimate requirements of University "and King's Colleges would have been granted, and the necessity "for this inquiry might possibly have been obviated." The writer would go even further, and express the belief that had those wise proposals been given effect to, they would in the due course of their development have gone so far to meet what was required that there would have come into being a University of London which would have been a real university, and have avoided the necessity of two Royal Commissions, an inquiry before the Privy Council, an Act of Parliament, and a Statutory Commission, all which have only resulted in giving general dissatisfaction, and have necessitated a third Commission with the object of giving to London what is so urgently needed. All this would have been avoided had educational rather than political requirements been the first consideration. In claiming, however, as Sir Philip Magnus did, that the scheme which Convocation had adopted as a basis of conference with the Senate, in June 1886 (Part I., p. 120), offered a solution of the problem, he made no mention of the opposition that the scheme had met with in Convocation, nor did he refer to the very large body of graduates who were opposed to any change in the procedure of the University. Although Convocation itself was little more than a debating society attended by but a fractional part of those whose names were enrolled thereon, yet on occasion, as has been previously shown, it was sufficient to raise the cry of the degree being in danger for a host of members to put in an appearance and effectually stop any attempt or imagined attempt to dim the lustre of the

letters appended to their names. So long as they had the power of veto on all proposals for a new charter, Convocation clearly had to be taken into consideration. It was this very fact no less than the way in which this body in its second scheme had increased its own influence on the governing body of the proposed University, at the expense of that of the teachers, thus showing, in the words of Sir George Young (p. 126), "how very little the real conditions " of the work to be done have been taken into consideration," which made the promoters of the Albert charter so distrustful of the proposals emanating from the University, and had made it impossible for them, "consistently with the grounds on which they " were proceeding, [to] accept any of the suggested reforms of the " University of London, either as a satisfaction of their demands or " as a sufficient provision of a university for London." Although the University witnesses were opposed to the main proposals in the Albert scheme, there were substantial differences in the degree and character of their opposition. Mr. Anstie, whose real comprehension of the problems at issue compelled respectful attention, and whose efforts for reform on rational lines were among the first, made a significant admission in the course of his evidence, Q. 1441. To the question put by Sir William Thomson, "The main object of promoting higher " education and the efficiency of university teaching would surely " be ensured by making the examination part of the teaching, " and giving less weight to the final examination instead of making " the final examination everything?" Mr. Anstie replied: "That " is the principle which to a large extent has been acted upon by " the Senate. They have met the difficulty to which you allude " to some extent by breaking the examinations into intermediate " and finals. If the college system could be established and made " part of the University, I can quite see the possibility that the " college examination should come in, provided only that the " ultimate test were held in independent hands." This was surely departing considerably from the notion of the sanctity of the University examinations so firmly held by many of his colleagues, and was opening the door pretty widely to the recognition of the relation of collegiate training to the examinations and to the view that the latter should follow the teaching rather than that examination was the end to which the teaching should be directed.

Another point which made compromise between the University and the promoters of the Albert charter impossible of attainment was the limitation to the metropolitan area, or otherwise, of the teachers by whom the Faculties should be formed. In the first of Convocation's schemes, the colleges and other institutions which were to be so recognised were restricted to "in or near London," but in the second scheme this limitation was omitted (therein

agreeing with the scheme of the Senate). It was this restriction which contributed largely to the rejection by Convocation of the former plan (Part I., p. 104). It was clear that if the existing University were to be so modified as to meet the requirements of a teaching university for London, the teachers who were to influence the conduct of the University must be London teachers, and those only, and this was strongly urged both by Sir George Young and Dr. Wace. But this was a proposal that neither Senate nor Convocation would accept, and any attempt in that direction would at once arouse the opposition of the provincial Colleges, as it did with fatal effect at a subsequent stage of the negotiations.

Not a little difficulty was connected with the name that the second university, if established, should have. Obviously, as it was designed to meet the requirements of the metropolis, the name of "London" would be the most appropriate. But this designation was already the possession of the existing institution, to which, however, it was not particularly appropriate, though no one suggested it should be given up. To whomsoever the name "London" should belong it was clearly a valuable asset, and those who had adopted the name of Albert (complementary to that of Victoria) proposed that "of London" should be added. The term "Westminster" was mentioned, and in a written communication to the Commission from Professor Warr (p. 123) the title of "Gresham University" was proposed, and this, as will be seen, was afterwards used by the promoters. Although it was an important point, Sir George Young did not make the word "London" a *sine quâ non*, properly pointing out that the graduates of the new University, whatever the name, would not make a custom of appending it to the abbreviations of their degrees, any more than this was done at Oxford or Cambridge.

The Report of Lord Selborne's Commission.

This important document bore date April 29, 1889, and though signed by all the six Commissioners, there was an appended paragraph subscribed to by Professors Thomson and Stokes and the Rev. Mr. Welldon that expressed a preference on their part for another course being recommended to that which was embodied in the main report, to which nevertheless they had signified their assent. The Report is printed in full in the Appendix to this Part, but it is desirable to refer to the essential pronouncements embodied therein.

Reduced to the simplest terms, the petitions before the Commission were twofold, and the bulk of the evidence was in support of or in opposition to these two claims. On the one hand, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons conjointly sought incorporation as a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons, with power to grant, after examination, the degree of M.D. in a one-faculty University in all but name. On the other hand, the promoters of the Albert Charter (University and King's Colleges), prayed for the establishment of a second University (Albert, afterwards Gresham) in London to embrace all faculties, especially for those students who were educated in London. The granting of both these proposals, although not absolutely incompatible, would have been almost so, though either plan might very reasonably have been acceded to so far as the existing University of London was concerned. The University, however, while entering no opposition to the proposals of the Royal Colleges, did, as has been seen, raise great objection to the foundation of another and rival University in the Metropolis. In the end the Commissioners recommended that neither petition should be granted, but that the existing University should make such alterations in its procedure, in conformity with certain general principles indicated, as it was calculated would meet the main points contended for both by the Royal Colleges and by the promoters of the Albert Charter.

(*a*) *The Petition of the Royal Colleges and the Medical Question generally.*—After reciting the opposition thereto from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Durham, the Victoria University, Manchester, Trinity College, Dublin, the Royal University of Ireland, and the Yorkshire College of the Victoria University, as well as from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh and in Dublin and the Society of Apothecaries of London, these latter bodies claiming to be placed on an equal footing with

the London Colleges should it be decided to confer on these degree-granting powers, the Report continued in reference—

"To the position and wants of the medical faculty and its "schools in London, the result of the evidence has been to satisfy "us that a great demand exists for medical degrees attainable in "London more easily than at present, and that it may be desirable "to provide for that want in some proper manner. But a careful "consideration of the whole evidence has led us unanimously to "the conclusion that the establishment of such a body as the "Senate of Physicians and Surgeons, proposed by the Royal Colleges, "would not be the best means by which that end could be attained; "and that a remedy may be found for any practical grievance "under which the medical students of London, the licentiates or "members of the Royal Colleges or the licentiates of the Society "of Apothecaries, may now labour in respect of access to medical "degrees, without either conferring the power of giving such "degrees upon colleges which have no academical character, or "creating a new examining and degree-giving University in a "single faculty: neither of which innovations appears to us in "itself desirable. Having thus arrived at the conclusion that "the Charter asked for by the Royal College of Physicians of "London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England ought "not to be granted, we have not thought it necessary to "receive evidence from any of those Universities or medical "Colleges in other parts of the kingdom which have expressed "a wish to be heard (if necessary) in opposition to the prayer "of those Colleges. If we had thought this a branch of our "inquiry which it might be expedient to pursue further, the "claims of the Society of Apothecaries, and also those of the "Scottish and Irish Medical Colleges might have required serious "consideration." [4]*

In such terms were the pretensions of the Royal Colleges dismissed, terms that as nearly approached the contemptuous as it was consistent with the dignity of a Royal Commission to employ, but they sufficed to justify to the full those who had opposed the proposal from the very first, and to furnish an all-sufficient answer to those who from time to time since have

* The figures in brackets refer to the paragraphs of the Report.

attempted to renew the scheme, in ignorance of how it had by this Report been disposed of.*

* From time to time in the medical journals, or in the course of addresses in medical societies or at medical schools, the suggestion is made, with an amusing air of originality, that all would be well if the Royal Colleges were to obtain degree-giving powers, and so confer on their diplomates the much desired M.D. degree. The writers and speakers as a rule exhibit but the slightest knowledge of how their wish is to be given effect to, or of the strong arguments against any such course, or of the almost insuperable difficulties that stand in the way. The last attempt of any importance to convert the Royal Colleges into a spurious University—a University that would neither teach, nor encourage nor provide for research, but only confer degrees after examination—took place in 1902, by which time the feeling in the Royal College of Physicians had undergone a complete change, and was entirely opposed to the College seeking such University powers.

In the course of 1902 a number of the Conjoint Diplomates of the two Colleges, who had formed themselves into an association mainly for the purpose of remedying the grievance that existed concerning a degree, presented a petition to the Royal Colleges praying that the Colleges would—

1. "Approach the Governing Body of the new University of
" London, or some other British University, with a view
" to obtain for the licentiates and members the privilege
" to offer themselves as candidates for the final examina-
" tion for a degree in medicine; or
2. "That the Royal Colleges would take some other and in-
" dependent step to remove the disabilities under which
" your petitioners labour."

This it will be seen was taking up very much the same position as was proposed by the Committee of the College of Physicians in 1884 already mentioned (Part I., p. 38). In July of the year 1902, on the invitation of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, a Joint Committee of delegates of the two Colleges was appointed "to decide whether or not any practicable scheme can " be devised for entering into combination with the University of " London for the adoption of a system of common examinations " for the degree of M.B. of the University and for the diplomas " of L.R.C.P.Lond. and M.R.C.S.Eng." The Committee, however, came to no decision, and so reported to the Colleges. And thus the matter ended, it being apparent that the time was inopportune to approach the University, which had only just been reconstituted and had hardly settled to work.

(*b*) *The Albert University Scheme.*—In like manner the request of University and King's Colleges was set aside. "To the general case for a teaching University (which is in our opinion made out)" said the Commissioners—

"The witnesses on the part of the present University are not " in principle opposed. . . . The present University has " done a great work, and has established for its degrees a high " reputation. If it is willing to be made adequate (as far as " possible) to the complete fulfilment of the idea implied in " its name, it seems to be the most natural course, and that " most agreeable to the respect due to it, to accept its co- " operation, rather than to go elsewhere for that purpose. . . . " Whatever difficulties there may be in the way of establishing " such forms of connection as may be desirable between a teaching " University of London and the different bodies and agencies " now engaged in kindred work on an independent footing, we " think it probable that these difficulties might be more easily " overcome if the ground were occupied by one University only, " and not by two; and also, that the constitution of the existing " University (properly modified) might be better adapted for that " purpose, and likely to be more readily accepted by some im- " portant institutions, *e.g.*, by the Royal Colleges and the " independent medical schools, than the constitution of a new " teaching University proposed by University College and King's " College" [13, 14, 15]. "If there were two Universities both " bearing the name of London (however differentiated), it would " be hardly possible for some time, to avoid confusion, and some " encroachment by one upon the reputation of the other" [16].

(*c*) *The precise Recommendation of the Commissioners* was embodied in the final paragraph [37] of the Report, as follows:—

"We, therefore, humbly recommend to your Majesty, that a " reasonable time should be allowed to the Senate and Convocation " of the University of London to consider whether they will apply " to your Majesty for a new Charter extending the functions and " duties of their University to teaching; associating with it teaching " colleges and institutions; remodelling the constitution of its " Senate; establishing as electoral bodies the teachers of its con- " stituent and associated Colleges and institutions, in the several " faculties of arts, science, laws, and medicine; establishing boards " of studies; and otherwise granting new powers to the University, " in accordance with the suggestions contained in this our Report. " In the event of their applying for, and obtaining, such a new " Charter, we recommend that no other University be now established

" in London, and that the prayer of the petition of University " College and King's College be not granted. We further recom- " mend that the consideration of the course which your Majesty " might be advised to take in the contrary event should be for the " present reserved; and that if that event should happen, and " if your Majesty should think fit to remit the subjects on which " we have been appointed to make inquiry for our further " consideration, we should be at liberty to make to your Majesty " a further Report."

Such was the essence of this important Report, and although all the Commissioners signified their approval thereof, the three who were practically concerned in University work and with teaching, viz., Professors William Thomson and Stokes, and the Rev. Mr. Welldon, nevertheless signed an appended paragraph expressing doubt as to "the possibility of effectually combining " the functions of an examining, and of a teaching as " well as examining University in the University of " London, and on this account we should have preferred " the establishment of a new teaching University for " London, leaving it to the London University to con- " tinue to discharge its present functions." At the same time, the dissentients—if so strong a term could properly be applied to the raisers of such mild protests—recognised the objections to the establishment of two Universities in London charged with different functions, though not to the same degree, perhaps, as held by their colleagues, and assuming that there should only be one University in London, they were quite in accord with the change in the constitution of the London University recommended in the Report, and "acquiesce in the recommendation " that an attempt should be made to unite the teaching " and examining functions in a single University."*

* This very moderate difference in opinion expressed by these eminent teachers from the conclusions which they, nevertheless, agreed to with their colleagues, was made much of in the course of subsequent discussions both by those who were desirous of establishing a second University in London, and by those who were opposed to any change in the existing University, and the difference was frequently much exaggerated.

Although only the gist of the Report is here given, every line of the document is worthy of careful perusal,

It may be well here to anticipate what will be subsequently set out, that Lord Kelvin, in the House of Lords, on July 24, 1896, in the course of a debate on the second reading of a Bill introduced by the Duke of Devonshire, "to make a further provision with respect to the University of London" [by giving effect to certain recommendations of the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Cowper, viz., the appointment of a statutory Commission to revise the constitution of the University], made the following remarks:—
"As a member of Lord Selborne's Commission, he joined
"with Sir George Stokes and the Rev. Mr. Welldon, in a note
"expressing a preference for a separate teaching University.
"They had some doubt as to whether or not the functions of a
"teaching University could practically be added to the duties so
"well performed by the University of London of examining for
"degrees, and conferring degrees upon students who had not had
"the benefit of instruction in Colleges of Universities in any part
"of the world. They felt the gravity of the objection that might
"be held to establishing another University—a rival University—
"beside the University of London; but when it seemed, as it did
"then seem to them, hopeless that the University of London could
"be got to undertake the duty of organising and carrying on a
"teaching University, they felt that the paramount object of having
"a teaching University in London should not on that account be
"given it. On his own behalf, and he believed on behalf of his
"colleagues in the work, he could say they would only have been
"too glad to have accepted what was now proposed by this Bill.
"*Their doubts and hesitation had been completely set aside by what had*
"*passed.* Personally, he thoroughly approved of the Bill. It was
"an anomalous state of things that there was no teaching University
"in London."

The writer would add that he was present and heard Lord Kelvin's speech, and his withdrawal from the position taken up in the Report of Lord Selborne's Commission was even more complete than the above extract from Hansard's parliamentary report would indicate. Recently, however, Bishop Welldon has informed the writer that the foregoing remarks of Lord Kelvin scarcely represented the Bishop's views. Entering on the work of the Commission with a perfectly open mind he became more than doubtful as a result of the evidence whether the same body could do all that was needed as a teaching University for London and as an examining institution for the Empire, and he had seen no reason to alter that opinion.

exhibiting as it does the extreme care with which it had been drawn up, and the full and attentive consideration that had been given by the Commissioners to the evidence that had been laid before them. To a few of the reasons adduced for the conclusions arrived at, and of suggestions made in the course of the Report, brief reference may be made.

Inasmuch as the general case for a teaching University in London was considered by the Commissioners to have been made out [13] and the claim of the Royal Colleges having been set aside as undesirable [4], the question at issue was narrowed down to this, should the teaching University be an altogether fresh creation such as the promoters of the Albert Charter sought, or should the existing University be so modified as to meet what was required? Since the Senate of the University had gone so far as to suggest a scheme of very considerable modification in its constitution and procedure in the direction desired, and Convocation had itself adopted a scheme that, whilst differing from that of the Senate in important particulars, nevertheless made provision for a very full influence of teaching institutions and teachers (though not restricted to the Metropolis), it appeared *primâ facie* to be just that the University should be given the opportunity of adapting itself, always supposing that there was a reasonable probability of this being possible, and having special regard to the admitted difficulties attached to the foundation of a second University in London. On historical grounds also such a course was fitting, for "it was no part of the original "conception of the present London University that it "should be a mere examining body, without direct "connection with any teaching institutions," such as it had become. The original conception of the University clearly contemplated a teaching University: "A mere "examining body would not then have seemed to fulfil "the true idea of a University as a seat and centre "of learning" [6]. The system of affiliated Colleges was

regarded as sufficient to establish a direct connection between the University and the Colleges, and if no Colleges had been affiliated subsequently, except those in London of the status of University and King's Colleges, the results would probably have been different from what followed—the affiliation of institutions all over the country unconnected with London, which finally led to the abolition of the affiliation system, and the throwing open the examinations to all comers, whether from affiliated Colleges or not.

The complete development of the curricula at University and King's Colleges in all branches of knowledge usually taught at Universities, their buildings, endowments, and number of students, rendered them comparable to the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, but those same conditions emphasised the disadvantages they were under in possessing no academical status or privileges, besides the fact that their teaching was said to be out of touch with the examinations of the University, with which they had no defined connection, and no *locus standi* for representing their views, and no voice in the choice of examiners. There were also the metropolitan medical schools: "All good schools, efficiently con-
" ducted, though in point of scientific as distinguished
" from clinical instruction some of them appear to have
" advantages over others which might make an inter-
" change between them desirable. * * * No city in
" the United Kingdom, or perhaps in the world, offers so
" good an opportunity for clinical instruction as London,
" and it was therefore important that a large number
" of these students should spend a considerable time in
" London before they were qualified to practise," but owing to the difficulty of obtaining an M.D. degree numbers were drawn away to where the degree was more easily attainable. "The great majority of London
" medical students, if they take a degree at all, take
" it elsewhere than in London, and that is a fact which
" the highest representatives of the medical profession

"view with regret. It is injurious, not to the men "themselves only, but to the public" [9].

"In addition to these considerations, the educational "wants of the largest and most populous city in the "world would appear to make it a proper seat for a "great teaching University. The existing University, "as long as it is a mere examining and degree-giving "body for students, collegiate and non-collegiate, from "all parts of the kingdom, and even from the colonies, "is not a *London* University in any practical sense" [11]. During recent years there had grown up in London numerous educational institutions providing advanced teaching, but without any satisfactory organisation among themselves, and by many of these bodies a teaching University was strongly desired [12].

Among other practical considerations that were in favour of one rather than two Universities, were the financial support granted by Parliament to the existing University, and also the representation of the University in Parliament, and difficult questions would certainly arise in respect to these points were a second University set up in London [27]. Moreover, at the outset of the movement which resulted in the investigation by the Royal Commission, more than one of the bodies concerned contemplated attaining their objects by alterations in the University of London, in preference to a new and independent University; this was the case with the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London [19], and the advocacy of a new degree-giving body by the British Medical Association was contingent upon the failure to obtain adequate concessions from the University of London; and the same, it might have been added, was the original position of the Royal Colleges. (Part I., p. 38.)

Notwithstanding that the desire for a closer association of the teaching institutions and teachers with the examining body was generally held by the several bodies concerned, though differing in their views as to the nature

of that association, and various schemes had been propounded, no resolution had yet been adopted either by the Senate or by Convocation which seemed in the opinion of the Commissioners adequate to the requirements of the case [18]. Although all the schemes proposed accepted the principle of associating with the University certain teaching institutions of adequate rank, only one proceeded on the principle of limiting those institutions to London or its neighbourhood, which appeared to be indispensable if the present University were to undertake the functions and duties of a teaching University for London [21]. "To bring in from all "parts of the kingdom teaching institutions having no "special connection with London might have results "similar to those of the former system of affiliation, "and the University so constituted would not be what "is wanted, it would not be a teaching University in "and for London." "It is not reasonable that country "colleges should have a negative voice upon the enlarge-"ment of the present University for teaching purposes, "especially concerning the Metropolis." Though the metropolitan limit should be adhered to, there might properly and conveniently be within that limit different degrees of association. Such constitutions as University College might well be called "Constituent Colleges," whilst those limited to the study of a single faculty—such as the medical schools—might form "Associated Colleges." Bodies such as the Royal Colleges, which did not regularly teach, should be represented on the governing body of the University, and perhaps also on the boards of studies [22].

In dealing with the important question of the representation of the teaching element in the University the Commissioners criticised the schemes of Convocation and of the Senate, pointing out what they regarded as defects, such as the inadequate proportion of teachers on the Senate accorded in the Senate's own proposal, though it alone constituted an electoral body of teachers; and

the power of neutralising in great measure the influence of the teaching body which the other schemes gave to Convocation.

In summary, the suggestions outlined by the Commissioners for the reconstitution of the existing University "so as to make it an efficient teaching University for " the Metropolis, as well as an examining and degree-" giving University for the whole kingdom" [28] were as follows:—

The Senate to consist of—

The Chancellor and nine members nominated by the Crown	10
The chairman of Convocation and nine members nominated by that body	10
Three members, each elected by the Faculties (Arts, Laws, Science, Medicine)	12
The President of University College, the Principal of King's College, the nominees of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, the Council of Legal Education, and the Incorporated Law Society	6
	38

(The heads of any Colleges admitted subsequent to the Charter to be added to Senate *ex officio*.)

The Constituent Colleges were to be in or near London, and to give academical instruction upon a complete system and adequate scale in all Faculties.

University and King's Colleges to be admitted at once.

Single-faculty Colleges, such as the medical schools, to be "associated," but not "constituent."

(Provision made for subsequent admission of other Colleges.)

The Faculties to consist exclusively of professors and recognised public teachers in Arts, Science, Laws, and Medicine respectively, belonging to the constituent and associated Colleges and institutions.

The Faculties to be electoral bodies only, without any other powers or functions.

The Boards of Studies to be constituted of members elected by the Faculties to the number of 4, 8, 12, or 16, as determined from time to time by each Faculty, together with one or two members in each Board elected by Convocation, and one examiner in each subject of the

Faculty in which examinations were for the time being held by the University.

The powers and duties of each Board to be consultative only—

(1) To consider and report upon any matter referred to it by the Senate.

(2) To represent to the Senate its opinion upon any matter connected with the degrees and examinations and teaching of the subjects of its Faculty.

(3) To deliberate, if so requested, in conjunction with the Senate or any committee thereof.

(4) To act concurrently with other Boards of Studies when thought desirable.

No suggestion was made as to any change in Convocation.

Very important recommendations were made in respect to certain of the University examinations.

In order to give a definite value to College training and teaching it was proposed that the Matriculation examination should be dispensed with in the case of students who have gone through the curriculum of Arts and Science in any Constituent Colleges, and who can produce from their College satisfactory evidence of proficiency as tested by examination within that College [33].

The same principle was to be applied to the Intermediate examinations, which ought not to be made so severe and difficult as to divert the attention of the students from the regular courses of instruction given in constituent and associated Colleges or institutions to other lines of study [33].

The University may dispense with the Preliminary Scientific examination (medicine) when candidates have passed the examinations of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges, if satisfied that such examinations were a sufficient test of competency in scientific subjects [33].

The final examinations for degrees were to be the same for all candidates.

A standard of attainment appropriate for honours was no longer to be required for the "pass" medical degree [34], and present graduates to be raised to an honours class ranking next to the honours already required [35].

The University to have powers to teach by professors and lecturers of its own attached or unattached to particular Colleges and institutions [30].

"If the constitution and future operations of the "University of London should undergo the modifications

" and extension which we have suggested as necessary " to make it a teaching University capable of supplying " the wants of higher education in the Metropolis, this " would, in our opinion, be consistent with its con- " tinuing to admit to its examinations and degrees all " students, wherever and in whatever manner they may " have acquired their knowledge, who can pass the " necessary examinations. Practically both things *can* " be done by the same University, and if it be for the " public benefit that both should be done, there is not, " in our opinion, any principle which ought to stand " in the way. There need not be any confusion between " those future graduates of the University of London " who will have received instruction in its constituent " or associated Colleges or institutions and those who " have not."

Without doubt the most important of these recommendations were those relating to the examinations, and the suggestion that the University should accept, in lieu of its own, alternative examinations conducted in its Constituent Colleges. Such a proposal was altogether novel and unheard of, and, as will be seen, roused the strongest opposition from a large section of Convocation, and from those who were obsessed with the idea that the examinations of the University were all-sufficient evidence of knowledge, and really superior to those of any other institution. So far as the Matriculation Examination was concerned, the recommendation found ample warrant in the evidence of those who had spoken for the medical schools. If possible, of more significance was the recommendation made in respect to the Preliminary Scientific medical examinations, for it distinctly foreshadowed an association for examination purposes with the Royal Colleges, which was destined to be fruitful in dispute. The precise suggestion that the University should accept the Preliminary Scientific examinations of the Conjoint Board in place of their own was a mistake, and one that would not have been made had the Com-

mission numbered among its members a medical teacher or one thoroughly conversant with the intricacies of medical education. For be it said that though the Colleges were especially competent to conduct the professional examinations, perhaps even more so than the University, the latter was better able to examine in the earlier scientific subjects, and it was admitted on all sides that these tests as imposed by the Colleges required considerable strengthening to bring them to the level of University rank, as those in the professional subjects were fully up to that standard. Although, however, this particular suggestion was faulty, the underlying principle of acceptance on the part of the University of certain of the examinations of outside bodies, whether the teaching Colleges or examining Corporations, remained. and found practical expression in the scheme subsequently prepared by the Senate of the University to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission—a scheme that was wrecked by Convocation mainly on this very point, thereby arresting the solution of the problem of University education in London, and giving rise to another decade of controversy.

The publication of the Report of the Commission cannot be said to have been received with enthusiasm in any quarter. The division of opinion manifested in the appended paragraph, and the general air of compromise prevailing throughout failed to satisfy anyone completely, and this the more so as great things had been expected when the Commissioners began their labour. The claimants for a second university specially adapted to London's needs were clearly disappointed in being put off until such time as the existing University should have endeavoured and failed to set its house in order, and particularly as it could not be said that the Report offered any very conclusive reasons against the urgent arguments of the promoters of the Albert Charter, and more especially those of the Bishop of London and

Professor Ray Lankester, those persons in fact who had the greatest right to speak as educationalists, and who possessed the fullest acquaintance with the whole problem. The Royal Colleges were completely put out of court; and the University itself was instructed to make a radical change in its conduct, towards which it is true it had made some approach though with the evident reluctance of not a few both on the Senate and in Convocation. Perhaps on the whole it was the latter body that had most cause for satisfaction. Secure in the possession of a veto upon any new charter that failed to meet with its approval, it could afford to view with complacency the course of events, whilst to the other and in some degree less important, interests, all that was left was to wait and see. The Report received some severe criticism at the hands of Professor Karl Pearson in the pages of *The Academy* for June 22, 1889. He dwelt, as was to be expected, on the dissenting remarks of three of the Commissioners, whose objections he thus summarised:—

"A teaching university is essentially local, and cannot undertake, " as well as its own teaching and examining work, the stamping " of thousands of external students with the required trade-mark. " The true functions of an Imperial examining board are likely " to be injured by association with those of a local teaching " university."* He pointed out that the three "academic Com- " missioners carefully refrained from saying that the new university, " which they would prefer to see established was that sketched " by the draft charter of University and King's Colleges." "It may " well," he continued, "be questioned whether that scheme is the

* Whether the association of these two very different functions under a common governing body be possible or not, it has certainly never been put to the proof. Such an arrangement was recommended by Lord Selborne's Commission, and the Senate's scheme went far to give effect to it, but this was rejected by Convocation on the very points which would have made it workable. It was again recommended by Lord Cowper's Commission in 1894, and the principle was embodied in the Act which constituted the Statutory Commission. The statutes, however, as drawn and subsequently administered have completely prevented a trial of the plan, which has never had a fair chance, the external, or, as it is sometimes called by its advocates, the Imperial, side of the University having very largely dominated the local or London side.

" ideally best. What one would wish to see would be a university " with the same State support, with the same social and scientific " status, and with, on broad lines, the same constitution, as that " of Berlin or Leipzig. The merit of the joint scheme of the " Colleges is that, although it is in itself only third or fourth rate, " it leaves open a highway for something much better in the " future. It is the absolute impossibility of combining " the degree-examinations of a really great, and therefore individual, " teaching university, with those of an Imperial examining board, " which appears to have been quite apparent to the academic, " but entirely unappreciated by the legal, members of the Com- " mission. To say that the nominees of the Crown might safely " be trusted to act with justice to students from all parts of the " United Kingdom and from the Colonies [*see* section 22 of Report] " is to say that the nominees of the Crown would stop the legitimate " development of the teaching University A still " more serious objection to the proposed scheme [*i.e.*, of the " Commissioners] lies in the fact that it does not give the Senate " practically any control over the colleges. If the teaching " university is to be a reality, there must be real organic union " between the constituent colleges and the university. The " university ought to have a substantial voice in the appoint- " ment of the more important teachers in each faculty. To throw " the matriculation and intermediate examinations into the hands " of the constituent colleges, as the Commissioners propose is " thoroughly bad in principle. It is conceivable that the colleges " would commence an unhealthy rivalry in the cheapening of the " earlier degree stages. Such standards as are necessary must be " fixed by the university as a whole, but by the university as " representing, even more strongly then the Commissioners propose, " the authorised teachers. . . It is not a loose union between the " existing University and the Colleges which is wanted, but " absolute absorption of the better and more efficient portion of " the Colleges into a real university. Indeed, it would " be to the interests of academic teaching in London if the " Colleges were more or less gradually absorbed by the new " body. The result would be that their influence and buildings " and endowments would ultimately become organic parts of a " real university in London, and not merely collegiate con- " stituents.* To the constitution of the Senate as

* Twenty years later such absorption was effected by the University College, London (Transfer), Act, 1905, and the King's College, London (Transfer), Act, 1909, though whether the University into which these institutions have become absorbed is such an one as Professor Pearson contemplated is another question.

" proposed by the Commissioners—which is practically Lord " Justice Fry's scheme modified by enlarging the teaching in- " fluence—we do not think the Colleges ought to take more than " minor exceptions. It gives to Convocation a disproportionately " large share of influence; but as the older Universities have " ultimately succeeded in depriving the 'country parson' of real " power, we have no doubt that the corresponding London academic " busybody—the barrister with spare time—would ultimately " vanish from the university council-room. We say that we do " not think the Colleges ought to take grave exception to the " scheme; we mean by this were it proposed as the first step " towards a teaching university, and not as a scheme for a body " to deal with the existing examinations. Now is there no " possibility of such a compromise? Why should not the existing " University apply for powers to establish a teaching side on the " lines suggested by the Commissioners, leaving its present work " to be carried on entirely independently on the old lines, with " as much supervision by Convocation of the open examinations " in favour of 'self-educated students' as may seem good to that " body? It would at first be unnecessary perhaps to differen- " tiate all or perhaps any of the existing degree examinations; " but such differentiation would come as the teaching university " developed on its own individual lines. The creation " of a teaching side to the existing University, by the foundation " of an additional Senate, whose Crown members might or might " not be members of the older Senate, as should seem good to " the existing University, does seem a way out of the deadlock. " But it must involve a power in the new Senate to modify " old, and call into existence new, examinations, so far as concerns " the needs of its own students. In return the Colleges ought " to grant real control over the appointment of their teachers " and other safeguards for their efficiency, to the new Senate."

Nature for June 6th, 1889, commenced a leading article on the subject thus:—"The Report is a disap- " pointment. The spectacle of three eminent lawyers " taking an eminently legal view, of a question, and " three teachers an educational view is instructive and " amusing, but it is not business." The recommendations as to teaching, which were to be carried out independently by the university were to be regarded as " good and satisfactory," and should be approved by the University Colleges, and this "without in the smallest " degree impairing their case for the simultaneous estab-

" lishment as a separate constitution of the real teaching " university for London." But this, it was clearly recognised, was not the intention of the Commissioners, who contemplated the reform of the existing University, and in that case the refusal of the petition of University and King's Colleges. Reduced, therefore, to consider the proposals made in the Report under these conditions, it was the deliberate judgment of the writer that these would not meet what was required. The result would be that there would be a general examining university as before, but one largely under the control of the London teachers. The change would " entail a violence to the " traditions of the University and perhaps a disparage- " ment of its Imperial position."

In the *Spectator* less comment on the Commissioners' Report appeared than might have been expected, as its Editor was a member of the Senate, and had not shown much sympathy with the proposed changes :—

" The Report," it remarked, " is a very terse and business-like " document, which turns out to be in favour of compromise, and " compromise of a rather drastic kind. The reconstitution of the " University of London with a much more powerful representation " of the London Teaching Colleges on its Senate is recommended— " which seems a reasonable proposal. But the University is also " advised to exempt the students of these Colleges from so many " of its preliminary examinations that, if it accede to the Com- " missioners' suggestions, its responsibility for the degrees which it " is to give would become far more nominal than real. That " last is a very dangerous proposal. It is like asking the Mint to " guarantee coins which it has never adequately tested. We hope " that the Senate and Convocation of the University will not hastily " consent to accept so ambiguous a position."

Among periodicals devoted to educational matters generally the Report met with but little favour. *The Journal of Education* considered that it was not a result to be proud of, and should be looked upon as showing the progress of the movement, and the point from which a fresh start should be made rather than as a final solution of the question ; and it much doubted whether the University could, or indeed ought, to accept the

proposal to modify itself. *The Educational Times* for July 1st said the Commission had furnished "no heroic "solution of the questions referred to it," and, on the principle of the least disturbance of the situation which was a difficult one, a union of the Colleges and the University was recommended rather than the foundation of a second university. In certain leading decisions adopted by the Commissioners there was ground for satisfaction, but there also was reason to join in the misgivings expressed by the academic members of the Commission, and to regard the scheme proposed "with "hope rather than with confidence." There was "some "danger lest the union under pressure of a Com- "mission might be felt to be too much like a forced "reconciliation to allow of cordial co-operation in "working the somewhat cumbrous machinery, with its "ample opportunities for friction, contemplated by the "Report." With regard to the standard of the examinations, it was fully to be anticipated that there would be an outcry in Convocation were any suggestions made that this should be lowered, whilst very little sympathy was expressed "with the extreme views of some graduates "who seemed prepared to resist any modification of the "University examinations." It was pointed out that—

"examinations should follow the lines of teaching, except when "and where the examining body has reason to believe the latter "defective. By this natural adjustment, a system of examinations, "without being of necessity intrinsically easier than a system "independent of the teaching, becomes relatively so to the collegiate "student, and at the same time tends to remove the reasons for "his exemption from any of them. It is only in this sense that a "modification of the examinations of the University would appear "to us unobjectionable or even advantageous."

Nor did the Report of the Commission receive very warm commendation from the principal organs of the medical profession. The *Lancet* claimed that the Commissioners had "in every particular accepted and "endorsed the arguments we repeatedly used," and on the whole approved the recommendation that what was

required would best be met by reconstituting the existing University; whilst the *British Medical Journal* would have preferred to see a second university established to supply London's needs, and deprecated the lowering of the medical standard, which was contemplated. Though recognising the improved position given to teachers, and the increased influence of teaching, the large proportion of Crown representatives on the Senate was strongly objected to, as also to the corresponding representation of Convocation. The *Lancet* especially dwelt on the exclusion of the Apothecaries' Society as a difficulty in accepting the Commissioners' scheme, and anticipated opposition from existing graduates in medicine.

The daily press, in the spring of 1889, was too much occupied with such matters as the Parnell Commission to devote much space to such questions as the reform of the London University, and Lord Selborne's Report received but little notice. *The Times* dealt with its principal points in a leading article on May 31st, in a very impartial manner, and was far from condemning it for not having adopted the views of the promoters of the Albert Charter, as might have been supposed from the support this paper had hitherto accorded to that solution of the problem. On the contrary, the difficulties of the question were fully admitted, and the Commissioners were considered to have "taken the line of least resistance" amid the various conflicting schemes; especially as the University of London was actually in existence and could not be dislodged even if it were expedient to do so, hence the alternative was its modification so as "to give the teaching bodies an acceptable "status in its constitution." The objections to a second university were referred to, but it was thought that the Commissioners had "made unduly light" of the confusion likely to arise between the degrees granted by a single university to candidates who had received academic training and those who had not.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE VARIOUS BODIES AFFECTED BY THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

It will now be necessary to give an account of the proceedings adopted by the several bodies concerned with the Report of the Royal Commission, viz., the Senate and Convocation of the University, to whom time had been accorded to frame a Scheme consistent with the indications contained in the Report; the promoters of the Albert Charter, whose proposals were put aside for the time; and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, whose petition had been dismissed, but who none the less were keenly interested, for their own sakes as well as on behalf of the medical students of the London schools, whose cause they had championed, and for whose benefit their proposed Senate of Physicians and Surgeons was designed. Then, too, there were various institutions whose interests were more or less affected by the issue, whatever shape that might take, such as the Metropolitan Medical Schools, together with other teaching bodies of University rank; the Provincial Schools of Medicine, as well as the other Universities in the kingdom; and, lastly, different associations, societies, and self-appointed committees that had been constituted to promote this, that, or the other object. An endeavour will be made to set out the action of these numerous interests as they developed side by side up to the next important date in the history of the movement, May 12th, 1891, when the Senate failed, through rejection by Convocation of its Scheme, and the way was again open for University and King's College to obtain the fulfilment of their claims.

How the Promoters of the Albert University Charter accepted the Report.

Notwithstanding that the Report of the Royal Commission explicitly recommended that the Senate of the University should be given "reasonable time" in which

to effect such reconstitution as would meet the requirements that had been urged from various quarters, the authorities of University and King's Colleges appeared indisposed to accept the situation, and three months after the publication of the Report, interviewed the Lord President of the Council with a view to obtaining the grant of a Charter on the lines of the Albert Scheme. On July 25th, 1889, a deputation consisting of the Bishop of London, Sir W. H. Acland, K.C.B., Rev. Dr. Wace, Principal, Dr. Priestley, and Mr. J. W. Cunningham, Secretary, on behalf of King's College; with Mr. J. E. Erichsen, F.R.S., President, Sir George Young, Bart., Mr. J. F. Rotton, Mr. Ingram Bywater, and Mr. J. M. Horsburgh, Secretary, on behalf of University College, waited on Lord Cranbrook, who was accompanied by Sir Lennox Peel, and presented the following "Statement " of the Councils of University College and King's " College, London."*

To the Lord President of the Council:

1. The Councils of University College, London, and King's College, London, have had under their consideration the Report of the Royal Commission on a University for London, to which was referred the joint petition of the Colleges presented July 1st, 1887, to Her Majesty in Council, together with the petitions in support of its prayer presented by the Lord Bishop of London, dated September 1st, 1887, and by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, dated July 21st, 1887, and the letter of the University of London, dated August 3rd, 1887, opposing the joint petition of the Colleges.

2. Besides a Principal Report signed by six of the seven Commissioners, there is also a dissentient or qualifying Report, signed by those three of the six who are most practically conversant with the work of education. This second Report differs from the Principal Report in a sense favourable to the prayer of the Petitioners.

3. A University such as is contemplated by the Petitioners is that of which the purpose is not examinations, but education and

* A full report of the proceedings exclusive of the Statement was subsequently circulated in pamphlet form, and a brief abstract with the Statement appeared in the "Lancet," July 27, 1889, page 187.

the advancement of knowledge. It is needed in London as a centre for efficient colleges and institutions doing University work, where, while their several traditions are mutually respected, they may take measures in common for organising and economising their teaching power, for supplying its deficiencies, and extending its usefulness. This University ought not to be burdened with obligations towards external candidates for Degrees, or towards institutions of imperfect efficiency, or it will be unable to adapt its examinations to its teaching, and will fail to utilise as it should the special gifts and studies of eminent men, whose presence and influence make the success of a University.

4. The recommendations of the Principal Report are limited to suggestions for the reform of the University of London considered as an examining body, and for its assumption of teaching functions the scope of which is not clearly indicated. In the event of the adoption of these recommendations by the University of London. it is further recommended that the prayer of the Petitioners be not granted. Some considerations of a public nature may arise when it is proposed to institute in London a new staff of University teachers. But apart from these considerations, it is not the desire of the Petitioners to assume an attitude of hostility to reforms in the constitution of the University of London which are perfectly compatible with their petition. Such reforms, however, would not supply what, in their opinion, is now required in the interests of education in the Metropolis, and if accepted by the University of London, would not render it less expedient that the prayer of the Petitioners should be granted.

Signed on behalf of the Council of University College,
John Eric Erichsen, President.

Signed on behalf of the Council of King's College,
F. Londin, Chairman.

The Bishop of London, who introduced the deputation, also presented a petition to the Queen in Council entitled "In the Matter of a Teaching University for London," which his Lordship complained had been neither printed nor noticed by the Commissioners, although referred to the Royal Commission by Her Majesty. Dr. Temple, in the course of his remarks, expressed the opinion that the main purpose of the petition of the two Colleges had been rather ignored by the Commissioners. It was not that they did not agree with it, but they passed it by, and the Report

did not seem to show that they had fully considered what the Petitioners aimed at. Proceeding to explain what he and his colleagues really wanted, the Bishop gave in essence the evidence he had laid before the Royal Commission as to the need for a body in London that could provide the highest academical education and confer degrees on its successful students; he dwelt on the inability of the existing University to provide what was required, and expressed his disbelief in the University of London being capable of being made into a really teaching University. He admitted that some of the degrees of the existing University ranked very high in the estimation of the world, but doubted whether all the degrees, the B.A. for instance, were estimated as highly as the Commissioners supposed. Some of the degrees proved a good deal of knowledge, but even then he doubted whether the knowledge was supplemented by what else was required for a perfect or nearly perfect education, the cultivation such as the Oxford and Cambridge men had. It did not seem that the main Report of the Commissioners had looked at the whole question from the point of view the Petitioners had expected and hoped, though no doubt the three Commissioners who had expressed a sort of qualified dissent had done so, but their Report was too brief to give full expression to it. Lastly, his Lordship stated that they were urgent in pressing that the interests of the Metropolis ought not, in a matter of this sort, to be made subordinate to the fancied or supposed interests of the University of London, which he believed would still continue its special work just as well after as before, and although the Report of the Commissioners was against it, they begged for consideration of the objections he and those with him felt to the recommendations of this Report.

Sir George Young entered into a considerable criticism of the Report, making his points with his accustomed lucidity and cogency. Referring to the dictum of the

Commissioners that "the final examination for degrees "ought, in our judgment, to be the same for all candi- "dates, whether taught in constituent or associated "Colleges or institutions of the University of London "or elsewhere" (par. 34), Sir George pointed out that a short time ago a division was taken in the House of Commons on this same point, which was raised in Committee upon the Bill for the reform of the Scottish Universities. It was proposed on that occasion as a compromise, that candidates from all quarters should be examined for the same Degree as the residents at a University, and that this change should be forced upon the Scottish teaching Universities. But that was rejected by 140 to 67 votes, Her Majesty's Government adhering to the provisions of the Bill, and refusing its consent to the change. He did not think, therefore, that they could accept this compromise, any more than they could regard the representation of University College in the proposed new Senate to be adequately met by their President only. He objected also to paragraph 12 of the Report, which invited the co-ordination under a University of the institutions in London that proposed to give advanced teaching in any subject, the result of which would be that various institutions would come to be included which were not of University rank, and he instanced the Birkbeck Institution, the Working Men's College, and others which claimed to give education "adapted to the poorer classes," which was hardly the description of University education. Another point to which they took serious objection was the proposal that the University of London should have power to teach by Professors and Lecturers of its own (par. 30). The effect of this might be, though he did not believe it was the intention of the Commissioners, to establish a rival University College, supported by public money, to compete with existing institutions. He and his colleagues did not deprecate new institutions doing the same work as University and King's Colleges were engaged in, but a

clear necessity should be proved before such an establishment was effected. But what was of more importance, urged Sir George, than these particular objections, was the question whether University or King's College could maintain what was conceded to them under the compromise arrived at by the Commissioners. Their privileges as constituent Colleges would in time require to be defended, and that would be difficult and invidious, as other institutions would come to claim the like advantages, and so the teaching University would tend to become a general University like the present. The history of the present University, he contended, was the history of a badly constructed system, which broke down, as it was to be feared this new system would break down, and in support of this view he referred to the evidence of Dr. Wood on the decline in value of the principle of affiliation, and the result would be that the privileges of affiliation would be gradually extended, first to one and then to another, in the end arriving at a general examining body to examine students taken from all quarters, which would have little or no relation to the University teaching of London. On the whole, therefore, they considered it would be better to leave the University of London as it was, and seek to obtain the grant of their petition, and that the delay accorded to the University to consider the whole matter should be without prejudice to their own position, and that when the proper time came they should not be considered, in consequence of anything contained in the last paragraph of the Report, to be excluded from pressing on the Privy Council the expediency of founding a Teaching University upon other lines than those recommended by the Commissioners.

The Rev. Dr. Wace dwelt on the radical question of principle at issue between the two Colleges and the University, viz., that the latter gave its Degrees to all comers, without any reference whatever to where they had been taught, whilst the essential principle of the

Colleges was that the Degrees shall depend upon going through a prescribed course of instruction. Such principles were as conflicting as "Yes" and "No," and no amount of time, reasonable or unreasonable, would get over such a difference as that. Whilst allowing the existing University to continue its own course, all that was required was to do for University and King's Colleges what had been done for Owen's College, Manchester, and the Principal of King's solemnly warned his hearers that unless something of the kind was done, not only would the students go from London as they were doing, but the teachers would follow, and though there would be a great examining body, there would be no staff of University teachers in the greatest city in the world.

Mr. Erichsen repeated the grounds on which a more accessible degree was required for London medical students than was at present provided—out of the 1,500 to 2,000 students in the Metropolis, only an average of 25 took the M.D. of London annually, whilst others who desired a degree went to Scottish or Continental Universities, and although he had no desire to see the standard for the existing University degrees lowered, as this had a tendency to keep up the standard of medical education in London, it was equally undesirable for the University to establish a second degree of lower value, and therefore he supported the formation of the proposed Teaching University for London.

Lord Cranbrook thanked the deputation for the manner in which the several speakers had laid their views before him, but said that at present he was not in a position to give a reply, as the University had been allowed a reasonable time in which to deal with the matter, and he was disposed to regard a twelvemonth as reasonable for the purpose. He understood the position of the applicants to be that whilst the existing University, which happened to be located in London, was not a London University at all, but an Imperial one, a teaching University set up in London for London would not in

the least interfere with the position which the London University occupied. He fully admitted that the case for a Medical Degree which was not an Honours Degree was made out. He pointed out that the Royal Commission was so far in accord with the views of the deputation that they had reported in favour of a teaching University for London, and that it should be confined to London as far as the constituent Colleges were concerned. The conditions on which a Charter for such a University should be granted the Commissioners seemed to think should be referred to them, and he noticed that the lawyers on the Commission took one view and the teachers another on this point, and that threw a difficulty on the office he held. In conclusion, he promised to make himself acquainted with the evidence upon which the Report was based.

With this not altogether undeserved rebuff the deputation had to be satisfied, and the promoters of the Albert University Charter had to restrain their impatience for nearly two years, until the failure of the Senate to comply with the recommendations of the Commission permitted their Scheme again to take the field, although, as will appear, they entered by invitation into negotiations with the Senate with the view of endeavouring to unite with the University in forming a Teaching University for London.

The Action of the Royal Colleges.

Although the Royal Colleges might be regarded as having fared worst at the hands of the Commissioners, by the complete rejection of their petition—a result that was afterwards appreciated as for their lasting benefit—it was the Royal College of Physicians that, amongst the bodies interested, first proceeded to deal with the situation. The President (Sir Andrew Clark) who had so warmly supported the proposal of a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons with Degree-giving powers both in the College and before the Commission, at once

consulted the writer who had led the opposition to this Scheme (Part I., p. 142), and whose views, by the action of the Royal Commission, had come to prevail, with the result that, on the motion of Dr. Allchin, seconded by Sir Risdon Bennett, the College, at its meeting on May 20th, 1889, adopted the following resolution:—

> "That a committee be appointed to consider the report of the Royal Commission on a University for London, and report thereon to the College; and further that such committee be empowered to enter into communication with the Royal College of Surgeons with the view of ascertaining their opinion in reference to further joint action; and also to consider all such communications concerning the matter as may be received by the President or Registrar, and report to the College on the whole question as soon as possible."

The committee consisted of the President, Sir Risdon Bennett, Sir Henry Pitman (Registrar),* Dr. Andrew, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. D. Macalister, and Dr. Allchin, the last named being appointed Secretary to the committee, a position he continued to fill up to the appointment of a Statutory Commission in 1898. It might be noted that graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh were to be found on the committee, with Dr. Pye Smith, who had taken so active a part, both in Convocation and the Senate, for the reform of the University of London.

As usual, advice was freely tendered from outside as to what the Royal Colleges should or should not do, the "Lancet," on May 25th, thus delivering itself: "It " is premature to speculate upon the line likely to be " now adopted by the Royal Colleges; but of this we are " certain, that if, from any fancied rights or privileges,

* Sir Henry Pitman, who was in great measure the originator and strongest supporter of the Scheme of the Royal Colleges, retired from the office of Registrar in 1889, and took no further part in the discussions on the subject.

" they decide to stand aloof from the movement to found " a Teaching University in London, their days as the " leading powers in the medical education of the " Metropolis will be numbered." How the prophecy failed will later be apparent.

The committee met twice, on June 6th and July 18th, and drew up the following report, which was presented to the Colleges on July 30th, 1889.

Report of the University for London Committee.

At a meeting of the College on May 20th, 1889, it was resolved:—

> "That a Committee be appointed to consider the Report of the Royal Commission on a University for London, and report thereon to the College; and further, that such committee be empowered to enter into communication with the Royal College of Surgeons with the view of ascertaining their opinion in reference to further joint action; and also to consider all such communications concerning the matter as may be received by the President or Registrar, and report to the College on the whole question as soon as possible."

In accordance with this resolution, the committee appointed have met twice and considered the Report of the Royal Commission, and submit thereon the accompanying observations.

They have also addressed themselves to the Royal College of Surgeons, inquiring the views of that body upon the question of further joint action on the part of the two Colleges, and have received a reply to the effect that a committee of seven has been appointed to co-operate with this College.*

And the committee have further received a communication from the Registrar of the University of London, addressed to the Registrar of the College, enclosing a copy of the following resolution passed by the Senate of the University of London on June 19th:—

> "That the Schemes submitted to the Senate March 16th, 1887, as amended, be referred to a committee to report on

* The representatives of the College of Surgeons were appointed at the quarterly meeting of the Council on July 11th, 1889, as follows:—Mr. J. Hutchinson (President), Messrs. T. Bryant and J. Croft (Vice-Presidents), Messrs. Savory, Power, Hulke, and Sir W. MacCormac.

It was not until the following March that the delegates of the two Colleges met and entered on joint action.

the expediency of a reconstitution of the University on the general lines indicated by the Report of the Commissioners," and also stating that "the Senate will be glad to receive any communications they (this College) may think fit to make in the matter."

Referring to the Report of the University for London Commission as far as it concerns the Royal College of Physicians, your committee observe that the Commissioners state that—

"Of the evidence which we have received a large and important part relates to the position and wants of the Medical Faculty and its Schools in London, and to the reasons for and against the petition of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The results have been to satisfy us that a great demand exists for medical Degrees attainable in London more easily than at present, and that it may be desirable to provide for that want in some proper manner. But a careful consideration of the whole evidence has led us unanimously to the conclusion that the establishment of such a body as the Senate of Physicians and Surgeons proposed by the Royal Colleges would not be the best means by which that end could be attained; and that a remedy may be found for any practical grievance under which the medical students of London, the licentiates, or members of the Royal Colleges, or the licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries, may now labour in respect of access to medical Degrees, without either conferring the power of giving such Degrees upon Colleges which have no academical character, or creating a new examining and Degree-giving University in a single Faculty, neither of which innovations appears to us in itself desirable" (par. 4, page viii.).

Notwithstanding, however, that the prayer of the Royal Colleges is thus disallowed, your committee note with satisfaction throughout the recommendations which the committee make, as regards establishing such an University as shall meet the reasonable demands of the medical profession, that the said Royal Colleges are always referred to as institutions which rightfully should be considered, and accorded a position (though not clearly extending beyond representation) upon the governing body of the proposed new University.

The general character of the recommendation of the Commissioners is—

"That a reasonable time should be allowed to the Senate and Convocation of the University of London to consider whether they will apply to Her Majesty for a new Charter

> extending the functions and duties of their University to teaching; associating with it teaching Colleges and institutions; remodelling the constitution of its Senate, &c., and in the event of their applying for and obtaining such a new Charter, we recommend that no other University be now established in London" (par. 37, page xviii.).

Upon this point your committee would observe that they have reason to believe the Senate of the London University is now engaged in considering a Scheme agreeing in its main lines with the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

Clearly the most important point, so far as the Royal College of Physicians is concerned, is the position which that body will occupy (in conjunction with the Royal College of Surgeons) upon any future constituted University.

The Commissioners would appear to recommend to the Royal Colleges, together with other examining bodies which do not regularly teach, little if anything beyond their being connected with the University by means of some representation on its governing body, and perhaps on its Boards of Studies also (par. 22, page xiii.). And they further recommend that this representation should be to the extent of one member from each of the Royal Colleges on the Senate, such member to be also a member of the Committee for the Faculty of Medicine of the Senate charged with the duty of selecting Examiners (par. 31, page xvi.).

Your committee regard the following paragraph in the Report as an important recognition of the position of the Royal Colleges:—

> "We also think that the University should have power to dispense with the preliminary Scientific Examination now required from candidates for medical Degrees, in favour of candidates who have passed the examinations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London, if satisfied that the examinations so passed are a sufficient test of such competency in scientific subjects as it is the object of the preliminary examination to secure" (par. 33, page xvii.).

It might perhaps appear to the College preferable, that the preliminary scientific studies should be regulated and tested on the part of the students by the University Examiners, leaving the Royal Colleges to be responsible for the examinations in the purely professional subjects.

Finally, it would seem to your committee important that the attention of the College be directed to the following points in any further joint action with the Royal College of Surgeons:—

(1) The retention of the present power of the College to grant qualifications to practise.

(2) The adequate representation of the Royal Colleges upon the governing bodies of any reconstituted University.

(3) The conditions upon which the curricula and examinations for the qualifications of the Royal Colleges shall be accepted for the pass Degree of a future London University.

(4) Extension or modification of the present curricula of the Royal Colleges.

In the foregoing report the committee have limited themselves to an abstract of the essential points of the Commissioners' Report so far as they concern the Royal Colleges, and they have not felt themselves called upon to express their own opinion thereupon.

They recommend to the College that a committee be appointed to act with the committee of the Royal College of Surgeons, and that such committee be empowered to confer with the Committee of Senate of the London University, as invited, either alone or in conjunction with the committee of the Royal College of Surgeons, and meanwhile to forward to the Senate of the London University any communication the College may be pleased to direct.

JAS. RISDON BENNETT,

July 18th, 1889. *Chairman.*

The adoption of the report was moved by Sir Risdon Bennett and seconded by Dr. Allchin, who referred to the designedly bald character of the report, in which the precise position of the Royal Colleges in respect to the Report of the Commissioners was set forth, with but little guidance as to the course to be pursued by the Colleges, whose attitude at the moment could not be other than expectant. He pointed out that the University, as shown by the communication received from the Registrar, was busily engaged in acting on the recommendations of the Commission, and that the Government intended they should have reasonable time for developing their plans was obvious from the reply of the Lord President to the deputation from University and King's Colleges. That being so, Dr. Allchin submitted that all the College could usefully discuss was, whether the general lines indicated by the Royal Commission commended themselves to the Royal Colleges, and, on the whole, he considered that they did; since they were consistent with the maintenance of the position of the Colleges as the heads of the licensing bodies for

England, and that a Degree in medicine established by the University on the principles suggested by the Commission would not undersell the diplomas granted by the Royal Colleges, but might and probably would be established in such a way as to give to the Colleges their proper and rightful position in the matter. The special features of the Royal Commission's Report, so far as it bore on the Royal Colleges, were :—

(1) The recognition of the need for a medical Degree for London students, granted on easier terms than at present (par. 4).

(2) The desirability of such Degrees being granted by the existing University of London, which must undergo certain alterations to enable it to do so (pars. 14 and 15). The attempts on the part of the University towards attaining this object having been hitherto inadequate (par. 18).

(3) That the University of London must, for this purpose, be altered in the following directions—

α. The association with the University of certain teaching institutions within the metropolitan limit (par. 22).

β. A wider representation of teachers on the Senate, with the formation of Boards of Studies, Faculties, &c. (pars. 19, 24, 25, 26, 27), with well defined powers.

γ. A representation of the Royal Colleges on the Senate, and perhaps on the Boards of Studies also (par. 25).

δ. The acceptance of certain of the examinations of the Royal Colleges in lieu of those of the University for the Degree (par. 33). [This provision has been previously criticised, Part II., page 157].

ε. The recognition of the principle of "pass" and "honours" Degrees (par. 34).

It appeared to the speaker that all the Royal Colleges could do was to wait until the action of the Senate of

the University was declared, and that the Colleges were not in a position to dictate or even to suggest terms; and further, that so long as they obtained recognition of their examinations as an integral part of the University examinations for a Degree, it was all they could reasonably expect. At the same time, he fully agreed that, for the attainment of a Degree, more should be expected from candidates than was at present required by the Conjoint Board—viz., a higher standard of preliminary general education, some increase in the preliminary scientific knowledge, and possibly some addition to the purely professional part of the examinations, say, in the clinical part; and that, as a result, there might be some necessary prolongation of the period of study beyond the 45 months then required.

Lastly, he hoped that the four points embodied in the conclusion of the report might be made instructions to any future committee on the subject the College might see fit to appoint.

The report was adopted with the following in substitution for the concluding paragraph:—

They recommend to the College that a committee be appointed to investigate the whole question of the relation of the College to any future University, and to report before any conference is held with the Royal College of Surgeons.

The former committee was re-appointed, with the addition of Dr. Norman Moore and Dr. Sidney Coupland.

The Senate's Second Scheme.

At the meeting of the Senate of the University on June 19th, 1889, the Report of the University for London Commission was laid on the table, and having been considered, it was resolved:—

"That the Scheme submitted to the Senate March 16th, 1887, as amended [*see* Part I., page 160–171, and as presented to the Commission, *see* Part II., page 60] be referred to a Committee to report on the expediency of a reconstitution of the University on the general lines indicated by the Report of the Commissioners.

"That the Committee be instructed to confer with any Committee of Convocation which may be appointed for the same purpose.

"That these resolutions be communicated to Convocation and its co-operation be invited accordingly.

"That these resolutions be also communicated to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, University and King's Colleges, London, the Council of Legal Education, and the Incorporated Law Society; and that these several bodies be informed that the Senate will be glad to receive any communications they may think fit to make in the matter.

"That the Committee do consist of the Committee appointed on April 14th, 1886, with the addition of Lord Herschell, Mr. Anstie, and Dr. Wood; that is to say, of the following members of the Senate—Lord Herschell, Mr. Anstie, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Carey Foster, Sir Edward Fry, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Osler, Dr. Pye-Smith, Dr. Quain, Dr. Routh, Dr. Wood."

Taking their former Scheme as a basis, the Committee reconsidered it in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and at the meeting of the Senate on November 13th, 1889, the Vice-Chancellor presented the minutes of the last meeting of the Special Committee on the Report of the University of London Commission, together with the "Scheme for the reconstitution of the University on the general lines indicated by the Commissioners," prepared by the Committee in pursuance of the reference made to them by the Senate (Minute 281 of Senate for 1889). It was thereon resolved that the Scheme should be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, to be specially summoned for Wednesday, November 20th.

It is necessary, in explanation of what follows, to state that the Special Committee of the Senate previous to the presentation of the Scheme to the Senate had taken counsel with the Special Committee of Convocation which had charge of the question of University reorganisation, and two conferences had been held, the first on July 17th, 1889, and a second on November 6th of the same year. At the latter, the representatives of Convocation were Dr. Baines, Dr. Sophia Bryant, Dr. Collins,

Dr. Napier, Sir Albert Rollit, Professor S. P. Thompson, introduced by Sir P. Magnus, who at the first meeting "indicated their opinions as to the points in the scheme "of Convocation, which Convocation would regard as "of primary importance, and the probable extent to "which their views might be modified in deference to "the recommendation of the Commissioners."* At the second meeting, having previously considered the draft scheme which the Senate had confidentially communicated to the Special Committee, the representatives suggested several modifications in it, "with a view of "adapting it to the frequently expressed opinions of "Convocation." The general opinion, however, of the Committee of Convocation appeared to be favourable to the proposals of the Senate, who adopted the suggestions of the Committee in the Scheme as agreed to on November 20th, 1889. It is desirable to emphasise the fact that the Scheme as presented to the Senate, and subsequently circulated to certain bodies as a basis of conference, had to this extent received the approval of Convocation through its accredited Committee.

But already notice of opposition to any such Scheme was brought to the notice of the Senate, for at its meeting on November 13th the following resolutions, adopted at a conference of representatives of the Provincial University Colleges of England and Wales, on October 17th, held in the Mason College, Birmingham, and forwarded by the Chairman of the Conference for submission to the Senate, were read—

> "That this meeting, composed of representatives of the University Colleges at Aberystwith, Bangor, Birmingham, Cardiff, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne,

* *See* Interim Report presented to Convocation on May 13th, 1890, by the Special Committee for the consideration of the scheme for the constitution of the University proposed by the Special Committee appointed by Convocation on December 8th, 1885. (Minutes of Convocation and Part I., pp. 111–114). The interim Report sets forth a summary of the Proceedings of Convocation in respect to the reconstitution of the University from 1886 onwards. (*See* p. 199.)

> Nottingham, and Sheffield, protests strongly against the adoption of any Scheme for remodelling the existing University of London which follows the lines of the Report of the Royal Commission, on the ground that any such Scheme invades the vested rights of the Provincial Colleges, and, by placing them at a disadvantage as compared with the Metropolitan Colleges, would, if carried into effect, operate seriously against their future progress and development."
>
> By a further Resolution a small Committee was appointed "to approach the Lord President of the "Council to request him to receive a deputation "composed of representatives of the Provincial "University Colleges, and to communicate his "decision to the other Colleges concerned; and "further, in the event of his consent being obtained, "to make arrangements for the interview."

Concerning this protest and what came of it more will be said hereafter.

The Senate itself, having so far departed from its traditional position as to frame a Scheme for the reconstitution of the University, and submit the same to Convocation, and subsequently to the Royal Commission, and having further appointed a Committee to reconsider this Scheme on the lines recommended by the Commission, was not likely to raise within itself any serious objections to the result of its Committee's labours, however distasteful the result might be to some of its members. Nevertheless, when the draft came before the Senate on November 20th, Mr. Osler,* in pursuance of notice given, moved:—

> That the acceptance of the examinations of constituent Colleges in lieu of University examinations is inconsistent with the general principles and aims of this University: and that the Scheme for the reconstitution of the University be accordingly varied by the omission of sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) of Clause 51.

* Timothy Smith Osler, LL.B., B.A., was elected to the Senate in 1859.

There is no doubt but that the first part of the resolution expressed the truth; the proposal was inconsistent with the policy hitherto followed by the University, but it was for the purpose of altering this policy that the movement had come about, and although the motion was supported by Lord Derby, Dr. Buchanan, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Osler, and Dr. William Smith (6), it was lost by more than two to one, there voting against it the Vice-Chancellor, Lord Herschell, Mr. Anstie, Prof. Carey Foster, Sir Edward Fry, Sir Julian Goldsmith, Dr. Hirst, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Quain, Dr. Routh, Dr. Thorpe, Dr. Wilks, and Dr. Wood (13).

Dr. (afterwards Sir) William Smith moved to omit the words "in or near London" in Clause 25, a proposal which struck at the very root of the Scheme, but this too was lost.

After several amendments it was resolved, on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor—

> "That the Scheme submitted to the Senate as now amended be accepted as a basis for conference with University College, King's College, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, the Council of Legal Education, and the Incorporated Law Society."

The following was the Scheme:—

University of London.

Scheme for the Reconstitution of the University on the general lines indicated by the Report of the University for London Commission, approved by the Senate as a basis for Conference with University College, King's College, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Council of Legal Education, and the Incorporated Law Society.

I.—*Objects of Incorporation.*

1. The purposes of the Incorporation of the University to be so defined as to include, in addition to the existing purposes, the promotion of regular and liberal education throughout Her Majesty's Dominions, and especially in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood.

II.—*Constitution, &c.*

2. The University to consist of—

(i) Senate,
(ii) Convocation,
(iii) Constituent Colleges,
(iv) Faculties,
(v) Boards of Studies,

with the Queen as Visitor.

III.—*Senate.*

3. To consist (in its final form) of the Chancellor and 37 Fellows to be appointed as follows:—

(i) The Chancellor and nine Fellows to be nominated by the Crown (hereinafter called Crown Fellows)	10
(ii) The Chairman of Convocation and nine other Fellows to be elected by Convocation (hereinafter called Convocation Fellows) - - -	10
(iii) Twelve Fellows to be elected by the Faculties -	12
(iv) If and when University and King's Colleges, London, respectively shall become Constituent Colleges, the President of University College, London; the Principal of King's College, London - -	2
(v) The Presidents and Chairmen of each of the following bodies (hereinafter respectively called the Royal Colleges and the Legal Bodies), if willing to act, viz., the Royal College of Physicians of London; the Royal College of Surgeons of England; the Council of Legal Education; and the Incorporated Law Society - - - - - -	4
	38

4. If and whilst any Faculty shall not be constituted by reason of a deficiency of Constituent Colleges or for any other reason, the Crown may nominate Fellows in lieu of the Fellows to be elected by such Faculty, and such nominated Fellows shall have all the powers of and be subject to all provisions relating to Fellows in whose place they are nominated.

5. The Senate may resolve that the President or Principal or other chief officer of any Constituent College for the time being shall *ex-officio* be a member for the Senate.

6. Of the nine Fellows to be elected by Convocation in addition to the Chairman of Convocation, two shall be elected by the members of Convocation who are Graduates in Arts, who shall

vote as such accordingly; two in like manner by the Graduates in Laws, in Science, and in Medicine, respectively; and one more by each of the said Faculties in rotation.

7. Members of Convocation holding Degrees in two or more of the said four subjects to be entitled to a vote in respect of each of such subjects.

8. Of the 12 Fellows to be elected by the four Faculties, three shall be elected by each Faculty.

9. The Fellows, other than the Chairman of Convocation, shall retire as follows; that is to say, in every year there shall retire—

(*a*) One of the Crown Fellows.

(*b*) One of the Convocation Fellows.

(*c*) One of the Fellows to be elected by each Faculty.

(*d*) One of the Fellows to be nominated by the Presidents or Chairmen of the Royal Colleges and Legal Bodies.

10. The Fellow of each group to retire on each occasion shall be the one who, at the time of retirement, has been longest in office under his then existing apointment, or when several have been in office for the same period the one who shall be ascertained by lot.

11. Power to the Crown and electing bodies to fill up casual vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise; but any person so appointed shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Fellow would have retained the same if no casual vacancy had occurred.

12. Power to re-nominate and re-elect.

13. The existing members of the Senate to continue as at present; but no new Fellow shall be nominated by the Crown until the number of present Fellows appointed by the Crown not on the nomination of Convocation has fallen below 9, and then only so as to bring the number up to 9; and no new Fellow shall be elected by Convocation unless or until the number of present Fellows appointed by the Crown on the nomination of Convocation has fallen below 9, and then only so as to bring the number up to 9.

14. Until Convocation shall be in exercise of its powers to elect the whole 9 Fellows eligible by it, the election of Fellows shall be by the Graduates as follows:—the first shall be elected by Graduates in Arts, the second by Graduates in Laws, the third by Graduates in Science, and the fourth by Graduates in Medicine, and so on in succession.

15. The power of the Faculties to elect Fellows and the power of the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, London, if Constituent Colleges, to become Fellows, and the like

power of the Presidents and Chairmen of the Royal Colleges and Legal Bodies to become Fellows, shall take effect at once.

16. The retirement clause (No. 10) to come into full operation only when the Senate is constituted entirely in accordance with paragraph 3: in the meanwhile retirement shall follow the rules laid down in paragraph 10 as nearly as may be.

17. In the event of any question at any time arising as to the order of retirement or the Fellow to retire, the same shall be determined by the Vice-Chancellor, whose decision in writing shall be final.

18. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate in each Faculty, consisting of 12 members.

19. The Standing Committee for the Faculty of Arts shall consist of the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, London, and the three Fellows elected by the Faculty of Arts, and seven members to be elected by the Senate.

20. The Standing Committee for the Faculty of Laws shall consist of the Chairmen of the two Legal Bodies, the three Fellows elected by the Faculty of Laws, and seven members to be elected by the Senate.

21. The Standing Committee for the Faculty of Science shall consist of the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, London, and the three Fellows elected by the Faculty of Science, and seven members to be elected by the Senate.

22. The Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine shall consists of the two Presidents of the Royal Colleges, the three Fellows to be elected by the Faculty of Medicine, and seven members to be elected by the Senate.

23. Applications for Examinerships shall be referred to the Standing Committee in each appropriate Faculty, whose duty it shall be to consider the said applications, and to report to the Senate thereupon. The Examiners in each Faculty shall be appointed by the Senate after consideration of such reports respectively.

IV.—*Convocation.*

24. All elections by Convocation under this Scheme to be conducted in such manner as Convocation may from time to time determine.

V.—*Constituent Colleges.*

25. The Constituent Colleges shall be selected from such Institutions in or near London as (1) give academical instruction upon a complete system and an adequate scale in all the Faculties, and prepare, or are intended to prepare, students for Degrees in the University; (2) give instruction upon an adequate scale in one or

more even though not in all the Faculties, and prepare, or are intended to prepare, students for Degrees in the University.

26. University and King's Colleges, London, shall, if willing, be forthwith Constituent Colleges.

27. The first List of Constituent Colleges shall be settled by a Committee of Selection to be appointed immediately on the grant of the Charter.

28. The Committee of Selection shall consist of fourteen Members, of whom seven shall be elected by the Senate, and seven by Convocation. If Convocation fail to elect, the whole fourteen shall be elected by the Senate. The Chairman shall be named by the Senate, and shall have a second or casting vote.

29. It shall be an instruction to the Committee of Selection to consider in respect of every Institution seeking admission the following points:—

(*a*) The character of the teaching, and of the educational appliances.

(*b*) The character of the foundation.

(*c*) The average age of the students.

(*d*) The number of students proceeding from the College to the University.

(*e*) The relation of the College to any other University.

30. The Senate shall have power from time to time, after the settlement of the first List, to admit new Constituent Colleges, but shall previously invite an expression of opinion from the Board or Boards of Studies interested.

31. On the admission of each Constituent College the following matters shall be determined by the Committee of Selection, or by the Senate, as the case may require, viz.:—

(*a*) The Faculty or Faculties to which the College shall belong.

(*b*) The number of Members of the Faculty or Faculties to represent the College.

(*c*) The qualification of such Members.

(*d*) The mode of election of such Members by the College.

32. Power to be given to the Senate, after consultation with the Board or Boards of Studies interested—

(*a*) To increase or diminish the number of the Members of any Faculty or Faculties representing any Constituent College.

(*b*) To remove any institution from being a Constituent College, subject to an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

33. The affiliation of Colleges to the University as now existing to cease.

34. The institutions from which the University receives Certificates for Degrees in Medicine (hereinafter called the recognised Medical Institutions) to retain their right of giving such Certificates, whether they be or be not Constituent Colleges.

35. Power to be given to the Senate, after consultation with the Board of Studies of the Faculty of Medicine, from time to time to revise the list of recognised Medical Institutions, and to determine in what branches of medical education the Certificates of each of the said institutions shall be received.

VI.—*Faculties.*

36. There shall be four Faculties, viz.:—

(1) Arts.
(2) Laws.
(3) Science.
(4) Medicine.

37. All departments of knowledge in which examinations may be held by the University and not included in any other of the Faculties shall be included in the Faculty of Arts.

38. Each Faculty shall consist of the representatives of Constituent Colleges.

39. Each Faculty shall have the following powers and duties:—

(*a*) To elect three members of the Senate.
(*b*) To elect members of a Board of Studies.
(*c*) To advise on the admission of any Constituent College.

40. The Chairman for the time being of the Board of Studies shall be the Chairman of the Faculty.

VII.—*Boards of Studies.*

41. There shall be a Board of Studies in each Faculty.

42. Each Board of Studies shall consist of—

(*a*) Such a number of Members elected by the Faculty, being 4, 8, 12, or 16, as the Faculty shall from time to time determine.
(*b*) Two Members of Convocation elected by the Members of Convocation who are Graduates in the subject with which the Board of Studies is conversant.
(*c*) An Examiner in each subject in the Faculty in which examinations are for the time being held in the University.
(*d*) If the Board of Studies shall so think fit such persons, whether Members of the University or not, eminent in the subject of the Faculty, not exceeding two in number as may be elected by the Board.

43. One fourth of the Members of the Board elected by the Faculty shall retire each year.

44. Any casual vacancy in the Members elected by the Faculty occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be supplied by the Members of the Board; but any person so appointed shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Member would have retained the same if no casual vacancy had occurred.

45. The Members of the Board elected by Convocation and the co-opted Members shall retire every four years.

46. Retiring Members of the Board shall be re-eligible.

47. In the event of any Faculty not being constituted by reason of deficiency of Constituent Colleges, or otherwise, the Crown may nominate Members of the Board in lieu of the Members to be elected by the Faculties, and such nominated Members shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the provisions relating to the elected Members in whose places they are nominated.

48. The Examiners in each subject may, if more than one, agree upon one of themselves to be the Member of the Board of Studies (clause 43, sub-clause 3). In case they fail to agree, the one of the Examiners who has for the time being held his office for the longest time without break shall be the Member. In case more than one Examiner has held office for the same time, the Examiner shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor in writing.

49. Each Board of Studies shall have the following powers and duties:—

(*a*) To elect a Chairman every year.

(*b*) To consider and report to the Senate upon any matter referred to it by the Senate.

(*c*) To represent to the Senate its opinion on any matter connected with the Degrees and Examinations and teaching of the subjects of its Faculty.

(*d*) To deliberate, if so requested, in conjunction with the Senate or any Committee thereof.

50. Boards of Studies shall, if so from time to time requested by the Senate, and may, if they shall from time to time think it desirable, meet and act concurrently on particular subjects.

VIII.—*Matriculation and Degrees.*

51. The Senate shall have the following powers:—

(*a*) To admit as Matriculated Students without passing the Matriculation Examination of the University such students of the Constituent Colleges as (1) have completed their eighteenth year; (2) shall produce evidence satisfactory to the Senate of (*a*) their diligent attendance during an academical year in a Constituent

College at Lectures on the general subjects of the Matriculation Examination, or such of these subjects as the Senate may from time to time appoint; and of (*b*) their proficiency in the general subjects of the said Examination, as tested by examination within the said Constituent College; and (3) shall pay to the University such part of the Matriculation fee as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

(*b*) To place in the same position as Constituent Colleges for the purposes of the preceding clause any Colleges not in or near London which may satisfy the Senate that they give academical instruction upon an adequate scale upon the necessary subjects, and from time to time to remove Colleges from this position.

(*c*) To accept in lieu of the passing of the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine certificates that the students have passed at the Royal Colleges, Examinations which are to the satisfaction of the Senate a sufficient test of competent knowledge in the subjects of the said Preliminary Scientific Examination, and the payment to the University of such part of the fee on such Preliminary Scientific Examination as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

(*d*) In the event of the establishment of a second Examination for the Degree of M.D. not requiring the attainment of so high a standard as the present Examination, to confer on all existing M.D.'s of the University and all who may hereafter pass the Examination which will require the attainment of the higher standard, the right to describe themselves as M.D. with honours (M.D. Lond. honours), and on all existing M.B.'s the Degree of M.D.

52. Candidates to be admitted to Matriculation and all Degrees other than Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine without regard to their place of education.

53. Candidates for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine to show that they have passed the required courses of instruction in one or more of the Constituent Colleges in that Faculty or recognised Medical Institutions.

54. Power to be given to the Senate with the consent of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to confer Honorary Degrees.

IX.—*Professors.*

55. Power to hold real property, and to accept grants, gifts, devises, and legacies for the purposes of the University, including the establishment of Professorships and Lectureships, whether attached

or not to any particular College, and the furtherance of regular and liberal education and of original research.

56. Power to the Senate in the event of the establishment of Professorships or Lectureships to assign to the Professors or Lecturers a representation on the Faculties.

20th November 1889.

It was further resolved—

That the Registrar be directed to forward to University College and King's College, London, copies of the Scheme, and to invite their hearty co-operation and assistance in carrying it into effect, and to inquire whether the Colleges are prepared to concur in the Scheme, and to assume the place and duties of constituent Colleges thereunder; and that he be further directed to inform the Colleges that in the event of affirmative answers to the said question being received from them, the Senate will cause a draft Charter to be prepared, embodying, so far as necessary, the provisions of the Scheme, and will invite the Convocation of the University to concur with them in petitioning the Crown for the grant of a Charter accordingly.

That the Registrar be directed to forward to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Council of Legal Education, and the Incorporated Law Society, copies of the Scheme, and to inquire whether the said Colleges, Council, and Society will be prepared to concur in the proposal that their Presidents or Chairmen shall be *ex-officio* members of the Senate. That the Registrar be further directed to invite from all the four before-mentioned Colleges, and Council, and Society, any observations which they may think fit to make upon the details of the Scheme.

That it be referred to the Committee appointed on the 19th June to consider any replies which may be received to the communications before directed, and to report thereon to the Senate.

It is obvious that the Scheme differed in several important particulars from that elaborated by the Senate more than two and a half years previously (1887), and showed indications of the influence of the Schemes of Convocation as well as that of the Royal Commission. Although the total number of the Senate remained at 38, it was made up very differently, for whereas the Crown nominees were in the first Scheme 16, they were now reduced to 9, and the Convocation representatives

from 12 to 9, and the Faculty members increased from 8 to 12, following in these respects the recommendations of the Commission, which also included the heads of the Royal Colleges of Physcians and Surgeons, of the Council of Legal Education, of the Incorporated Law Society, and of University and King's Colleges. An important innovation was the formation of Standing Committees of the Senate for Arts, Laws, Science, and Medicine, possessed of considerable powers. The constituent Colleges were to be those of certain rank in and near London, and not from any part of the United Kingdom, as previously proposed, in accordance with the very definite expression of opinion by the Commission. In neither of the three Schemes was an Academic Council proposed. In respect to the constitution of the Faculties there was considerable divergence from the Commission's Scheme, in which they were to consist exclusively of professors and recognised public teachers in Arts, Science, Laws, and Medicine respectively, belonging to the constituent and Associated Colleges and Institutions, with electoral powers only, whilst the Senate, adhering to its former plan of formation of the Faculties by the representatives of Associated Colleges, conferred on both of them electoral powers, but in their later Scheme withdrew the function of declaring by resolution their opinion on any matter connected with the subjects of their respective Faculties (including teaching and examination), and communicating the same to the Senate, which was allowed in their first proposal; here also, in great measure, complying with the Commission's views. Similarly, the Boards of Studies to be elected out of the several Faculties, with the addition of a certain number of Examiners in the subject of each Faculty, and representatives of Convocation (these last were absent from the first Scheme) were to be given advisory powers in respect to matters referred to them by the Senate, and might also initiate deliberation and report thereon to the Senate. No suggestion of any change in the powers of Convocation was to be found in any one of the Schemes;

it would seem to have required some stronger body to propose the withdrawal of the mischievous power of veto which it possessed, and which stood so firmly in the path of all improvements. Powers were given in each plan for the establishment of University Professorships and Lectureships. The external students—*i.e.*, those from elsewhere than the constituent Colleges and associated schools—retained their existing rights. Probably the most striking characteristic of the Senate's Scheme, and that most contrary to the principles hitherto pursued by the University, was the acceptance of certain of the preliminary examinations held by other bodies in lieu of those imposed by the University, the final examination for Degrees remaining the same for all candidates, an innovation recommended by the Commission, and destined to give rise to the strongest opposition.

The action of the Senate, provisional as it clearly was, and subject to modification on the representation of the bodies interested, did not pass without criticism from less responsible quarters. Thus the "Lancet" (November 30th, 1889, page 1125)—

"It is evidently considered that it would be unwise for Convocation to see and discuss the proposed Scheme until the institutions interested therein, who are external to the University, have expressed their assent or dissent to the proposals of the Senate. So far as we can learn, the great problem of how to grant Degrees to London medical students on terms comparable with those on which they are given in the Scotch and Provincial Universities finds no solution in the new Scheme, although a possibility of two standards for the M.D. Degree is foreshadowed. The pivot of the proposed reform is the constitution of a constituent College, and the definition is sufficiently vague to take in any one-Faculty institution in London and the neighbourhood, whilst similar bodies in the provinces are to have certain privileges in being excused the Matriculation examination. The Senate also proposes to accept examinations at the Colleges of Physicians Surgeons in preliminary scientific subjects instead of their own. Physics and Chemistry are the only scientific branches tested by these Colleges. Are the Physics and Chemistry of the Conjoint Board quite satisfactory to the Senate of the University? And where is the Biology? It is obvious that the Senate has not

" seriously taken into consideration the full extent of the medical
" difficulty in London; and in proposing to accept lower standards
" in the earlier, without modifying their later examinations, the
" authorities of the University will be likely to mislead the student
" as to his ability and power to obtain their Degree. We can
" scarcely believe the rumour that has reached us that the University
" of London has practically come to a conclusion that two M.D.
" degrees of different standards may be given by the same University.
" Would not this create more confusion than the formation under
" different names of two Degree-conferring bodies in London?"

In a further editorial comment on the subject in the issue of the "Lancet" for December 21st, 1889, the several questions raised were treated a little more in detail, showing how the Scheme differed from the recommendation of the Commissioners in including as constituent Colleges certain institutions which gave instruction on an adequate scale in less than all Faculties which were to be regarded as "associated" rather than "constituent," an important point, since the Faculties in whom resided extensive powers were to be constituted by representatives of the latter only. Then the extra-metropolitan institutions were to have no voice in the management, but their students were to be admitted to similar privileges as those from constituent Colleges.

It must be confessed, however, that some of the strongest opposition to any such alterations as were recommended by the Commission, or provided for in the Senate's Scheme, came from a large number of the medical graduates of the University. Whilst, on the one hand, the responsible teachers in the Metropolitan Medical Schools were for the most part urging that a more accessible degree should be provided for the London medical student, if not by the Royal Colleges, then by the University, and claiming this in justice to the students themselves and also on behalf of the maintenance of the schools as places of the most efficient teaching, on the other hand many of those who by hard work and much expenditure of time and money had obtained the Degree of the London University were wholly opposed to any change which would diminish for others the cost and

labour that they themselves had undergone. The attitude was quite intelligible, especially when a degree of the University of London was regarded as of such superlative excellence, that its possession alone raised the holder far above the heads of his less fortunate competitors, even if it did not actually warrant the expectation of success and a competence in the practice of the profession as a right—a view that really seemed to prevail in the minds of some. It was this feeling that led the London graduate to append on all occasions, even on the brass plate on his door, the syllable "Lond." after the initials of his Degree, a practice that it may be safely asserted no graduate of any other University thinks fit to adopt. The opposition of a compact body possessed of such views was a serious obstacle to the alterations in the University advocated by others, and it made itself felt both within and outside Convocation where it formed a powerful means of obstruction in the hands of the astute leaders who were opposed to change. The more that alteration in the University itself was resented, the stronger became the practical reasons for establishing a second University, to which, again, not a few of these objectors were opposed, so contributing to the maintenance of a deadlock. As a sample of the reasoning urged against the Senate's proposals from the medical side, the following letter, which appeared in the "British Medical Journal" on January 18th, 1890, may be taken as one of many:—

To the Editor, "British Medical Journal."

Sir,

The draft Scheme for the reconstruction of the London University as published in the "Journal" of January 4th contains such startling innovations, and such flagrant injustice to existing graduates of the London University, that I must ask for a few lines to express, not only my own views, but also those of every London graduate with whom I have spoken on the question.

1. The present graduates have spent time and money to obtain what is acknowledged to be a University Degree of the highest standing; the giving of Degrees with exactly the same title for a less severe curriculum and examinations (*sic*) will inevitably

lower the estimation of such Degrees and injuriously affect the present graduates.

2. To confer the M.D. Degree on all existing M.B.'s is unjust to the existing M.D.'s, who have had to pass an examination in logic and psychology, as well as medicine; while to confer the title of "Honours" Degree on all existing M.D.'s is unjust to those graduates who have taken honours, and who already have the right, if they choose, to add the word "Honours" to their names.

3. To dispense with Matriculation and preliminary Science under certain conditions is distinctly a retrograde step, and contrary to all the tendencies of modern medical education, which is very properly seeking to exclude unfit men at the outset of their professional career.

If it is proved that in the past the London University has been a failure, then by all means let it be abolished, and let its graduates retain whatever distinction they may have acquired; at the same time, let the reconstructed University be a new one in name as it will be in fact, and give what distinction it can to its own Degrees, without attempting to trade on the prestige and traditions of over half a century. The clamour for an easier Degree arises from those who hope to reap a rich harvest of students' fees by offering as a bribe an M.D. Lond. to the crowds of men who regard a University Degree as essential to successful practice, and who are not sufficiently industrious or intellectually capable of fulfilling the very moderate requirements for a pass Degree. I feel that the time has arrived for London graduates to protect their rights, and should be glad to support any attempt to form a "London Graduate's Defence Association."

I am, &c.

M.D. Lond. (Honours).

The Action of Convocation.

It was not until considerably later that the subject of the reconstitution of the University came before Convocation.* The recommendation of the Royal

* From time to time, however, certain members of Convocation approached the subject from one or another point of view, and although their proceedings were devoid of any importance, some of the resolutions given notice of or moved are historically worthy of note, as showing how the time of Convocation was occupied by the numerous self-constituted framers of constitutions to be

Commission that the Senate should be given time to frame a Scheme in accordance with the views expressed by the Commissioners virtually excluded Convocation from any initiative in the matter; their time coming when, in accordance with the Charter, the proposals of the Senate would have to be submitted to them for

found within its ranks. On May 8th, 1888, it was moved by Mr. T. Tyler, M.A.—

"That such modifications should be introduced into the constitution of the University as may remove all reasonable ground of complaint on the part of any institution connected with the University as to the absence of means of expressing opinion and giving advice to the Senate on the examination regulations and on the changes proposed to be made therein from time to time. And that it is worthy of consideration whether these modifications would not be best effected by the establishment of a Congregation of the University of London consisting of (i) the Senate, (ii) members of Convocation (of such standing and other qualifications as may be determined on, (iii) the examiners and other officers of the University, (iv) representatives of such institutions in London and the Provinces as may be in connection with the University; and also whether a body so constituted should not have the power of discussing (with the consent of the Senate) any matter affecting either the University or the institutions connected therewith, and of appointing from time to time Boards of Studies in various departments of knowledge."

This comprehensive resolution, however, was passed over without discussion, and was heard of no more.

On January 22nd, 1889, it was moved by Mr. J. E. H. Cotton, B.A., and seconded by Mr. W. T. Lynn, B.A.—

(i) "That Convocation desires to express its opinion that the functions of a Teaching University will be best discharged by the appointment of Professors and Tutors in the University to promote the progress of graduates in the higher Degrees; and that in order to accomplish this it is not necessary to call in the assistance of any external bodies whatsoever.

(ii) "That a fund be therefore raised for the purpose of appointing Lecturers and Professorships, of which as a beginning one might be in Science, in honour of the late Dr. Carpenter, and one in Classics, in honour of the late Mr. Grote; and that, moreover, as this course of action would be a very desirable way of celebrating the Jubilee of the University, it should be proceeded with at once."

This motion was lost.

acceptance or rejection. An attempt was made to raise a discussion on the recommendations of the Commissioners nine months after the Report was issued, when Mr. T. Tyler, M.A., and Mr. W. T. Lynn, B.A., gave notice of their intention to move the following resolutions:—

(i) That the proposal of the University for London Commission that, under a new Charter for the University, special powers and privileges shall be conferred on certain institutions in or near London, is incompatible with the fair and just treatment of the Provincial Colleges, and that the acceptance of this proposal would be detrimental alike to the interests of the Provincial Colleges and to those of the University itself.

(ii) That the proposal of the University for London Commission to allow students of privileged Colleges and institutions to be examined for Degrees without previously passing the Matriculation Examination would be likely to injure such privileged Colleges and institutions as places of learning and education, by bringing into connection with them idle and incompetent persons, and would tend also to destroy or greatly impair the value of London Degrees as evidence of general knowledge and culture.

(iii) That, in view of the great disparity in the number of graduates in Arts, Medicine, Science, and Laws—3,845 persons having, since the foundation of the University, graduated B.A., 1,304 M.B., 648 B.Sc., and 470 LL.B.—the proposal of the University for London Commission that four Faculties should be created with equal powers is unreasonable, and that such creation would be injurious to the University.

(iv) That this House expresses its decided opinion that the Scheme of reconstitution recommended by the University for London Commission is altogether unsuited to the wants of this University, and is therefore totally unfit to be made the basis of any new Charter.

The meeting of Convocation on January 21st, 1890, showed this body to be placed in a somewhat peculiar position. According to usage the Registrar of the University laid on the table the Minutes of the Senate which contained *inter alia* the Scheme that had been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission; the Chairman (Dr. Wood) explaining that the Scheme had been submitted to University and King's Colleges, who had not yet come to a decision thereon,

but had requested a conference with the Senate, which was shortly to be held. Much argument ensued as to whether the Senate's Scheme was formally before the meeting and available for discussion, some contending that it was not directly communicated to Convocation, and that in any case, as it had not been circulated criticism could only be imperfect. The situation was in some degree complicated by the fact that the Scheme, as has been previously described (Part II., page 180), had been privately submitted to the Special Committee of Convocation charged with the question of the reconstitution of the University, but this body had not yet brought up its report,* although it had at its conference with the Senate expressed a general concurrence with the proposals, some of which were modified at its suggestion; and altogether the meeting was a good deal perplexed by opposing counsels. In the end several resolutions which bore to some extent on the changes proposed in the University were negatived as premature and inopportune, since it was clearly a waste of time to debate what might undergo serious alteration at the conference of the Senate and Colleges. It was significant, however, that the first of the above resolutions which stood in the name of Messrs. Tyler and Lynn was adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of Sir P. Magnus. The mover in the course of his remarks characterised the proposal to restrict the privileges of the University to Colleges "in and near London" as an absurd anachronism, and pointed out that no University was a merely local institution, intended for the town in which it was placed. The tendency of modern civilisation was to do away with all local restrictions. He denied the statement of the Royal Commissioners that University and King's Colleges had grown in importance. At the last B.A. examination these two Colleges only passed 14 candidates out of a total of 238, whereas in 1854 they had 38 out of 78. The Welsh Colleges—

* *See* Part II., page 387.

which under this Scheme would be excluded from a share in the government of the University—last year passed 26 B.A.'s, or nearly twice as many as the London Colleges. At present these two Colleges had a large share in the examinerships of the University, and he regretted that the original proposal of Mr. Warburton, that no professors should be examiners, was not enforced, for he did not think the teaching and examining functions could be combined. The Commission asked them to put aside all their traditions at a time when the University was exceptionally prosperous. They had no fear of another University being founded, for he felt sure the example of the Victoria University showed how little was to be expected from another University. The University of London would always maintain its position if allowed to continue on its old lines.* That such utterly mistaken arguments should have prevailed augured ill for the future reception of any scheme, whether of the Senate or any other body, and though probably many who voted for the resolution would not have gone as far as Mr. Tyler, it was clear that Convocation was determined to prevent any real authority in the University of London being exercised by the teachers of the London Colleges and Medical Schools; and so far was in direct opposition to the views of the Commissioners, that it was indispensable, if the University were to undertake the duties of a teaching University for London, that those institutions which were to be associated with the University should be limited to London and its neighbourhood. The adjournment of the meeting prevented any discussion on Mr. Tyler's other resolutions, but it was resolved that the Scheme should be circulated among members of Convocation, and it was understood that a special meeting should be held for its consideration at a date to be determined by the Annual Committee.

* For an account of the meeting and discussion, *see* "Lancet," Jan. 25, 1890, p. 210.

How the Senate's Second Scheme (Nov. 20, 1889) was received by the Bodies concerned.

1. *By the Promoters of the Albert Charter.*

In accordance with the Senate's decision, the scheme that it had adopted as a basis of conference was communicated to University and King's Colleges. After some preliminary consideration of the proposals the Councils of these institutions sought a conference with the Senate, which was held on February 5, 1890,*

* Some short time previously to this date there came into the hands of those interested in these matters the following unsigned document, apparently issued on behalf of the chartered Colleges, and with little doubt as to the authorship:—

Review of Points in which the Proposals of the Senate of the University of London, dated 20th November 1889, *differ from those contained in the Principal Report of the Royal Commission of* 1888.

1. The most important of the differences in question arises on the proposal of the Report for uniting in one organization, or in its own language (par. 12) for "confederating" and "co-ordinating" the "various institutions and societies in London" which "profess "to give advanced teaching in different subjects." The paragraph in which this proposal is contained sums up that part of the Report in which the Commissioners review the present condition of University matters in London (Part I.). It contains their description of the object to be aimed at in devising a new constitution for the University. This conception they further insist on in par. 17, and develop in par. 22. Their design is to bring "into true Academical relations with the University," besides the University Colleges and the Corporations exercising professional jurisdiction in Law and Medicine, all "the greater teaching agencies of the Metropolis" (par. 17). Of these they specify two distinct categories: "Institu- "tions limited to the studies of a single faculty" (par. 22), and "Institutions of a less authoritative character" (par. 12) than the University Colleges. Of the first, the most important examples are the recognised Medical Schools; of the second, the Commissioners give as instances, the Birkbeck Institute, the City of London College, the Working Men's College in Great Ormond Street, and the Ladies' Colleges, Bedford College and Queen's College (par. 12).

2. They proceed to qualify this proposal by insisting (par. 22) "on different degrees of association." The status of "Constituent Colleges" (par. 22), the privilege of direct representation on the

Mr. Erichsen, Sir G. Young, and Mr. Rotton, representing University College; the Bishop of London, the Rev. Dr. Wace, and Dr. Priestly, for King's College; and Lord Granville, Sir James Paget, Lord Herschell, Lord Justice

Governing Body (par. 25), and a larger proportionate representation on the "faculties" or electoral bodies, consisting of teachers, through whom the teaching power of the University is to be represented on the Senate (par. 26) they reserve for University Colleges. The "Associated Institutions," not being Constituent Colleges, are to be represented on the faculties, but in inferior proportions to the total numbers of their teaching staffs. (Compare Clauses 12–14 of the Convocation Committee Scheme of 1885, which is in this respect incorporated in the Report, par. 23.) Obviously, but for some such provisions as these, the University element, properly so called, will be enormously outnumbered within the "University" itself by the representatives of advanced teaching of a technical, commercial, or purely professional character.

3. Whatever may be thought of this proposal—and objections to it have already been urged on behalf of the Colleges—it is at all events a definite proposal, with a character and object of its own. It evidently led captive the imagination of some, at all events, among the Commissioners. In order to realize it, they postponed all close consideration of the petition of the two University Colleges. If the Senate has not accepted it, it has not complied with the conditions laid down in par. 37 of the Report. If it has proposed, not this, but something else, then, in the view of the Commissioners themselves, the field is re-opened for the consideration, by the proper authority, of other proposals. Now the Senate *has* proposed, not this, but something else. The "Associated Institutions," the "different degrees of Association," the "co-ordination" of Institutions "of a less authoritative character," are entirely omitted from the proposals. Although they seem to recognise (Clause 25) two classes of Constituent Colleges, they really (since the first class is in terms included in the second) establish one class, and one only. No "different degrees of Association" are prescribed. All have equal pretensions to representation on the Governing Body (Clause 5). The representation on the faculties to be allotted to each institution is left to be settled in each case at the absolute discretion of the University (Clauses 31, *b*; 32, *a*).

4. Under these circumstances the Senate does not, of course, propose to admit to the University indiscriminately all the institutions contemplated by the Commissioners. That would utterly swamp the University element. Of the two categories of Associated

Fry, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Anstie, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Osler, Mr. Hutton, Professor Carey Foster, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Routh, and Dr. Wood, members of the Special Committee of the Senate (appointed June 14, 1889). The

Institutions expressly contemplated by the Report, it may be said, roughly speaking, that they (Clause 25) admit one, and exclude the other. The "Institutions limited to the study of a single faculty" are promoted bodily to the rank of possible "Constituent Colleges." The "Institutions of a less authoritative character" will, for the most part, find themselves excluded by the conditions of their work. But it will be, in each case, a matter of contention to decide whether they do or do not "give instruction in one or "more of the faculties upon an adequate scale."

5. It will hardly be denied that these proposals constitute a fundamental and far-reaching change in the character of the "University" contemplated by the Report. The necessary protection of University interests from being outnumbered within the University is not secured. The co-ordination of institutions of various grades within a single organization is, as an object, abandoned. If, instead of a comprehensive confederation of this kind, we are now permitted to consider the proper constitution for a "Teaching University," one of which University training is the proper and sufficient aim, the case is altered. The lines laid down in the Report for a different institution cease to be commended to us by the authority of the Commissioners. The ground is cut away upon which was based the argument (par. 25) for placing the Teaching University for London under the control of a Governing Body external to itself, upon which University Teachers and the administrators of University Teaching were to be placed in a numerical minority.

6. The other points to be noticed occupy a secondary position, though some will be of importance if the University proposals are accepted as a basis of conference. Each may perhaps be considered as a question of detail, upon which the Senate, on hearing that we objected, might be willing to revert to the basis of the Report. They shall therefore be very briefly indicated.

7. The probable admission to the University as Constituent Colleges of all the recognized Medical Schools, and of a considerable number of other special Institutions, must profoundly affect the character of its proceedings. The composition of the Governing Body may at once become very different from that insisted on by the Report (par. 25) as a balance between conflicting interests. The share of power and influence, already insufficient, which is

meeting was mainly concerned with the consideration of the following statement which had been received by the Senate at its meeting on January 15, 1890, and referred to the Special Committee, with power to confer

offered to University College and King's College, would be from the first considerably lessened, and, in view of the encouragement which this constitution of the University would offer to the multiplication of special schools, would continually tend towards a further diminution.

8. In this light it cannot be considered satisfactory that the Senate adheres to the strange provision for settling, through a Committee of Selection appointed, half by itself, and half by Convocation, "immediately (Clause 27) on the grant of the Charter," that is to say, apparently before the Faculty Members take their seats, the "first list" of Constituent Colleges. In view of the large powers conferred on this Committee (Clauses 29, 31), it would be necessary that other interests, besides those of the existing University administrations, should be included. The Report (pars. 22, 26), refers the matter to the test of general convenience. Its adoption in this connection (par. 23) of the suggestions contained in two previous University schemes does not involve any approval of the constitution of this Committee of Selection, but only of "the terms of connection," that is the plan involving "different degrees of association," which, as we have seen, the University has not accepted.

9. The composition of the Governing Body of the University was carefully settled by the Report (par. 25), which, of 38 members, assigned 20 to existing interests, and 18 to the new introductions. The number, as has been shown, would be materially increased by the admissions as Constituent Colleges of Special Schools, with direct representation on the Governing Body. But the Senate proposals go further. They reject the express recommendation of the Report (par. 28), that the new constitution should be brought into existence at once, without regard to existing terms of office of members of the Senate, and propose, on the contrary, to retain them all for life (Clause 13). They thus, at one stroke, add 18 to the majority of 20, and increase the number of the Senate to 56. Additions, under Clause 5, of the representatives of Special Schools, might further increase it to between 60 and 70. For reasons already indicated it cannot be considered that the first of these additions, from the point of view of the University Colleges, would be neutralized by the second. Moreover, a Governing Body of 60 or 70 is too large for efficiency.

with the Councils of the Colleges, and to take such other steps as might be deemed expedient. The statement was accompanied by a letter signed by the Secretaries of the Colleges, expressing the desire of the Councils

10. Among the proposals before them, the Commissioners approved that for constituting "Faculties," or Assemblies of Teachers, as electoral bodies, through whom the teaching power of the University would be represented on the Senate (par. 26), and as a basis for the constitution of Boards of Studies, to be its official advisers in educational matters (par. 27). Rejecting suggestions which had been made by Convocation (par. 24), they said these faculties "ought in our opinion to consist exclusively "of Professors and recognised Public Teachers." It can hardly be by inadvertence that the Senate, on the contrary, proposes that they shall consist of "representatives" of the Colleges (Clause 38), and reserves absolute power to itself or to the Committee of Selection to determine in each case the qualification for Membership (Clause 31, *b*). It would seem as if there was a desire to avoid recognition in the Charter of the right of Teachers, as such, to an official position in the University.[1] The claim to dictate the mode of election of their own representatives by the Colleges (Clause 31, *d*) is likewise noticeable.

11. In paras. 32, 33 of the Report are contained some proposals for giving a definite value to the regular training Students receive at College, by exempting them from examinations, other than degree examinations of the University. Regarding these proposals as a sort of compensation to the Colleges, as a compromise between their claim to obtain powers to grant degrees and the existing system, it is important to observe that the University, in accepting them, has introduced three important changes, all to the disadvantage of the Colleges (Clause 51, *a*, *b*):—1. No mention is made of the Intermediate Examinations. 2. The exemption from matriculation is limited to Students of 18 years old, and of one year's standing in the College at least, and their undergraduate course is thus extended to three years and three months, whereas only two

[1] The recognition of Teachers, omitted as to those in the Constituent Colleges, is accorded (Clause 56) to those whom the University desires to obtain power to appoint (Clause 55). The power of appointing Professors and Lecturers unattached to Constituent Colleges or Associated Institutious was contemplated by the Report (par. 30). But it is understood that the Commissioners did not intend by this what the University seems to intend: the institution, namely, of a third University Teaching Staff in London; but rather the appointment of peripatetic Lecturers, doing "University Extension" work.

to confer with the Senate, provided the whole of the subject matters at issue was regarded as being open to discussion, not only the reconstitution of the existing University, but also the proper constitution of a Teaching University for London :—

Statement of the Councils of University College and King's College suggesting terms on which the proposed Teaching University for London and the existing University of London may be united in a single Organization.

1. The Scheme approved by the Senate is described as being "on "the general lines indicated by the Report of the University for "London Commission." It appears however to differ in material respects from the proposals contained in the principal Report of the Commissioners. The Councils must therefore guard themselves against being supposed to admit that the scheme is drawn on the lines of that Report.

2. The proposed basis of conference being a "scheme for the "reconstitution of the University of London," it appears proper for the Councils to state that with the present work of the University, that of testing in open examinations the qualifications of candidates for degrees, without any regard to their place of education, it is not their desire to interfere.

3. The work of the Colleges in giving university instruction in the Metropolis differs from the present work of the University of London both in kind and in area. In conducting it the Councils

years and three months are required of all other Students. (*See* Calendar of the University of London, p. 90, Note.) 3. The privilege, if such it be, so limited, is extended to Colleges outside the local limit of the University, which are incapable, according to its constitution, of becoming Constituent Colleges.[1]

12. It will not escape notice that no proposal conformable to par. 34 of the Report is made for opening to Medical Students an easier degree. But this, perhaps, it may be assumed is intended to be conceded, in view of the provision (Clause 51, *d*), for conferring certain honours on existing graduates, if any such proposal is carried out.

[1] The University accepts without qualification the proposal for transferring its Preliminary Scientific Examination of Medical Students to the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. This is a matter upon which the University Colleges, which are more interested that any other Bodies, have never yet been heard. The proposal was not made to the Commissioners by any witness or suggested by them to any witness in examination.

have encountered hindrances for which the appropriate remedy is in their opinion the establishment of a Teaching University for London.

4. The system of graduation in a Teaching University requires that candidates for its degrees should have attended a regular course of instruction under teachers appointed either by the University or by institutions which for this purpose are identified with the University; and that the university examinations, whether preliminary or final, should follow the instruction, and be conducted by examiners who are thoroughly acquainted with it. The course now usually adopted and approved by experience in Teaching Universities is that the university teachers themselves examine, aided and checked by external examiners.

5. This system being different in its purpose and dissimilar in its working from that of the University of London, the two cannot conveniently be administered by the same body. If therefore it is desired that the Teaching University and the existing University should be united in a single organization, there will be required (1) a body, constituted in some such way as the present Senate, to administer the system of graduation by open examinations; (2) a London body constituted in some such way as has been proposed for the Council of the Albert University, to administer the teaching functions or London Side of the University; and (3) some third body to serve as the organic link between the two.

6. A convenient form of the third body would perhaps be that of a Court of Reference, constituted in equal numbers of members of the Senate and of the London Council, for which certain matters of importance, defined by charter, may be reserved.

7. If some such modification is made in Chapter II. of the scheme proposed by the Senate, it remains to point out its effect upon some other portions of the Scheme.

8. "Chapter III.—*Senate.*" In such an organization the Senate and the London Council might with advantage mutually admit representatives the one of the other; and such representation would be without prejudice to the representation upon the Senate of other institutions, whether within the metropolis or without, which it might be thought desirable to associate for the purposes of the open system of graduation.

9. "Do. cll. 18–23" (Standing Committees on the appointment of Examiners). The external examiners of the London Side of the University might probably with advantage be appointed by the Senate.

10. "Chapter V.—*Constituent Colleges.*" The admission of new teaching institutions in London to the London Side would be matter of administration for the London Council. But the sanction

of the Court of Reference might fairly be required, before any such institution was admitted, or any change effected in the position of one already admitted.

11. "Chapters VI., VII.—*Faculties* and *Boards of Studies.*" The Faculties and Boards of Studies would belong to the London Side. The Senate might command their advice and assistance in academical matters, and would not be precluded from inviting advice and assistance, on similar terms, from the teachers in University Colleges out of London.

12. "Chapter VIII.—*Matriculation and Degrees:* cl. 51 (d.)." (Proposal for conferring honours on existing medical graduates). In conference with the Medical Schools, which would be represented in the London Council, and with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, which might also be represented, it seems probable that a solution of the medical difficulty might be devised, which would not interfere either with the status of existing graduates, or with the standard of the present London Degree.

13. "Chapter IX.—*Professors.*" The establishment of University Professorships and Lectureships in London, whether for purposes of University Extension, or of systematic university instruction, would of course be matter of administration on the London Side of the University.

The several points referred to in this statement were discussed, the promoters of the Albert Charter reiterating the arguments they had laid before the Royal Commission. The difficulties of carrying on two different organisations as represented by the Teaching University side and the open side under the same governing body were admitted on both sides; and the Representatives of the Colleges who found in the Report of the Commissioners their justification for endeavouring to establish a Teaching University in London, agreed that neither the scheme put forward by the Senate to effect this nor their own statement commenting thereon could be regarded as final.

Previous to this action on the part of the promoters of the Albert Charter, there had been circulated the following suggestions drawn up by Professor Carey Foster, who was a member of the Senate of the University, and also a Professor in the Science Faculty of University College.

Suggestions towards a possible Scheme of Co-operation between University and King's Colleges on the one hand and the University of London on the other.

The following suggestions are based upon the Scheme for the Reconstitution of the University of London which was provisionally adopted by the Senate of the University on the 20th November 1889. They are to be understood as referring exclusively to the Faculties of Arts and Science. In the case of the Faculty of Law, the relation to legal studies of the Inns of Court, the Council of Legal Education, and the Incorporated Law Society would have to be considered; and in the case of the Faculty of Medicine, the position of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, as well as that of the numerous and important Recognized Medical Schools of the metropolis would have to be taken into account. Questions relating to the Faculties of Law and Medicine cannot, therefore, be treated in the same way as questions connected with the Faculties of Arts and Science; and, accordingly, no attempt is made to deal with them in what follows.

It is then suggested:—

1. That, subject to such modifications of details as may be agreed to between the Colleges and the University, the Colleges should accept Sections I. to VII. inclusive of the Senate's Scheme.

 [From the point or view of the Colleges it seems reasonable to desire modification of the Scheme, especially in relation to the following points:—the constitution of the Senate and the amount of representation of the Colleges thereon; the procedure with regard to the admission of Constituent Colleges of the University; the position of the Professors or Teachers of Constituent Colleges in the proposed Faculties of the University.]

2. That Section VIII. of the Scheme be recast so as to make it embody the proposals that follow.

The intended scope and effect of these will probably be more easily understood if they are preceded by a general statement of the views from which they proceed. Such a statement is therefore here attempted.

In any reconstitution of the University, it is essential that there should be kept in view the primary function of a University as an organization for the production and spread of knowledge. This function cannot be adequately fulfilled by any system of mere Examinations, however widespread it may be, or however judiciously it may be carried out. Such a system may be of great use to the community by offering encouragement, and holding out a definite standard of attainment, to large numbers of students who otherwise

might lack both motive and guidance for continuous exertion. But however desirable it may be that the University of London should maintain its system of examinations open to all comers, without respect to places or modes of study, it cannot be regarded as satisfactory that, for the sake of this system, London should continue to be without a University in the true sense.

With the view of remedying the existing deficiency in the University organisation of London, there are, broadly speaking, three possible courses open to the existing University:—

(i) It may confine itself, with whatever improvements of internal constitution and modes of operation may be found practicable, to what has been its sole work for the last thirty years, and may leave the field open to the proposed Albert University, or to any better-constituted body that can be devised, to undertake the work of University teaching.—This course the University has already decided not to follow.

(ii) It might itself establish a body of Professors and become a teaching as well as an examining University.—Such a course, if attempted on any adequate scale, would require very large resources in the way of buildings and teaching-appliances as well as for the payment of Professors. The devotion of any portion of public funds to such a purpose would be strenuously opposed by University and King's Colleges as an interference with their legitimate claims and a distinct breach of an honourable understanding.

(iii) The University might ally itself, for teaching-purposes, with University and King's Colleges, and become again, as it was when first instituted, a University whose teaching functions should be exercised through these Colleges.

The object of this paper is to advocate this third course of action, and to point out how, as it seems to the writer, it could be carried out without much difficulty.

It is then suggested that, without in any way interfering with the present system of open examinations, a modified system should be instituted for candidates proceeding from University and King's Colleges, or from other Constituent Colleges, if any—this system to be, as to its main features, as follows:—

(*a*) Before being admitted to any higher examination all candidates shall pass a Matriculation Examination to be conducted, as now, by the University.

(*b*) At all examinations subsequent to Matriculation, the scope of each, so far as deciding the general subjects to which it shall relate, to be determined by the University; but the details shall be decided, in the case of students of a Con-

stituent College—not by syllabuses by the University, but—by the course of instruction given in the College.

It would be impossible for the University as a responsible body to accept condition (*b*) in the absence of independent evidence that the College courses of instruction amounted to an adequate treatment of their respective subjects for the purposes of the several examinations. To provide for this, it is proposed that—

(*c*) As a condition of sharing in the proposed privilege (*b*), the Constituent Colleges shall from year to year submit to the University—which probably might be conveniently represented for this purpose in relation to each subject by the Examiners in that subject—sufficiently detailed syllabuses of the courses of instruction proposed to be given to candidates for the various University examinations, and no such syllabus shall be taken as a basis for examination until it has been previously accepted by the Senate.

(*d*) The examinations, for University purposes, of the students of a Constituent College, shall in each subject be conducted by the College Professor or Teacher of the subject acting in conjunction with a second Examiner appointed by the Senate.

The above scheme may be thus compared with the corresponding parts of Section VIII., as these were submitted to the Senate by the Special Committee on the Reconstitution of the University and before they were modified by the Resolutions adopted by the Senate on the 20th November, 1889. According to the proposals of the Special Committee, the University would, in the case of students of Constituent Colleges, have accepted the certificates of the Colleges as equivalent to evidence of having passed its own examinations for Matriculation and for the Intermediate stage, but it would keep altogether in its own hands the examinations for Degrees. According to the plan now suggested, the University would not surrender to the Colleges the entire control of any examination; it would keep the Matriculation Examination wholly in its own hands, and at the higher examinations it would co-operate with the Colleges in conducting them according to syllabuses which, though not originating with the Senate, would have received the previous approval of the Senate as sufficient for the purposes of the examinations to be founded upon them.

It is true that the plan proposed by the Special Committee was in harmony with a suggestion contained in the Report of the recent Royal Commission [pars. 33 and 34]; but it is none the less entirely wrong from an educational point of view. In the case of

an elementary examination like Matriculation, there is no great room for difference of opinion as to what should be taught when once the general scheme of the examination has been agreed upon; but at the higher examinations, just in proportion as they become more advanced, it becomes more important to allow teachers of acknowledged ability and experience to decide for themselves how they shall treat their respective subjects, and to what parts of them they shall from time to time devote their lectures. The scheme of the Special Committee allows freedom where there is no particular advantage in it, and refuses it just where it is most essential.

Lastly, if the above proposals are adopted, it is suggested:—

3. That Section IX. of the Senate's Scheme, relating to Professors, should be abandoned.

G. Carey Foster.

18th January, 1890.

On February 27th a further conference took place between the Committee of the Senate (with whom also attended Sir Albert Rollit) and certain of the representatives of University and King's Colleges, viz., Mr. Erichsen, Sir G. Young, Mr. Rotton and Mr. Horsburgh, Dr. Wace and Dr. Priestley, at which was specially discussed the proposals for acceptance by the University of certain examinations to be held by the Constituent Colleges as provided for in Section VIII. of the Senate's Scheme, and further elaborated in Professor Carey Foster's Memorandum. The representatives of the Colleges considered it to be essential that the Matriculation should be included among such examinations to be accepted by the University, which was in accord with the Senate's proposals, though not with those of Professor Foster. The absolute necessity for the governing body of the Teaching side of the University being composed mainly of teachers was further insisted on.

In consequence of the representations made at the conferences by the representatives of University and King's Colleges, and of Professor Carey Foster's "suggestions," certain modifications of the Senate's scheme were made, which went far to meet the views that had been expressed.

The amendments in the scheme are shown by the passages in italics in the several clauses as compared with those on pages 184 to 190.

5. The Senate may resolve that the president or principal or other chief officer of any Constituent College for the time being admitted *in all the Faculties* shall ex-officio be a member of the Senate.

16. The retirement clause (No. 10) to come into full operation only when the Senate is constituted entirely in accordance with paragraph 3: in the meanwhile retirement of Fellows *other than the existing Members of the Senate* shall follow the rules laid down in paragraph 10 as nearly as may be.

23 (*a*). Applications for Examinerships shall be referred to the Standing Committee in each appropriate Faculty, whose duty it shall be to consider the said applications, and to report to the Senate thereupon. The Examiners in each Faculty shall be appointed by the Senate after consideration of such reports respectively.

23 (*b*). *Power to be given to the Senate to constitute a Standing Committee, of which the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, London, shall be members, to discharge such functions in relation to Constituent Colleges and the Examinations of students therefrom in Arts and Science as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them, but subject nevertheless to the control of the Senate.*

23 (*c*). *Power to be given to the Senate to constitute a Standing Committee to discharge such functions in relation to the examinations of students other than students from Constituent Colleges as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them, but subject nevertheless to the control of the Senate.*

VIII.—*Matriculation and Degrees.*

51. The Senate shall have the following powers:—

(*a*) To admit as Matriculated Students without passing the Matriculation Examination of the University such students of the Constituent Colleges as (1) have completed their eighteenth year; (2) shall produce evidence satisfactory to the Senate of (*a*) their diligent attendance during an academical year in a Constituent College at Lectures on the general subjects of the Matriculation Examination, or such of these subjects as the Senate may from time to time appoint; and of (*b*) their proficiency in the general subjects of the said Examination, as tested by examination within the said Constituent College; and (3) shall pay to the University

such part of the Matriculation fee as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

(*b*) *To accept in lieu of the passing of any Intermediate Examinations in Arts, Music, Laws, or Science,* (1) *evidence satisfactory to the Senate* (a) *of diligent attendance during an academic year in a Constituent College at Lectures on the general subjects of the Intermediate Examination, or such of these subjects as the Senate may from time to time appoint, and* (b) *of proficiency in the general subjects of the same Examination as tested by examination within the said Constituent College; and* (2) *the payment to the University of such part of the fee on such Intermediate Examination as the Senate shall from time to time determine.*

Or, alternatively to (a) *and* (b)—

To enter into arrangements with the Constituent Colleges or any of them upon the following basis:—

(1) *The approval by the Senate or some body appointed by them in that behalf of syllabuses of courses of instruction proposed to be given in the Colleges to candidates for the various University Examinations in Arts and Science, including Matriculation;*

(2) *Production of evidence satisfactory to the Senate of diligent attendance at such College lectures, and for such times as may from time to time be prescribed by the Senate;*

(3) *Examinations of the students by a College professor or teacher in the subjects and an Examiner to be appointed by the Senate, such last-mentioned Examiner, in case of ultimate difference, to have the casting vote.*

On March 12th these amendments were adopted by the Senate, though not without some opposition, and they were ordered to be communicated to University and King's Colleges with the inquiry whether the Colleges were prepared to concur therein, and to assume the place and duties of Constituent Colleges thereunder.

Almost simultaneously with these concessions on the part of the Senate, the following letter was addressed by Sir George Young to the Chancellor of the University:—

My Dear Lord Granville,

The intimation conveyed to the Council of University College by Professor Carey Foster, and to King's College by Sir Albert

Rollit, to the effect that the Committee of the Senate was engaged in drawing up fresh proposals, to be submitted to the Senate for approval, in order that if approved they might become the basis of further conference with the Councils, induces me to write to you, with the view that some considerations, which there has as yet been no sufficient opportunity of explaining in conference, may be presented to the Committee, before their scheme is finally settled.

I think the impression, if any such existed, that our views would be found irreconcilable with any propositions that could possibly be made by the Senate, must have been removed in the course of conference. If this is so, the result is as acceptable to myself personally as to anyone; and I trust to be able to show further reasons to the same effect.

From what was communicated by Professor Foster, and indeed from the line taken by yourself and other members of the Committee in conference on the last occasion, I think I am entitled to assume that the Committee is prepared to accept the view that there may be established in London, without interference with the system of graduation by open examinations, a new system of graduation by study under supervision in efficient teaching institutions, tested by examinations which shall follow the teaching. If this is so, and if the principle embodied in paragraph 34 of the Report of the Royal Commissioners to the effect that "the examination for degrees ought to be the same for all candidates, whether "taught in institutions or elsewhere," is no longer insisted on by the Senate, then the principal hindrance to all agreement, and to all association of the Teaching University with the existing University is, as I was commissioned to say at the Conference, removed.

Although it does not follow that we shall be successful, it appears to have become our duty to endeavour that any remaining points of difference may be removed also, and if I may be permitted to say so, it appears to me not unlikely that they may.

I do not think any harm will be done in this respect, if I put before you the opinions which I personally hold upon some of the questions on which we may yet differ. If they were merely personal to myself, they could be set aside as soon as the fact was ascertained. So far as they have any title to your consideration, it is due, not to any personal authority with which I am entitled to speak, but to the special opportunities which, during six years of labour in this work, I have had of making myself acquainted with the views of others, upon the general outcome of which I have endeavoured to base my own conclusions.

I think the further concessions, if such they be, in regard to the exemption of Collegiate Students from the open Matriculation Examination of the University, and the conferring of "Honours,"

will be found to follow necessarily upon the first. While admitting that, from a different point of view, objections may be urged which may justify the taking of certain securities, it will surely be conceded by those who put themselves in the position which is proper to future administrators of the new system of graduation, that no measure of success can be expected for it, if restrictions unknown in Teaching Universities, and calculated to present it to the public in an unfavourable light, are from the first imposed on it by Charter.

The question of the body which is to administer the new system is one which, if it deeply affects the University, must be allowed even more to affect the Colleges. In founding a new institution it must be the endeavour of all parties to devise the most efficient body for the purpose. If the work is to be done under the name of the existing University, it is conceded that the position of the University and the wishes of its present administrators should receive as large a measure of deference as is consistent with this. In proposing such a body independently the Colleges have not sought to make themselves supreme upon it. Their idea has been that no separate interest should be accorded a supremacy. To the separate interest of the existing University, considered as a body administering the open system under a Governing Body specially constructed for that purpose, they would be willing to concede a large measure of influence and power, but not an absolute predominance over all other elements.

It is understood that the Committee is disposed to insist that the body to administer the new system should hold the position, in the University, of a "Committee of the Senate." There are precedents for bodies holding the position of Committees of some other body, on which, notwithstanding, members are placed who are neither members of that other body nor appointed by it. On such precedents, a body satisfactory to the Colleges might, I think, be framed, without incurring the objections that would inevitably be raised if an undue proportion of new representative members connected with London teaching were to be proposed for admission to the Senate.

Upon the new body such direct representation of the Colleges is required as will justify their Councils in entrusting it with the powers necessary for its work. The proposals of the University have never yet gone beyond the admission of a single official member from each of the two Colleges, together with such indirect representation as may be secured through Faculty members, most of whom, in the Faculties of Arts and Science, would probably be Professors in one or other of the two Colleges, but none of whom might conceivably be upon their Governing Councils. It is not so

much in order to increase their numbers on a division, as in order to secure that the numerous branches of work in which the Colleges are engaged shall each have a fit spokesman, that the Colleges have fixed the number of representatives that would be sufficient at three each. They do not insist that all three should be members of the Senate which administers the open examinations, but they are not satisfied that the work can be done, on the Teaching Side, with sufficient reference to their internal working, if a less number were to be allotted to their Councils upon the body which is to administer this department.

If the University can see its way to a generous recognition of the claims of the Colleges in this respect, it will undoubtedly facilitate the acceptance of that ultimate supremacy in the Senate, upon which stress appears to be laid on the side of the University. This acceptance would be in itself a very large concession on the part of the Colleges—greater than any which the University is is asked to make. If it is made, it will be made in trust that the new work, equally with the old, will be looked upon as a credit to the University, and will engage the interest of its administrators.

The question was put, somewhat to my surprise, what work the Administering Body of the Teaching Side could find to do, other than the settling of syllabuses and the controlling of examinations. The work to be done is so multifarious, that there is danger, in giving instances, of conveying an inadequate impression of its magnitude. But two extensive provinces may be here mentioned, which have been already discussed before the Royal Commission. One is the organization of teaching, including arrangements to avoid the undue multiplication of small classes, and arrangements for opening lectures in one institution to the students of another. This is pre-eminently work which requires in the Administering Body that it should possess the confidence of those administering the teaching institutions. Another is the work of "University Extension." It is now known to be in contemplation, at other Universities, to permit local attendance at regular courses, conducted by teachers under the supervision of the University to count, say, two years for one, instead of attendance at the courses of the University. Such an arrangement absolutely requires that persons cognizant of the work of University Extension should find places on the Administering Body of the Teaching Side of the University.

In connection with the former of these branches of work, it may be well to refer here to the subject of the medical schools, which has not hitherto been handled at the Conference. If the very desirable result is to be attained of concentrating in fewer centres than at present the purely scientific teaching of medical

students, it is necessary that, as in the case of the University Colleges, the Administering Body of the Teaching Side of the University should be one in which the several medical schools would have confidence. Such confidence, in the opinion of those with whom we have been acting, is only to be expected, if a direct representation, probably on some system of grouping, can be given to the medical schools on the body in question. An indirect representation through the Faculties does not meet this requirement, and to rely upon it solely would have the effect of practically excluding the medical staff of the University Colleges from the Faculty representation. Here again it is not desired that the representatives of medical schools should find a place on the existing Senate; but they might do so with benefit among the added members of the Committee.

I was lately asked, when arguing this question, why all this work should not be done by other Committees, voluntarily constituted by the Teaching Institutions, independently of the University. The question would hardly, I think, be put by those who have had experience in the conduct of a Teaching Institution. The reason is because the work in contemplation—whether that of the organization of teaching, of University Extension, or otherwise—crosses in so many ways the work which was previously under consideration —that of settling syllabuses and conducting examinations. If conducted by separate Committees, it could not be effectively conducted. Another consideration must be added: a Teaching University must always be ready to take up new work, and develop its usefulness, in ways that cannot be provided for beforehand. But if its administration is placed irrevocably in the hands of more bodies than one, either the new work will not be done, on the principle that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, or there will be inevitable collision between the various authorities in doing it.

If it is replied—all this can be left to the Senate, the difficulty is only removed a stage; and, moreover, it has already been admitted that the various representatives whose presence is necessary for ensuring the confidence of the institutions affected, cannot possibly all find place on the Senate without a too great disturbance of the constitution appropriate for its proper work, I mean the open examinations.

I therefore venture earnestly to press upon your Lordship the expediency of contemplating, in the composition of the Committee for the Teaching Side of the University, the presence of *added members*, who will not be members also of the Senate.

The proposal is one which will materially facilitate the work of the Senate in recommending the scheme, when agreed upon,

to Convocation, to the country Colleges, and to the public interested in the University. It is therefore made in the interests of agreement, and with a belief that it represents a movement "in the direction of least resistance."

A further concession on the part of the Colleges may, in my opinion, be made in regard to the proposal of the Royal Commissioners that the Senate should resign its power of appointing its own Examiners (who would also be the external Examiners, if thought proper, of the Teaching Side) in favour of Statutory Committees of its own members, among whom the two Colleges would have a prerogative place.

I trust I shall not be guilty of any discourtesy in placing copies of this letter, as soon as I receive them from the printer, in the hands of Members of the Senate Committee. They will, I hope, be considered as a private communication until after the meeting of the Committee.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Yours faithfully,

10th March 1890. George Young.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

The protracted negotiations which the Senate was conducting with the representives of University and King's Colleges in its endeavour to arrive at a solution of the difficult problem, were rapidly exhausting the "reasonable time" that the Royal Commission had recommended should be allowed to the University in which to prepare to apply for a new Charter, and that Lord Cranbrook had considered might be looked upon as a twelvemonth (p. 171), which had now almost elapsed. At the meeting of the Senate on April 23, 1890, a letter dated April 10 was received from the Privy Council inquiring if the University were so prepared, and that "as other petitions "on the subject were pending before the Privy Council "it was important that no further delay should take "place." Whether the Privy Council had acted on its own initiative or had been moved thereto, and if so by whom, there is no evidence to show, though it may not be difficult to surmise. Anyhow, the Registrar was directed by the Senate to reply that negotiations were in progress with the various institutions concerned, and

to add a concise statement of the steps that had been taken.

At the same meeting the Senate received the resignation of Mr. Thiselton-Dyer (now Sir William Turner Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G.) as a member of its body. To the cause of University reform Mr. Thiselton-Dyer's resignation was serious; although only a member of the Senate for three years he came to it with the record of having taken a leading part in the attempts in Convocation to bring the University into line with academic teaching. His essential point was to organise the University into Faculties consisting of recognised teachers (as the Senate's Scheme in fact did); and it was he who, with Sir Edward Fry, was largely responsible for the first scheme of Convocation, in which this plan was first formulated (Part I. p. 84). In 1888, the year after his joining the Senate, Mr. Thiselton-Dyer succeeded in having a Committee of that body appointed "to consider the regulations for Degrees in Medicine, and "to report whether they are susceptible of any modifi- "cation, which, without reducing the standard of the "degrees, may render them more accessible to students "in the London medical schools." The Committee consisted of the Vice-Chancellor, Lord Herschell, Dr. Pye-Smith, Dr. Wilks, Lord Rayleigh, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Thiselton-Dyer, and they succeeded in carrying in the Senate, as the result of their inquiry, a number of most important changes, of which it is sufficient to mention the holding of the M.B. pass examination twice yearly instead of once as heretofore, the submission of a Thesis at the M.D. and M.S. examinations in place of set papers in medicine and surgery, and the separation of the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) examination into two parts, either of which might be taken separately, or if both were taken up together, credit was to be given for either if the candidate should fail in the other, conditions which greatly added to the accessibility of this examination. Although Mr. Thiselton-Dyer had been

actively interested in the question of University reform in the direction of bringing the experience of teachers and of organised teaching into accord with the examinations from which they had hitherto been divorced, he had not been a member of the Special Committee of the Senate which was dealing with the Report of the Royal Commission. The proposal in clause 51 of the Senate's Scheme of November 20, 1889, which gave power to accept in lieu of the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific M.B. examinations, certificates from bodies outside the University, did not meet with his approval, though he took no part against it; but when as the result of the negotiations with University and King's Colleges the Committee of the Senate recommended and the Senate adopted the modifications in clause 51 on March 12, 1890 (p. 214), whereby the power of graduation in Arts and Science was delegated to certain Colleges, he raised very distinct opposition. Accepting examinations as inevitable, he aimed at minimising their attendant evils by bringing them as closely as possible into touch with the teaching; and giving the power to examine and confer degrees to certain Colleges vitiated this principle, leaving as it did the University to continue the examination on the old lines of those who had pursued no regular training. At the meeting of the Senate on March 26, 1890, Mr. Thiselton-Dyer moved that the delegation permitted in clause 51 of the revised scheme (March 12th) should only apply to the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., leaving the superior degrees in those Faculties to remain under the sole control of the Senate. To this Sir E. Fry moved as an amendment "That this motion be not now put," which was carried by a large majority; and the same fate befell a second resolution which sought to confine the Honours examination for the B.A. and B.Sc. to the University. It was upon this that Mr. Thiselton-Dyer resigned, resenting, and very properly, this suppression of all discussion upon so important and far-reaching a proposal which departed so widely from the previous

decision of the Senate, which after all was only accepted by that body as a basis of Conference with certain bodies. Moreover, the acceptance of such a proposal by Convocation was in the highest degree unlikely, however insistent University and King's Colleges might be, as will be immediately apparent. In the end, however, the Senate, in their final scheme as submitted to Convocation, confined the delegation to the Colleges of examination powers to the *pass* degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., and to this extent Mr. Thiselton-Dyer was justified.

The vacancy in the Senate was shortly afterwards filled by the appointment by Convocation of Sir Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc.

The modifications in the scheme adopted by the Senate on March 12 in the interests of University and King's Colleges did not, however, go far enough to satisfy these bodies, whose representatives proceeded to draft the following series of "Observations" on the amended scheme, which were forwarded to the Senate, together with a suggestion for yet another conference, which it was arranged should take place with the committee of the Senate on April 28th.

Observations upon the Amended Scheme of the Senate.

1. The provisions in clause 51, "in respect of Collegiate Examinations," are not so worded as to make it clear that these Examinations are intended to include Examinations for Honours, or that the Courses of Instruction, Certificates of Attendance and Collegiate Examinations, specified in the alternative Scheme (p. 8), are intended to be recognized as constituting a new system of qualification for Degrees and for Honours, apart from, and independent of, the present system of open Examinations. It is, however, assumed by the Councils that the Senate intends to concede these vital points.

2. In any such arrangements as are contemplated by these Clauses for Collegiate Examinations, it seems to the Councils to be essential that the Examinations should not be conducted for each College separately, but for the students of the Colleges together, under a joint authority in which such Colleges are duly represented.

3. The Councils of the two Colleges should be accorded three representatives each on the Senate, consisting, as it does, of more

than thirty members. Collegiate interests in the University would otherwise be insufficiently guarded, especially having regard to the fact, admitted by the Senate, that University College and King's College are the only two Institutions qualified by the instruction they give in several faculties to be at once admitted to the full privileges of Constituent Colleges.

4. The appointment of Standing Committees for the conduct of Collegiate and non-Collegiate Examinations respectively, should not be left in "the power" of the Senate, and therefore at its discretion. It should be required in the Charter that the Senate should appoint both these Committees as is prescribed in the Scheme (clause 18) respecting the Standing Committees for the various Faculties.

5. The Constitution of the Standing Committee for Collegiate Examinations should be defined in the Charter, and it should include the six representatives of the two Colleges above mentioned, and a sufficient number of Faculty Fellows to secure an adequate representation of Teachers.

6. The duties of this Committee should not simply be such as the Senate may from time to time delegate to it, but should be expressly defined, and should provide for the organization of University Teaching in London, including any such establishment of Professorships and Lectureships as is contemplated in clause 55, and the organization of University Extension.

7. The proposed Standing Committee for Collegiate Examinations should, in fact, correspond in substance to "the London Side of the University" proposed by the two Councils in answer to the first Scheme of the Senate; although, if the principles here stated were secured, the Councils would acquiesce in the arrangement under which the authority administering the London or Collegiate Side of the University, as likewise the authority administering the open Examinations, would be in the position of Committees under control of the Senate.

8. The Councils could not assent to the exclusion of examinations and degrees for London Medical Students from the matters to be delegated to the Standing Committee for Collegiate Examinations.

The following representatives of the Councils of University College and of King's College attended the Conference, namely: from University College, Mr. Erichsen, Sir Ughtred Shuttleworth, Sir George Young, Mr. Rotton, and Mr. Horsburgh; from King's College, Dr. Wace, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Stebbing, and Mr. Cunningham, and the occasion was regarded as of such importance that the Chancellor himself was present.

The Observations were discussed seriatim, and for the most part agreed to in a sense favourable to the Colleges; the extent of representation of these Institutions on the Senate as well as the subject of the last "Observation" were, however, reserved for future consideration.

By this time, as will be subsequently described, the deliberations on the Senate's scheme entered on by the Royal Colleges, had reached the point of agreement on certain resolutions which were communicated to the Senate (April 23) with the expression of a desire that the representatives of the Colleges should confer with the committees of the Senate. A meeting took place on May 7 (p. 309), with the result that the Committee were in the position to consider the suggestions of the Royal Colleges along with the further proposals from University and King's Colleges, the outcome of which was the drawing up of what was known as the "further revised scheme," which gave effect in great measure to what was sought.

With but slight modifications, this further revised scheme was adopted by the Senate on June 4, and copies were forthwith directed to be sent to the interested bodies.

The scheme as thus revised was as follows, the words underlined being the modifications of the scheme of November 20, 1889 (pp. 183 to 191), adopted by the Senate on March 12, those in italics showing the further alterations adopted on June 4.

Further revised Scheme proposed for the Consideration of the Senate.

I.—*Objects of Incorporation.*

1. The purposes of the incorporation of the University to be so defined as to include, in addition to the existing purposes, the promotion of regular and liberal education throughout Her Majesty's Dominions, and especially in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

II.—*Constitution, &c.*

2. The University to consist of—

i. Senate,
ii. Convocation,
iii. Constituent Colleges,
iv. Faculties,
v. Boards of Studies,

with the Queen as Visitor.

III.—*Senate.*

3. To consist (in its final form) of the Chancellor and 41 Fellows to be appointed as follows:—

i. The Chancellor and nine Fellows to be nominated by the Crown (herein-after called Crown Fellows) -	10
ii. The Chairman of Convocation and nine other Fellows to be elected by Convocation (herein-after called Convocation Fellows) - - - - -	10
iii. Twelve Fellows to be elected by the Faculties -	12
iv. If and when University and King's Colleges, London, respectively shall become constituent Colleges, the President of University College, London; the Principal of King's College, London; *and two other Fellows to be elected by each of these Colleges* - -	*6*
v. The President or Chairman of each of the following bodies (herein-after respectively called the Royal Colleges and the Legal Bodies), if willing to act, viz., the Royal College of Physicians of London; the Royal College of Surgeons of England; the Council of Legal Education; and the Incorporated Law Society - - - - - -	4
	42

4. If and whilst any Faculty shall not be constituted by reason of a deficiency of Constituent Colleges or for any other reason, the Crown may nominate Fellows in lieu of the Fellows to be elected by such Faculty, and such nominated Fellows shall have all the powers of and be subject to all provisions relating to Fellows in whose place they are nominated.

5. The Senate may resolve that the president or principal or other chief officer of any Constituent College for the time being admitted in all the Faculties shall ex-officio be a member of the Senate.

6. Of the nine Fellows to be elected by Convocation in addition to the Chairman of Convocation, two shall be elected by the

members of Convocation who are Graduates in Arts, who shall vote as such accordingly; two in like manner by the Graduates in Laws, in Science, and in Medicine, respectively; and one more by each of the said Faculties in rotation *and in the order in which they are above mentioned.*

7. Members of Convocation holding degrees in two or more of the said four subjects shall be entitled to a vote in respect of each of such subjects.

8. Of the 12 Fellows to be elected by the four Faculties, three shall be elected by each Faculty.

9. *The Chairman of Convocation, the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, and the Presidents or Chairmen of the Royal Colleges and the Legal Bodies shall be Fellows ex-officio.*

10. The Fellows, other than the *Fellows ex-officio*, shall retire as follows; that is to say, in every year there shall retire:—

(*a*) One of the Crown Fellows.
(*b*) One of the Convocation Fellows.
(*c*) One of the Fellows elected by each Faculty.
(*d*) *One of the Fellows elected by University College and one of those by King's College.*

11. The Fellow of each group to retire on each occasion shall be the one who, at the time of retirement, has been longest in office under his then existing appointment, or when several have been in office for the same period the one who shall be ascertained by lot.

12. Power to the Crown and electing bodies to fill up casual vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise; but any person so appointed shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Fellow would have retained the same if no casual vacancy had occurred.

13. Power to re-nominate and re-elect.

14. The existing members of the Senate to continue as at present; but no new Fellow shall be nominated by the Crown until the number of present Fellows appointed by the Crown not on the nomination of Convocation has fallen below 9, and then only so as to bring the number up to 9; and no new Fellow shall be elected by Convocation unless or until the number of present Fellows appointed by the Crown on the nomination of Convocation has fallen below 9, and then only so as to bring the number up to 9.

15 Until Convocation shall be in exercise of its powers to elect the whole 9 Convocation Fellows, the election of Fellows shall be by the Graduates as follows:—the first shall be elected by Graduates in Arts, the second by Graduates in Laws, the third by Graduates

in Science, and the fourth by Graduates in Medicine, and so on in succession.

16. *The power of the Faculties and of University College and King's College to elect Fellows and the power of the Fellows ex-officio to take their places as such shall take effect at once.*

17. The retirement clause (No. 10) to come into full operation only when the Senate is constituted entirely in accordance with paragraph 3: in the meanwhile retirement of Fellows other than the existing members of the Senate *and Fellows ex-officio*, shall follow the rules laid down in paragraph 10 as nearly as may be.

18. In the event of any question at any time arising as to the order of retirement or the Fellow to retire, the same shall be determined by the Vice-Chancellor, whose decision in writing shall be final.

19. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate in each Faculty, consisting of 12 members.

20. The Standing Committee for the Faculty of Arts shall consist of the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, London, and the three Fellows elected by the Faculty of Arts, and seven members to be elected by the Senate.

21. The Standing Committee for the Faculty of Laws shall consist of the Chairman of the two Legal Bodies, the three Fellows elected by the Faculty of Laws, and seven members to be elected by the Senate.

22. The Standing Committee for the Faculty of Science shall consist of the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, London, and the three Fellows elected by the Faculty of Science, and seven members to be elected by the Senate.

23. The Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine shall consist of the Presidents of the two Royal Colleges, the three Fellows to be elected by the Faculty of Medicine, and seven members to be elected by the Senate.

24. Applications for Examinerships shall be referred to the Standing Committee in each appropriate Faculty, whose duty it shall be to consider the said applications, and to report to the Senate thereupon. The Examiners in each Faculty shall be appointed by the Senate after consideration of such reports respectively.

25. *There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculties of Arts and Science in connexion with the Constituent Colleges. This Committee shall consist of the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, of the Fellows elected by them, and of fourteen other Fellows to be elected by the Senate annually. Of these fourteen Fellows, four shall be selected by the Senate from*

the Fellows elected by the Faculties of Arts and Science. The business of the Committee shall be to promote the organization, improvement, and extension of University teaching in Arts and Science in and for London, including the establishment of professorships and teacherships in London, and to discharge such functions in relation to the Constituent Colleges, and the examination of students therefrom in Arts and Science, as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

26. *In the event of the President or Principal or other chief officer of any Constituent College in all the faculties hereafter becoming ex-officio a member of the Senate, such President, Principal, or officer shall become a member of the last-mentioned Standing Committee, and the number of Fellows to be elected by the Senate annually shall be increased by one.*

27. *There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculties of Arts and Science in connexion with the Colleges which are not Constituent Colleges, and the examinations of students other than those from the Constituent Colleges. This Committee shall consist of 14 members to be elected by the Senate annually, and shall discharge such functions in relation to the examination of students, other than students in Arts and Science, from Constituent Colleges, as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.*

28. *The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be ex-officio members of all Standing Committees.*

29. *The Standing Committees shall in all respects be subject to the control and direction of the Senate.*

30. *The Senate may obtain such advice and assistance from Professors in Colleges and others preparing students for Examinations in the University, not being Constituent Colleges, as may from time to time seem expedient.*

IV.—*Convocation.*

31. All elections by Convocation under this Scheme shall be conducted in such manner as Convocation may from time to time determine.

V.—*Constituent Colleges.*

32. The Constituent Colleges shall be selected from such institutions in or near London as (1) give academical instruction upon a complete system and an adequate scale in all the faculties, and prepare, or are intended to prepare, students for Degrees in the University; (2) give instruction upon an adequate scale in one or more even though not in all the faculties, and prepare, or are intended to prepare, students for Degrees in the University.

33. The following Institutions shall, if willing, be forthwith Constituent Colleges, viz:—

In all the faculties:

University College, London.
King's College, London.

In the faculty of Medicine:

The Medical Schools of—

Charing Cross Hospital,
Guy's Hospital,
London Hospital,
Middlesex Hospital,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
St. George's Hospital,
St. Mary's Hospital,
St. Thomas's Hospital,
Westminster Hospital,

and the London School of Medicine for Women.

34. *There shall be determined by agreement between the University and the Constituent Colleges, or, failing agreement, by the decision of the Home Secretary, the following points, viz.:—*

(*a*) *The number of members of the faculty or faculties to represent the College.*

(*b*) *The qualification of such members.*

(*c*) *The mode of selection of such members by the College.*

35. The Senate shall have power from time to time to admit new Constituent Colleges, but shall previously invite an expression of opinion from the Board or Boards of Studies interested. The Senate shall consider in respect of every Institution seeking admission the following points:—

(*a*) The character of the teaching, and of the educational appliances.

(*b*) The character of the foundation.

(*c*) The average age of the students.

(*d*) The number of students proceeding from the College to the University.

(*e*) The relation of the College to any other University.

36. On the admission of a Constituent College the following matters shall be determined by the Senate, viz.:—

(*a*) The Faculty or Faculties to which the College shall belong.

(*b*) The number of Members of the Faculty or Faculties to represent the College.

(*c*) The qualification of such Members.

(*d*) The mode of selection of such Members by the College.

37. Power to be given to the Senate, after consultation with the Board or Boards of Studies interested,—

(*a*) To increase or diminish the number of the Members of any Faculty or Faculties representing any Constituent College.

(*b*) To remove any institution from being a Constituent College, subject to an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

38. The affiliation of Colleges to the University as now existing shall cease.

39. The Institutions from which the University receives Certificates for Degrees in Medicine (herein-after called the recognized Medical Institutions) shall retain their right of giving such Certificates, whether they be or be not Constituent Colleges.

40. Power shall be given to the Senate after consultation with the Board of Studies of the Faculty of Medicine from time to time to revise the list of recognized Medical Institutions, and to determine in what branches of medical education the Certificates of each of the said Institutions shall be received.

VI.—*Faculties.*

41. There shall be four Faculties, viz:

(1) Arts.
(2) Laws.
(3) Science.
(4) Medicine.

42. All departments of Knowledge in which examinations may be held by the University and not included in any other of the Faculties shall be included in the Faculty of Arts.

43. Each Faculty shall consist of the Representatives of Constituent Colleges.

44. Each Faculty shall have the following powers and duties:—

(*a*) To elect three members of the Senate.

(*b*) To elect members of a Board of Studies.

(*c*) To advise on the admission of any Constituent College.

45. The Chairman for the time being of the Board of Studies shall be the Chairman of the Faculty.

VII.—*Boards of Studies.*

46. There shall be a Board of Studies in each Faculty.

47. Each Board of Studies shall consist of—

(*a*) Such a number of Members elected by the Faculty, being 4, 8, 12, or 16, as the Faculty shall from time to time determine.

(*c*) Two Members of Convocation elected by the Members of Convocation who are Graduates in the subject with which the Board of Studies is conversant.

(*c*) An Examiner in each subject in the Faculty in which examinations are for the time being held in the University.

(*d*) If the Board of Studies shall so think fit such persons, whether Members of the University or not, eminent in the subject of the Faculty, not exceeding two in number as may be elected by the Board.

48. One fourth of the Members of the Board elected by the Faculty shall retire each year.

49. Any casual vacancy in the Members elected by the Faculty occurring by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be supplied by the Members of the Board; but any person so appointed shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Member would have retained the same if no casual vacancy had occurred.

50. The Members of the Board elected by Convocation and the co-opted Members shall retire every four years.

51. Retiring Members of the Board shall be re-eligible.

52. In the event of any Faculty not being constituted by reason of deficiency of Constituent Colleges, or otherwise, the Crown may nominate Members of the Board in lieu of the Members to be elected by the Faculties, and such nominated Members shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the provisions relating to the elected Members in whose places they are nominated.

53. The Examiners in each subject may, if more than one, agree upon one of themselves to be the Member of the Board of Studies. In case they fail to agree, the one of the Examiners who has for the time being held his office for the longest time without break shall be the member. In case more than one Examiner has held office for the same time, the Examiner shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor in writing.

54. Each Board of Studies shall have the following powers and duties:—

(*a*) To elect a Chairman every year.

(*b*) To consider and report to the Senate upon any matter referred to it by the Senate.

(*c*) To represent to the Senate its opinion on any matter connected with the Degrees and Examinations and teaching of the subjects of its Faculty.

(*d*) To deliberate, if so requested, in conjunction with the Senate or any Committee thereof.

55. Boards of Studies shall, if so from time to time requested by the Senate, and may, if they shall from time to time think it desirable, meet and act concurrently on particular subjects.

VIII.—*Matriculation and Degrees.*

56. The Senate shall have the following powers :—

(*a*) To enter into arrangements with the Constituent Colleges *jointly* or any of them *separately* upon the following basis :—

(1) The approval by the Senate or some body appointed by them in that behalf of syllabuses of courses of instruction proposed to be given in the Colleges to candidates for the *Pass Examinations for Matriculation and the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.;*

(2) Production of evidence satisfactory to the Senate of diligent attendance at such College lectures, and for such times as may from time to time be prescribed by the Senate;

(3) Examinations of the students by a College professor or teacher in the subjects and an Examiner to be appointed by the Senate, such last-mentioned Examiner, in case of ultimate difference, to have the casting vote..

(4) *The conferring of the Degree on the foregoing conditions.*

(*b*) *To enter into like arrangements with any Colleges not in or near London which may satisfy the Senate that they give academical instruction upon an adequate scale in the necessary subjects, and from time to time to modify or determine such arrangements.*

57. *With the exception of Examinations for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine and of Examinations to be held under arrangements with Colleges under the powers herein-before contained, Candidates shall be admitted to all Examinations without regard to their place of education.*

58. Candidates for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine to show that they have passed the required courses of instruction in one or more of the Constituent Colleges in that Faculty or of the recognized Medical Institutions.

59. The Examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery for the Pass M.B. Degree shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners, consisting of the Examiners appointed by the University, and Examiners to be appointed by the Royal Colleges,

who shall join in the reports to the Senate on such Examinations. The Examiners appointed by the University may be called upon, if the Senate so think fit, to make addition separate reports. These Examinations may, if so agreed on, be conducted in combination with Examinations for the Royal Colleges. This arrangement for joint Examiners shall not lessen or interfere with the duty of the Senate to be satisfied as to the adequacy of the Examinations in all respects.

60. Power to be given to the Senate with the consent of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to confer Honorary Degrees.

IX.—*Professors.*

61. Power to hold real property, and to accept grants, gifts, devises, and legacies for the purposes of the University, including the establishment of Professorships and Lectureships, whether attached or not to any particular College, and the furtherance of regular and liberal education and of original research.

62. Power to the Senate in the event of the establishment of Professorships or Lectureships to assign to the Professors or Lecturers a representation on the Faculties.

June 4th, 1890.

This last attempt of the Senate to meet the conflicting views of the several bodies concerned appeared to be successful. The Secretary of University College wrote to say that the Council of the College, after consultation with that of King's College, "cordially and substantially" accepted the scheme, and the Secretary of King's College wrote that his Council "are willing substantially to accept it." From both these officials lengthy and almost identical letters were received by the Senate, in which, after their expressions of acceptance, they proceeded to that of a wish that the Senate had been able to meet their views regarding the questions of honours and the medical degrees, both which they deemed of great consequence. Nevertheless, the Councils of both Colleges "recognise and appreciate the great extent to which the "Senate have endeavoured to meet their wishes, and "in the desire to promote a settlement which will have "the advantage of constituting a single University for "London, they frankly waive their objections on the "two points in question. They do this in the belief that

" the Senate will co-operate with the two Colleges in " a spirit of confidence, and under a sense of common " interests ; and it is in the same spirit that they proceed " to submit a few suggestions for the amendment of the " Scheme, which they trust will be considered, not as " counter-proposals, but as intended to secure more effec- " tually in some details the principles which the scheme " embodies."

Such a conciliatory spirit as was here disclosed was truly admirable, particularly as the Privy Council was becoming impatient, and dimly suggesting that the two Colleges might obtain their independent University if the Senate did not quickly set its house in order, and threatenings of what Convocation might do were beginning to be heard. Without setting out in full the further suggestions that the Colleges were now making, it will suffice to say that they were considered by the Special Committee of the Senate on June 24, 1890, and in great part acceded to, and the same were confirmed by the Senate on June 25.

The following were the alterations in the scheme of June 4th which were thus given effect to.

To be added to clause 10 as a rider :—

Any Fellow, whether or not an existing member of the Senate, who shall not have attended any meeting of the Senate or of a Committee thereof during a consecutive period of two years, shall thereupon retire.

Clause 25 to read as follows :—

25. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculties of Arts and Science in connexion with the Constituent Colleges. This Committee shall consist of the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, of the Fellows elected by them, of the six Fellows elected by the Faculties of Arts and Science, and of ten other Fellows to be elected by the Senate annually. The business of the Committee shall be to promote the organization, improvement, and extension of University teaching in Arts and Science in and for London, including the establishment of professorships and teacherships in London, and to discharge such functions in relation to the Constituent Colleges, and the examination

of students therefrom in Arts and Science, as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.*

In clause 34 to substitute for "Home Secretary" the Lord President of the Council.

In clause 56 to substitute for (*a*) (3) the following:—

(3) Examinations of students, being Candidates for Matriculation and the Pass Examinations for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., by a College professor or teacher in the subject, or other person appointed by the College, and an Examiner to be appointed by the Senate, with power to the Senate to make Regulations or Bye-Laws from time to time for dealing with any cases in which the Examiners may be unable to agree upon their Report.†

* Attention may be drawn to the following paragraph in the letter from the Council of King's College, a similar paragraph so far only as the first two sentences occurring in that from University College:—

3. They hope that clause 25 may be so drawn in the Charter as to give power to the Senate to extend the functions of the Committee to other Faculties—that of Medicine excepted—particularly the Faculty of Law, which is one of the four in which the Constituent Colleges are already recognized. It would be premature to suggest for any future Faculty the definite arrangements now proposed in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, but it seems to the Council important that power should be reserved for the further extension of the work of the Committee in branches of learning with which all other Teaching Universities have power to deal. With a view to such future extension, and also for greater simplicity, the Council suggests that this Standing Committee, through which the Senate will practically discharge the functions of a teaching university for London, should be described, in the first sentence of clause 25, as "The Standing Committee of the Senate for London," instead of as "The Standing Committee "for the Faculties of Arts and Science in connexion with the "Constituent Colleges."

This proposal was not adopted.

† In the letters from both Councils appeared the following:—

"Finally, the Council deem it of great importance, and a matter of justice to themselves, that the arrangements made in clause 56 should extend to a Syllabus of Scientific (as distinct from medical) study for Medical Students in the University Colleges, and to an Examination corresponding to the present Preliminary Scientific Examination; such arrangements to be administered as part of the

As thus amended, the scheme dated June 25 represented so far the last word of the Senate accepted by University and King's Colleges, and, as will be hereafter seen, by the Royal College of Physicians.

Copies were sent to the two Colleges with letters dated July 4th, calling the attention of the Councils to the amendments that had been introduced in accordance with their suggestions. The Colleges, however, were not quite satisfied yet, and from each was sent a letter dated July 22, in identical terms, as follows:—

To the Registrar of the University of London.

Sir,

I am desired by the Council of this College to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. conveying the reply of the Senate of the University of London to the previous letter of the Council, in which they expressed their willingness to accept substantially the last Scheme of the Senate, but proposed certain amendments.

I am desired to express the thanks of the Council for the concessions to their views which the Senate have made, and for the assurance of the Senate's desire to co-operate with the Council in

work of the Faculty of Science. As the Council are relinquishing the close connexion which they desired to maintain between the Faculty of Medicine and the other Faculties, they feel that they may at the least claim that the preliminary Scientific work of their Medical Students should not be excepted from the general arrangements in the Faculty of Science; and as the Committee will have power to arrange examinations for the degree of B.Sc. on the London side, it seems natural that they should make similar arrangements for the lower qualification of the Preliminary Scientific Examination. It is true that in the University of London at present, a Medical Student is reckoned as such from Matriculation to Degree, but for the purposes of a Teaching University, Students must be classed, not with reference to their future professions, but to the studies which, at the time, they are pursuing."

The determination on the part of the Senate to come to terms on the medical question with the Royal Colleges independently of University and King's Colleges was strongly resented by the Councils of those Institutions.

the spirit which prompted their substantial acceptance of the Scheme.

The Council are, however, sorry that the Senate have not met their wishes more fully in respect to Clause 25. They recognize, indeed, with satisfaction, that the Senate do not contemplate excluding the possibility either of establishing new Faculties, or of instituting for others (Medicine excepted) arrangements similar to those now proposed for Arts and Science. It appears, however, very doubtful whether the language used in paragraphs 25 and 41 of the Scheme as drafted is consistent with the retention or acquisition of such powers; and it still seems to them desirable so to modify it as to avoid the chance of misapprehension in so important a matter.

Upon 56, *a*, and the retention in the Scheme of the word *Pass*, the Council remark that it is far from their wish to insist unnecessarily upon the words which are to be used or not to be used in the Scheme, or which it may be found convenient to use in Regulations. But they find the word nowhere used in the existing Charter; and they desire an assurance from the Senate that it is not contemplated that it should be used in any new Charter as descriptive of the Degree Examinations which will be administered by the Committee. This is the more necessary, since the concession has been made on the part of the Colleges that the word *Honours* shall not be used in connexion with these Examinations. Viewed in this connexion, they are unable to agree that the word *Pass* is one to which (at all events as compared with the word *Honours*) no sense of inferiority is commonly attached.

The Council feel much concern at the reserve which the Senate maintain with respect to the relation of the two Colleges to the Preliminary Scientific Examination. The suggestion of the Senate for a partial solution of the question, would, indeed, meet the views of the Council, provided that, after the example of the existing Regulations, Science Students who proposed to enter for the Medical Degree Examinations were exempted from the Mathematical part of the Intermediate Science Examination as administered by the Standing Committee. But the Council do not think that the settlement of the position of the Colleges in this respect should be made entirely dependent upon arrangements with the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools.

The Council cannot but feel still more concern at the Senate's intimation that their power of immediate action depends very much upon the two Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools. The Council feel, since the Senate have insisted, against their wishes, upon a separate treatment of the medical question, that the

important interests of the two Colleges and of London Education in the Faculties of Arts and Science should no longer be postponed to the settlement of the many difficulties raised in respect to the Medical Faculty. They must, moreover, observe that if material changes in the proposed constitution of the Senate were contemplated in such a settlement, or if in other respects the interests of the two Colleges were materially affected by it, the Council could not consider themselves bound by their acceptance of the Revised Scheme as it now stands.

The Council must renew, therefore, the expression of their earnest hope that the Senate will press forward the Scheme, substantially in its present form, without further delay. The Council having sent a deputation to the Lord President last July, and having been informed by him that he would be prepared to receive them again at the end of a year, feel it incumbent on them to approach him shortly in order to report their position, and they hope they may soon be enabled to go before him with a statement that an agreement with the Senate, and, if possible, with Convocation, has been finally arranged.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Secretary.

This letter was significant, inasmuch as whilst it expressed the willingness of the Colleges to accept the Senate's scheme, which had been altered and re-altered to meet almost every point urged, yet at the same time they reserved to themselves the right to withdraw from this agreement should material changes be made in order to conform to the recommendations of the Medical Colleges and Schools. A still more important step in the same direction was shortly afterwards taken by the Heads of University and King's Colleges by the following letter, the full purport of which will be apparent later.

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Privy Council.

My Lord,

We, the undersigned, the President of University College, London, and the Principal of King's College, London, beg leave to address your Lordship in reference to the Joint Petition from the Councils of our two Colleges for the incorporation of a Teaching University in London, which has for some time been before the Privy

Council. Your Lordship had the goodness to receive a Deputation from the Councils of our two Colleges in July, 1889, and your Lordship then intimated your judgment that the University of London should be allowed a reasonable time in which to propose a new Charter in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the question of a Teaching University in London. In obedience to this intimation from your Lordship, our Councils have, at the request of the Senate, entered into negotiation with them and have consented, subject to the satisfactory settlement of some points affecting the Faculties of Law and Medicine, to a scheme for our union with the University, embodying a separate system of graduation for our students in the Faculties of Arts and Science. We desire that power should be reserved in certain events to make similar arrangements in regard to the Faculty of Law. With respect to Medicine, the Senate have stipulated that they should be at liberty to make different arrangements, separately from our Colleges; and in the absence of opportunities for conference with the other institutions specially interested in this Faculty, we have not thought fit on this ground to break off the negotiations; but we reserve power to reconsider our position, if arrangements are contemplated by which it would be seriously affected. We claim, further, as essential to the efficiency of our teaching in Science, that our Medical Students, for the purposes of their examination in pure Science, known as the "Preliminary Scientific Examination," shall be considered as belonging to the Faculty of Science on the teaching side of the University, and not to a separate Faculty of Medicine.

Having been informed that urgent protests are raised by University Colleges in the country, particularly at Birmingham, against influence being given to London Colleges in the Senate while they are excluded, we beg to remind your Lordship that the amalgamation of the proposed Teaching University for London with the existing University was not our proposal, but has been, thus far, accepted by us in deference to the principal Report of the Royal Commissioners. We consider that if this amalgamation is effected, we are entitled to a representation on the Governing Body of the reconstituted University proportionate to our concern in University teaching for London, considered as one of its two spheres of work; and that the nature of the case does not admit of a similar effective representation of institutions elsewhere. If this reconstitution of the existing University should be found, by reason of such opposition, or for any other reason, impracticable, we desire to be replaced in our original position, as petitioners for the establishment in London of a Teaching University upon the lines of our petition presented in 1887, and

of the draft Charter thereto appended, to which, in that case, we still respectfully adhere.

We have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient humble servants,

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN,
President of University College, London.

HENRY WACE,
Principal of King's College, London.

August 1890.

Meanwhile the vacation had arrived, and the Senate, at its last meeting on July 30th, when the foregoing letter from the Councils of University and King's Colleges was received, referred this, with other communications from the Royal Colleges and from certain Provincial Colleges, to its Special Committee. At the same time, the Registrar was directed to communicate to the Lord President of the Council an account of the past course and present position of the negotiations between the Senate and other bodies in relation to the proposed changes in the University, the communication to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor, Lord Herschell, and Sir Edward Fry. The following is the text of that communication:—

To Sir Charles L. Peel, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c., Clerk of the Council.

University of London,
Burlington Gardens, W.,
August 11th, 1890.

SIR,

IN my Letter of April 25th, to which I beg leave to refer, I had the honour of submitting for the information of the Lord President of the Council a short summary of the steps that had been taken up to that date by the Senate of the University of London to frame a Scheme for the Reconstitution of the University on the general lines indicated by the Report of the University for London Commission, and of their negotiations with the London Teaching Institutions, especially with University College and King's College, with reference to the details of such Scheme, and to the questions that had arisen thereupon.

The Senate regret that they are unable to make any final report to the Lord President upon the result of these negotiations previous to the vacation of the University and of the Colleges which is now imminent, owing to the various and in many respects conflicting interests that have had to be consulted; but I am directed by the

Senate in continuation of my former Letter to invite the attention of the Lord President to the present position of affairs, and to the Scheme for the Reconstitution of the University, which, having been more than once amended to meet objections entertained by the Councils of University and King's Colleges to provisions in the original draft, has now been accepted by the Councils of these Colleges as offering a fair settlement of the question. The correspondence and conferences with the Councils of these two Colleges upon the Scheme, and various details connected therewith, have occupied the attention of the Senate continuously during the months of May and June, and are scarcely yet concluded.

On May 7th a Committee of the Senate also held a conference with delegates appointed to represent the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and, as a result of this conference, powers (*see* Clause 59 of the Revised Scheme) were introduced into the Scheme enabling the Senate to make such arrangements with the two Royal Colleges for the Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine as appeared likely to meet the views expressed by the Delegates of these two Colleges, and to secure their assent to the Scheme.

The Scheme so revised was forwarded to the two Royal Colleges early in June, but owing, as it was understood, to a difference of opinion between them, their replies, which were made separately and differ in material points, were not received by the Senate until the 30th July, on which day the last meeting previous to the vacation was held.

It will be the duty of the Senate to consider the suggestions and counter-proposals of the two Royal Colleges as early as possible in the autumn; and they propose at the same time to hold a conference with a deputation from such of the more important of the country Colleges as desire before its final adoption to be heard upon the "Scheme"—many of these Colleges being of opinion that their position as regards the University will be seriously and unfairly affected by its provisions, especially by their exclusion from the rank of "Constituent Colleges." After their conference with the delegates of the two Royal Colleges on May 7th, and after the "substantial" and indeed cordial acceptance of their Scheme by University and King's Colleges, June 16th, the Senate had reason to hope that the termination of their labours was at hand. But it will be observed that the two Royal Colleges, after an apparent agreement as to the general principles on which an arrangement as regards the Medical Faculty might be made, are now themselves at variance, and that each has separately raised questions not raised at the conference; also that the Councils of University and King's Colleges have since their acceptance of

the Scheme desired to raise various points of detail, the discussion of which necessarily occupies much time, but which must notwithstanding be disposed of before any final settlement can be attained. The Senate desire me, however, to say that, so far as they are concerned, no time will be lost in pushing the matter forward, and that their Scheme when completed will be at once submitted for the acceptance of the Convocation of the University, whose concurrence is necessary before application can be made for a new Charter.

As well to illustrate the complexity of the problem with which the Senate have had to deal, as the variety of interests which are involved, the Senate have directed me to forward, together with a draft of the Revised Scheme, copies of the more important communications which have been received from the Colleges and other Institutions, and brief Minutes of the several conferences that have been held.*

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR MILMAN,
Registrar.

When the consideration of the subject came to be resumed after the vacation, the position, so far as the promoters of the Albert Charter were concerned, was one of acceptance of the Senate's scheme of June 25th, with the reservation that they were free to withdraw their agreement thereto should any material modification of the scheme be proposed. Now, indications of such modifications being introduced were not altogether wanting, and were certainly not unknown to those who were conducting negotiations on behalf of University and King's Colleges. They were to be found in the claims set up by the Provincial University Colleges, and, in a lesser degree, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, all which is fully set forth subsequently. It was in dealing with these interests that the Senate

* The letter was accompanied by copies of letters, memoranda, &c. which had passed between the Senate and various Institutions concerned, which have been referred to and many printed in full in the foregoing pages.

was especially engaged in the late autumn of 1890, and it fell to Mr. Anstie to draft such alterations as seemed to be required to meet the demands that were made. In communicating to his colleagues the changes which he proposed, he made the following interesting observations:—

The time has, I venture to think, arrived when the duty falls upon us (now fully acquainted with the various claims, and with the grounds on which they are based) of setting forth such a Scheme as seems to us fairly to mediate between, and, so far as possible, to reconcile, conflicting claims, and to be at once just, convenient, and useful to all particular interests, and conducive to the interests of education at large.

The Report of the Royal Commission, though it must be, and has been, treated by the Senate with the utmost respect, cannot be looked upon as giving an absolute measure to our action. It was not so accepted by the London Colleges, or indeed by any of the interests concerned; and upon mature consideration it appeared to the Senate itself right to go considerably beyond the recommendations of that Report, in favour of the organization of teaching in the metropolis.

On the other hand, it is evident from the most recent communications received from some of the Provincial Colleges, that they are not insensible of the value to them of a similar organization in connexion with the University. The importance of these Colleges in the University system does not admit of question; and since they are disposed to claim a similar footing to that of the London Colleges, and the concession of that demand is not impracticable, there seems no sufficient ground to reject it; and the less so if (as many think) such a connexion would benefit and strengthen both the University and the Colleges.

The negotiation with the London Colleges has indicated to the Senate the mode in which (with some modifications) a similar organic connexion with the University may be extended to the Provincial Colleges. The extension of this benefit to them (it is submitted) ought to be, and may be, made in such a way as not to disturb the special organization provided for the London Colleges. But it is also submitted that it cannot be the duty of the Senate to maintain the preponderance now given to the London Colleges upon the general body of the Senate, and which, even if the present proposals were accepted, would considerably exceed that assigned to them by the Report of the Commissioners.

If the matter is now to be considered by the Senate on the broad footing above indicated, it will be impossible to leave out of account

the special claims of medical teaching; and the divergent opinions held by the leading representatives of medical science, though rendering a full agreement impossible, cannot absolve the Senate from the duty of considering in what way their claims can be reasonably met. The very different numerical strength of the different Faculties is not now observed for the first time; and a re-arrangement of the Faculty representation on the Senate appears, taken in connexion with an increase in the representatives of the Royal Colleges, to afford a simple and perhaps an effectual method of solving the question.

Great as the present work of the University is, it may be anticipated with confidence that under the new system it will be greatly increased. On the other hand, the constitution of the proposed Committees will render the handling of the business both more easy and more satisfactory. To provide members for these various Committees will, however, tax heavily the resources of the Senate, and the proposed increase in number will not more than suffice to meet the increase in the demands upon the time of its members.

The changes in the scheme of June 25th, now proposed, were—

The addition to the Senate of eight Fellows to be elected by the Provincial Colleges; and two other Fellows, one to be elected by each of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

In clause 10, referring to the annual retirement of Fellows from the Senate, it was proposed that "the Faculty Fellows shall retire "so as ultimately to give to each Faculty Fellow a three years' "tenure of office."

Clauses 19 to 24 both inclusive were to be omitted, as well as clause 27, and the following were proposed in place of them.

27. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculties of the Arts and Science in connexion with the Provincial Constituent Colleges. This Committee shall consist of 16 members, of whom eight shall be the Fellows elected by the Provincial Faculties, and eight shall be elected by the Senate annually, and shall discharge such functions in relation to the Provincial Constituent Colleges and the examination of students therefrom in Arts and Science, as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

27*a*. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Medicine. This Committee shall consist of the Presidents of the two Royal Colleges, the two Fellows elected by the said Colleges, the five Fellows elected by the London Faculty of Medicine, and two Fellows to be elected in the Faculty of Medicine

by the Provincial Faculties, and 10 members to be elected by the Senate.

The business of the Committee shall be to discharge such functions in relation to the Medical Constituent Colleges and the examination of students in Medicine as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

27*b*. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Laws. This Committee shall consist of the President or Chairman of the Council of Legal Education and the Incorporated Law Society, of the two Fellows elected by the London Faculty of Laws, and of four other members to be elected by the Senate annually.

In place of the first sentence of clause 35, the following was proposed:—

35. The Senate shall have power from time to time to admit such other Constituent Colleges, in or near London, as (1) give academical instruction upon a complete system and an adequate scale in all the faculties, and prepare, or are intended to prepare, students for Degrees in the University, or (2) give instruction upon an adequate scale in one or more, even though not in all, the faculties, and prepare, or are intended to prepare, students for Degrees in the University; but shall previously invite an expression of opinion from the Board or Boards of Studies interested.

The following clauses to be inserted:—

37*a*. The Provincial Constituent Colleges shall be—

In the Faculties of Arts and Science—

A.

B.

C., &c.

In the Faculty of Medicine—

D., &c.

37*b*. The provisions in the foregoing clauses 32 to 37 to apply to the Provincial Constituent Colleges *mutatis mutandis*.

Clauses 43 and 44 to read thus:—

43. Each Faculty shall consist of the Representatives of London Constituent Colleges.

44. The London Faculties shall elect members of the Senate as follows:—

(1) The Faculties of Arts and Science conjointly, five members.

(2) The Faculty of Medicine, five members.

(3) The Faculty of Laws, two members.

44*a*. Each Faculty shall elect members of a Board of Studies.

The following clauses to be inserted :—

45*a*. There shall be also on the Provincial side four Faculties, viz. :—

(1) Arts.
(2) Laws.
(3) Science.
(4) Medicine.

The foregoing clauses 42, 43, 44(*a*), and 45 shall apply to the Provincial Faculties *mutatis mutandis*.

45*b*. The Provincial Faculties shall elect conjointly eight members of the Senate.

And lastly clause 46 to read thus :—

46. There shall be on the London side and the Provincial side respectively a Board of Studies in each Faculty.

These proposals, which materially altered the scheme hitherto agreed upon, by the admission of the Provincial Colleges to a position all but equal to that assigned to the London Colleges, were adopted by the Senate on December 10th ; the amended scheme, however, was never officially circulated, so far as the writer can ascertain, as it underwent still further change, chiefly in the direction of amplifying the clauses relating to the Provincial Colleges. It nevertheless served in its intermediate form the particular purpose that was then pressing, viz., to furnish an answer to a letter which had been received from the Privy Council in the following terms :—

Privy Council Office,
Whitehall,
25th November, 1890.

SIR,

REFERRING to your Letter of the 11th August last, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the Reconstitution of the University of London, I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to request that you will move the Senate of the University to inform His Lordship whether a decision has been arrived at to present a Petition for a new Charter to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

The Lords of the Council have before them Petitions with respect to University teaching in London which must be dealt with on their merits, unless an assurance is given that the University of London are prepared at once to make an application for the grant of a new Charter.

The matter has been pending for a long time, and the Lord President is of opinion that the Senate of the University of London may now fairly be asked to intimate the course which it proposes to take.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. L. Peel.

The Registrar,
University of London,
Burlington Gardens.

By direction of the Senate, on December 10, 1890, a reply was directed to be returned as follows, and a copy of the same was also ordered to be sent to the Committee of Convocation and to the various Institutions with which the Senate had been in negotiation with reference to the Reconstitution of the University:—

To Sir C. Lennox Peel, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c., Clerk of the Council.

University of London,
Burlington Gardens, W.,
December 12th, 1890.

Sir,

In continuation of my Letter of 11th August last, and in reply to your Letter of the 25th November, I am directed by the Senate to state, for the information of the Lords of the Council, that the Senate, subject to the concurrence of Convocation, have every intention of making an application for the grant of a new Charter, and that any delay which may seem to have occurred in formulating a definite Scheme for such Charter is to be attributed, not to any dilatory procedure of the Senate, but to the extreme complexity of the problem which they have endeavoured to solve, and to the variety of the interests which are involved.

After full consideration of the Report of the University for London Commission, and after frequent consultation, both by conferences and in writing, with Convocation, with the Councils of University College and King's College, London, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Schools of London, and the Provincial Colleges, the Senate have prepared a Scheme upon principles which, while fairly mediating between, and, as far as possible, reconciling conflicting claims, seem to them at the same time calculated to promote the interests of education at large.

The principles are as follows:—

A.—(1) The admission of University College and King's College, London, of the London Schools of Medicine, and of certain Provincial

Colleges as Constituent Colleges, with power hereafter to add to the number.

(2) The creation of Faculties consisting of the teachers in the London and Provincial Colleges respectively, with Boards of Studies.

B.—The representation on the Senate of—

(1) The Crown.
(2) Convocation.
(3) University College and King's College.
(4) The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.
(5) The Council of Legal Education and the Incorporated Law Society.
(6) The Provincial Colleges.
(7) The London Faculties.
(8) The Provincial Faculties.

C.—The formation of Standing Committees of the Senate as follows:—

(1) Standing Committees for the Faculties of Arts and Science, one of which Committees will have special charge of the London work of the University.
(2) A Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine.
(3) A Standing Committee for the Faculty of Law.

D.—The constitution of Boards of Studies nominated by the Faculties, with the addition of the Examiners of the University and Members appointed by Convocation.

E.—Arrangements to be made, if desired—

(1) For examinations, in conjunction with the Constituent Colleges in Arts and Science, on syllabuses to be approved by the Senate for Matriculation and for the Pass Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. [*See* Scheme of June 25th, clause 56, forwarded in my Letter of 11th August.]
(2) For examinations in conjunction with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for the Pass M.B. Degree in the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. [*See* Scheme of June 25th, clause 59.]

As the questions to be decided are of great importance, the Senate think it desirable that an opportunity should be afforded them of placing their views, together with the explanation of their proposals, more fully than can be done by letter, before the Lords of the Council; and I am, therefore, directed to request that Their Lordships will be so good as to receive, for this purpose, a small deputation of the Senate.

The Senate, however, desire in the meantime to call the attention of Their Lordships to the fact that although they have so

far deviated from the Scheme of the Royal Commissioners as to admit Provincial Colleges to representation on the Senate, yet, on the other hand, they have been willing to go beyond their recommendations in the representation given to the London Colleges and in the provisions for bringing the teaching and examination for Degrees into closer relation. They have also provided for a separation of the London from the general work of the University in order that both may be more efficiently carried on.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Arthur Milman,
Registrar.

To the request that the Lords of the Council should receive a deputation from the Senate, an unfavourable answer was returned, Sir Charles Peel in his acknowledgment of the Senate's letter, under date of December 18th, stating that "in their Lordship's opinion, no "useful purposes could be attained by receiving such "a deputation, as their Lordships would be unable to "express any opinion beforehand upon the details of a "scheme respecting which they would have ultimately "to decide, after considering any objections which may "be urged against it. When the Petition and the Draft "Charter have been received, their Lordships will take "the question into their early consideration, and will "communicate with the Senate upon any points which "may require further explanation."

There was not much encouragement from this, and meanwhile the promoters of the Albert Charter were calmly awaiting the last stage of the proceedings, doubtless with a full consciousness that they held the winning cards.

It only remained now for the Committee of the Senate to effect the final revision of the scheme in accordance with the principles laid down in the letter to the Privy Council and approved by the Senate on December 10th. There was no delay in doing this, and on January 21, 1891, the scheme came before the Senate

in its final shape, and was ordered for consideration on January 28th.

On the clauses referring to the Boards of Studies Mr. Fitch moved:—

That with a view to secure unity in the administration of the University, and a reasonable uniformity in the standard of examination, it is desirable that there should be for each Faculty one Board of Studies conversant with the general as well as the collegiate departments of the University work, and competent to advise the Senate thereupon. That in the event of the approval by the Senate of the proposals in the new scheme for creating London and Provincial Boards of Studies, a provision be further inserted to the effect that in each faculty the two bodies, while retaining the separate functions assigned to them by the scheme, shall also constitute a joint Board of Studies for the consideration of such matters connected with the open and extra-collegiate Examinations as may be referred to it by the Senate.

The motion was negatived.

In its final form, as approved by the Senate on January 28th, 1891, the scheme was as follows:—

REVISED SCHEME.*

I.—*Objects of Incorporation.*

1. The purposes of the incorporation of the University to be so defined as to include, in addition to the existing purposes, the promotion of regular and liberal education throughout Her Majesty's Dominions, and especially in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

II.—*Constitution, &c.*

2. The University to consist of—

i. Senate,
ii. Convocation,
iii. Constituent Colleges,
iv. Faculties,
v. Boards of Studies,

with the Queen as Visitor.

* It will be observed that the scheme in this its final form, besides embodying certain changes in substance referred to, underwent considerable alteration in the arrangement of the clauses, the numbering of which, therefore, in no way corresponds to that of former editions of the scheme.

III.—*Senate.*

Constitution of the Senate.

3. The Senate shall consist (in its final form) of the Chancellor and 51 Fellows to be appointed as follows:—

i. The Chancellor and nine Fellows to be nominated by the Crown - - - - - - - 10

ii. The Chairman of Convocation (*ex officio*) and nine other Fellows to be elected by Convocation, as follows:

By the Graduates in Arts	- -	2
By the Graduates in Science	- -	2
By the Graduates in Medicine	- -	2
By the Graduates in Law	- -	2
In rotation by (1) the Graduates in Arts, and (2) the Graduates in Medicine	-	1

Members of Convocation only to vote, and each member to be entitled to vote in respect of each of the said four subjects in which he holds a degree - - - - - - - 10

iii. The President of University College, London (*ex officio*), the Principal of King's College, London (*ex officio*); and four other Fellows, two to be elected by each of those Colleges - - - 6

iv. The Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England (*ex officio*); and two other Fellows, one to be elected by each of those Colleges - - 4

v. The President or Chairman of each of the following bodies, viz.: the Council of Legal Education and the Incorporated Law Society (*ex officio*) - - 2

vi. To be elected by the Principals or Chief Officers of the Provincial Constituent Colleges - - 4

vii. To be elected by the London Faculties as follows:

By the Faculty of Arts	- - -	3
By the Faculty of Science	- - -	3
By the Faculty of Medicine	- -	5
By the Faculty of Law	- - -	1
	——	12

viii. To be elected by the Provincial Faculties acting conjointly - - - - - - 4

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Retirement of Members.

4. The Fellows, other than the existing Fellows and Fellows *ex officio*, shall retire as follows:—

In every year there shall retire one in each of the following groups—

(1) Fellows nominated by the Crown.
(2) Fellows elected by Convocation.
(3) Fellows elected by University College.
(4) Fellows elected by King's College.

The other elected Fellows shall retire so as ultimately to give to each of such Fellows a three years' tenure of office.

The retirement of Fellows shall follow in each group the rule of seniority, or failing seniority shall be determined by lot, and any question as to the order of retirement shall be determined by the Vice-Chancellor, whose decision in writing shall be final.

5. Any Fellow, other than the existing Fellows and Fellows *ex officio*, who shall not have attended any meeting of the Senate or of a Committee thereof during a consecutive period of two years shall thereupon retire.

6. Power to the Crown and electing bodies to fill up casual vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise; but any person so appointed shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Fellow would have retained the same if no casual vacancy had occurred.

7. Power to re-nominate and re-elect.

Temporary Provisions.

8. The existing members of the Senate shall continue as at present.

9. No new Fellow shall be nominated by the Crown until the number of the present Fellows appointed by the Crown not on the nomination of Convocation has fallen below nine, and then only so as to bring the number up to nine.

10. No new Fellow shall be elected by Convocation until the number of present Fellows appointed by the Crown on the nomination of Convocation has fallen below nine, and then only so as to bring the number up to nine.

Until Convocation shall be in exercise of its powers to elect the whole nine Convocation Fellows, the election of Fellows shall be by the Graduates as follows:—the first shall be elected by Graduates in Arts, the second by Graduates in Laws, the third by Graduates in Science, and the fourth by Graduates in Medicine, and so on in succession.

11. The power of all other bodies to elect Fellows and the power of the Fellows *ex officio* to take their places as such shall take effect at once, or so soon as such bodies are constituted respectively.

12. The Senate shall have power to act though not fully constituted.

Standing Committees.

13. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculties of Arts and Science in connexion with the London Constituent Colleges in those Faculties. This Committee shall consist of the President and Principal of University and King's Colleges, of the Fellows elected by these Colleges, of the six Fellows elected by the London Faculties of Arts and Science, and of ten other Fellows to be elected by the Senate annually. The business of the Committee shall be to promote the organization, improvement, and extension of University teaching in Arts and Science in and for London, including the establishment of professorships and teacherships in London, and to discharge such functions in relation to the said Constituent Colleges, and the examination of students therefrom in Arts and Science, as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

14. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculties of Arts and Science in connexion with the Provincial Constituent Colleges, which shall discharge such functions in relation to the Provincial Constituent Colleges and the examination of students therefrom in Arts and Science, as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

15. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate in relation to the Examinations in Arts and Science other than the Examinations conducted under arrangements with the Constituent Colleges.

16. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Medicine. This Committee shall consist of the Presidents of the two Royal Colleges, the two Fellows elected by the said Colleges, the five Fellows elected by the London Faculty of Medicine, and one Fellow, holding a chair in a Provincial Constituent College of Medicine, to be chosen by the Fellows elected by the Principals or Chief Officers of the Provincial Constituent Colleges, and the Fellows elected by the Provincial Faculties acting conjointly, and nine members to be elected by the Senate.

The business of the Committee shall be to discharge such functions in relation to the Medical Constituent Colleges and the examination of students in Medicine as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

17. There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Laws. This Committee shall consist of the President or Chairman of the Council of Legal Education and of the Incorporated Law Society respectively, of the Fellow elected by the London Faculty of Laws, and of four other members to be elected by the Senate annually.

18. The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be *ex officio* members of all Standing Committees.

19. The Standing Committees shall in all respects be subject to the control and direction of the Senate.

IV.—*Convocation.*

20. All elections by Convocation under this Scheme shall be conducted in such manner as Convocation may from time to time determine.

V.—*Constituent Colleges.*

London Constituent Colleges.

21. The London Constituent Colleges shall be—

In all the Faculties:

University College, London.
King's College, London.

In the Faculty of Medicine:

The Medical Schools of—

Charing Cross Hospital,
Guy's Hospital,
London Hospital,
Middlesex Hospital,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
St. George's Hospital,
St. Mary's Hospital,
St. Thomas's Hospital,
Westminster Hospital,

and the London School of Medicine for Women.

22. There shall be determined by agreement between the Senate and each Constituent College, or, failing agreement, by the decision of the Lord President of the Council, the number and qualifications of the Faculty or Faculties for the College.

23. The Senate shall have power from time to time to admit as London Constituent Colleges such other Colleges, in or near London, as (1) give academical instruction upon a complete system and an adequate scale in all the Faculties, and prepare, or are intended to prepare, students for degrees in the University, or (2) give instruction upon an adequate scale in one or more, even though not in all, the Faculties, and prepare, or are intended to

prepare, students for Degrees in the University; but shall previously invite an expression of opinion from the Board or Boards of Studies interested. The Senate shall consider in respect of every Institution seeking admission the following points:—

(*a*) The character of the teaching and of the educational appliances.

(*b*) The character of the foundation.

(*c*) The average age of the students.

(*d*) The number of students proceeding from the College to the University.

(*e*) The relation of the College to any other University.

24. On the admission of a Constituent College, the following matters shall be determined by the Senate, viz.:—

(*a*) The Faculty or Faculties to which the College shall belong.

(*b*) The number and qualifications of the Faculty or Faculties for the College.

25. The Senate shall have power, after consultation with the Board or Board of Studies interested,—

(*a*) To increase or diminish the number of the Members of any Faculty or Faculties representing any Constituent College.

(*b*) To remove any institution from being a Constituent College, subject to an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Provincial Constituent Colleges.

26. The Provincial Constituent Colleges shall in the first instance be such Institutions situated in England and Wales, but not in or near London, as shall be determined by the Senate, having regard to the conditions and matters contained in clause 23, and the determination to admit any Institution as a Provincial Constituent College shall include the matters specified in clause 24. In the case of any Institution whose claim to admission as a Provincial Constituent College is not allowed by the Senate, the determination of the Senate shall be subject to an appeal to the Lord President of the Council.

27. The Senate shall have power hereafter to admit as Provincial Constituent Colleges other Institutions situated as described in clause 26, and to remove any Institution from the number of Provincial Constituent Colleges; such powers to be exercised under the like conditions and limitations as are contained in clause 23, 24, and 25 respectively.

Present Affiliated Colleges.

28. The affiliation of Colleges to the University as now existing shall cease.

Recognized Medical Institutions.

29. The Institutions from which the University receives Certificates for Degrees in Medicine shall retain their right of giving such Certificates, whether they be or be not Constituent Colleges. But the Senate shall have power, after consultation with the Board of Studies of the Faculty of Medicine from time to time to revise or to add to the list of such Institutions, and to determine in what branches of medical education the Certificates of each of the said Institutions shall be received.

VI.—*Faculties.*

London Faculties.

30. There shall be in connexion with the London Constituent Colleges four Faculties, viz. :—

(1) Arts.
(2) Science.
(3) Medicine.
(4) Laws.

All departments of Knowledge in which examinations may be held by the University and which are not included in any other of the Faculties shall be included in the Faculty of Arts.

31. Each Faculty shall consist of the Teachers of London Constituent Colleges as determined under the foregoing clauses 22 and 24.

32. The London Faculties shall elect members of the Senate as provided in clause 3.

33. Each Faculty shall elect members of a Board of Studies.

34. The Chairman for the time being of the Board of Studies shall be the Chairman of the Faculty.

Provincial Faculties.

35. There shall be also in connexion with the Provincial Constituent Colleges Faculties in all subjects in respect of which such Colleges are respectively admitted.

The provisions of the foregoing clauses 30 to 34 shall apply to the Provincial Faculties, substituting the word Provincial for the word London in such clauses.

VII.—*Boards of Studies.*

London Boards of Studies.

36. There shall be for the London Faculties a Board of Studies in each Faculty.

37. Each Board of Studies shall consist of—

(*a*) Such a number of Members elected by the Faculty, being 4, 8, 12, or 16, as the Faculty shall from time to time determine.

(*b*) Two Members of Convocation elected by the Members of Convocation who are Graduates in the subject with which the Board of Studies is conversant.

(*c*) An Examiner in each subject in the Faculty in which examinations are for the time being held in the University.

(*d*) If the Board of Studies shall so think fit, such persons, whether Members of the University or not, eminent in the subject of the Faculty, not exceeding two in number, as may be from time to time elected by the Board.

38. One fourth of the Members of the Board elected by the Faculty shall retire each year.

39. Any casual vacancy among the Members elected by the Faculty occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be supplied by the Members of the Board ; but any person so appointed shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Member would have retained the same if no casual vacancy had occurred.

40. The Members of the Board elected by Convocation and the co-opted Members shall retire every four years.

41. Retiring members of the Board shall be re-eligible.

42. The Examiners in each subject may, if more than one, agree upon one of themselves to be the Member of the Board of Studies. In case they fail to agree, the Examiner shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor in writing.

43. Each Board of Studies shall have the following powers and duties :—

(*a*) To elect a Chairman every year.

(*b*) To consider and report to the Senate upon any matter referred to it by the Senate.

(*c*) To represent to the Senate its opinion on any matter connected with the Degrees and Examinations and teaching of the subjects of its Faculty.

(*d*) To deliberate, if so requested, in conjunction with the Senate or any Committee thereof.

Provincial Boards of Studies.

44. There shall also be Boards of Studies for the Provincial Faculties so far as constituted, and the provisions of the foregoing clauses 37 to 43 shall apply to such Boards of Studies.

But it shall be in the power of the Senate, if they see fit, to constitute a separate Board of Studies for the Faculties belonging to any group of the Provincial Constituent Colleges.

General.

45. Boards of Studies shall, if so from time to time requested by the Senate, and may, if they shall from time to time think it desirable, meet and act concurrently on particular subjects. This provision shall apply to Meetings of the London and Provincial Boards of Studies as well as to the Meetings between Boards of Studies in different Faculties.

VIII.—*Matriculation and Degrees.*

Matriculation and Degrees in Arts and Science.

46. The Senate shall have power to enter into arrangements with the Constituent Colleges in Arts and Science jointly or any of them separately upon the following basis:—

(1) The approval by the Senate of syllabuses of courses of instruction proposed to be given in the Colleges to Candidates for Matriculation and for the Pass Examinations for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.

(2) Production of evidence satisfactory to the Senate of diligent attendance at such College lectures, and for such times as may from time to time be prescribed by the Senate.

(3) Examinations of students, being Candidates for Matriculation and the Pass Examinations for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., by a College professor or teacher in the subject, or other person appointed by the College, and an Examiner to be appointed by the Senate, with power to the Senate to make Regulations or By-Laws from time to time for dealing with any cases in which the Examiners may be unable to agree upon their Report.

(4) The conferring of the Degree on the foregoing conditions.

Degrees in Medicine.

47. The Senate shall have power to enter into arrangements with the Royal Colleges for conducting the Examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery for the Pass M.B. Degree by a Board of Examiners, consisting of the Examiners appointed by the University and Examiners to be appointed by the

Royal Colleges, who shall join in the reports to the Senate on such Examinations. The Examiners appointed by the University may be called upon, if the Senate so think fit, to make in addition separate reports. These Examinations may, if so agreed on, be conducted in combination with Examinations for the Royal Colleges. The arrangements for giving effect to this clause shall be carried out under the direction of a Committee to be appointed in equal numbers by the Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine and a Committee to be appointed by the two Royal Colleges. Such arrangements to be subject to the approval of the Senate and of the two Royal Colleges. This arrangement for joint Examination shall not lessen or interfere with the duty of the Senate to be satisfied as to the adequacy of the Examinations in all respects.

48. Candidates for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine to show that they have passed through the required courses of instruction in one or more of the Constituent Colleges in that Faculty or of the recognized Medical Institutions.

General.

49. With the exception of Examinations for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine and of Examinations to be held under arrangements with Colleges under the powers herein-before contained, Candidates shall be admitted to all Examinations without regard to their place of education.

Honorary Degrees.

50. Power to be given to the Senate with the consent of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to confer Honorary Degrees.

IX.—*Professors.*

51. Power to hold real property, and to accept grants, gifts, devises, and legacies for the purposes of the University, including the establishment of Professorships and Lectureships, whether attached or not to any particular College, and the furtherance of regular and liberal education and of original research.

52. Power to the Senate in the event of the establishment of Professorships or Lectureships to assign to the Professors or Lecturers a representation on the Faculties.

On the adoption of the scheme the Senate further resolved, That it be referred back to the Special Committee with directions to communicate the same to such bodies and in such manner as they may think fit; and that they be further authorised to receive and consider

any replies that may be made. In accordance therewith, copies of the scheme were forwarded to the Lord President of the Council, to University and King's College, to the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, to the Four Inns of Court, the Council of Legal Education, and the Incorporated Law Society, to the Provincial Colleges, and to the Special Committee of Convocation.

At the next meeting of the Senate, on February 25, 1891, replies were received from the Royal Colleges of Physicians (who cordially accepted the scheme) and of Surgeons (who expressed their approval); from the Queen's and Mason's College, Birmingham, unfavourably criticising the scheme; and from the Special Committee of Convocation the following resolutions, which were communicated by the Registrar at the request of the Clerk of Convocation :—

(i) That the Senate be informed that the scheme meets generally with the approval of this Committee of Convocation, and that the Committee is prepared to recommend it to Convocation for adoption.

(ii) That the Senate be requested so soon as the scheme is finally completed, to authorise its circulation in accordance with the resolution of Convocation of January 20, 1891.

(iii) That, subject to the foregoing resolution (i) the attention of the Senate be called to the following point, viz. :—That it is desirable that throughout the provisions of the Scheme, the Faculty of Medicine should take precedence of the Faculty of Science.

At the same meeting the Senate ordered copies of the Scheme to be forwarded at once to the Annual Committee of Convocation for their information, and requested the Special Committee of the Senate to prepare a statement explanatory of the Revised Scheme for the Reconstitution of the University, which they were authorised to circulate as might seem to them expedient.

The Committee of the Senate at once proceeded to draft the memorandum which was subsequently appended to the scheme, and issued with it.

Memorandum in explanation of the Scheme for the Reorganization of the University.

The Senate have received information that the Scheme adopted by them has been accepted by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, but that it is still under the consideration of some of the other bodies whose consent they desire. Under these circumstances the Senate have come to the conclusion that it will be useful to offer some explanation of the Scheme adopted by them, with special reference to the Report presented to Her Majesty by the Commissioners whom Her Majesty was graciously pleased to direct to inquire into the subject of University Education in London.

That Report in the 25th and following paragraphs, and especially in paragraphs 25, 26, 27, 28, set forth in some detail the mode in which the Constitution of the University should, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be modified for the purpose of establishing that connexion between the University Examinations and Collegiate teaching which the Senate had themselves desired to bring about.

The Senate therefore conceived it to be their duty in the first instance to frame a Scheme following as nearly as possible the lines indicated by the Commissioners. The Draft Scheme was at once communicated to the various bodies interested, and an interchange of views thereupon took place between those bodies and the Senate. In the course of these communications, and of a careful and unremitting examination of the question by the Senate, views have been expressed and suggestions made by others, or have occurred to themselves, which were not presented to the minds of the Commissioners. In the result they have found the somewhat intricate problem presented for their consideration unfold and develop itself in an unexpected degree, and have seen reason to introduce some important modifications in the original Scheme.

It will be convenient to indicate specifically and under distinct heads the modifications above referred to.

I. As to the London Colleges considered as Constituent Colleges in Arts and Science, such Provincial Colleges as may become Constituent Colleges in those Faculties, and the Examinations generally in Arts and Science, the modifications are as follows:—

A.—As to the London Constituent Colleges—

(1) A considerably increased direct representation in the Senate is given to those Colleges—three to each College.

(2) A more complete organization is provided by means of a Standing Committee for the regulation of the relations between those Colleges and the University as well as for the organization and extension of University teaching in the Metropolis, the Standing Committee consisting of the six members directly appointed by the College, the six Faculty members elected by the Faculties in Arts and Science (which will consist wholly of the Professors and teachers in those Colleges), and 10 members to be appointed by the Senate.

(3) Provision is made for the conduct not only of the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations (as recommended by the Commissioners), but also of the Examinations for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees under arrangements with the Colleges, and upon syllabuses to be settled between the Senate and the Colleges.

In giving this large extension to the specific recommendations of the Royal Commissioners the Senate have had especial regard to the observations contained in paragraphs 7, 11, 12, and 36 of their Report.

With respect to the extension of what may be termed Collegiate privileges to the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., its justification is to be found mainly in the admission of the new and very important principle that those Examinations should be conducted upon syllabuses to be arranged between the Senate and the Colleges. No such suggestion was before the Commissioners, and until the suggestion was made the Senate did not feel themselves justified in going so far beyond their recommendations on this point. In the course, however, of the communications which took place between the representatives of the Colleges and the Senate it was contended on the part of the Colleges that the ordinary course of Collegiate instruction ought to prepare the Student for degrees in Arts and Science; and that the Examinations should therefore be accommodated to that course. The principle being accepted that the course of instruction on which the Examinations were to proceed should be based on a syllabus for which the Senate would be responsible jointly with the Colleges, the Senate were prepared to accept the view of the Colleges so far as related to the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations, and to agree to an arrangement which without either impairing the value or lowering the standard of the Degree, or lessening their own responsibility for its character, would allow of the Collegiate course of instruction being conducted in greater harmony with the views of those who are responsible for the teaching. But they could not concede that this reasoning applied to Honours or the higher Degrees, where the question is

one less of equality of standard than of relative excellence, where the Collegiate students may be fairly required to rely on the advantage which they will necessarily derive from Collegiate training, and where those among them who are of more distinguished ability will rather seek than decline the wider field of competition.

It was, in the second place, pointed out that the objects which the Colleges had in view would not be attained unless some machinery were provided for the organization and extension of University teaching in the Metropolis. This object was itself in entire harmony with the wishes of the Senate, and had, though not on so broad a footing, formed one of the purposes provided for in their original Scheme. The Senate were prepared to deal with the matter on the wider basis suggested by the Colleges, after careful consideration, and in reliance upon the Colleges on their part giving their cordial co-operation.

It was, in the third place, pointed out by the Colleges that the arrangements for Examinations would give to the Senate a serious though an indirect influence on the course of teaching in the Colleges which justified a demand for a larger representation of the Colleges upon the Senate; and again, that without such further representation, they would be unable to give to the Senate the assistance which they would require in the organization of University teaching in the Metropolis. To this reasoning the modified Scheme has given effect.

In the result a much more complete organization has been provided for University work in London than was contemplated by the Commissioners, without, however, in any degree limiting or impairing the action of the Senate in the performance of their duties towards those who are unable to take the benefit of this special organization.

B.—As to the Provincial Colleges (that is, Colleges situated in England or Wales, but not in or near London), it is proposed that such of them as may be admitted as Constituent Colleges by the Senate (subject to an appeal to the Lord President in case of a refusal by the Senate to admit) should have a position analogous to that held by the London Constituent Colleges, and should be represented on the Senate by eight members, four to be elected by the Principals of the Colleges, and four by their Faculties acting conjointly.

With respect to this matter the Senate have not failed to notice the strong expression of opinion appearing in the Report against the extension of the Collegiate arrangements beyond London; but the organization above described having been settled with the London Colleges, it appeared to the Senate possible to apply the

same method to the case of the Provincial Colleges without in any degree impairing the efficiency of the organization provided for London, or affecting the Examinations for London students.

The Senate think it necessary to point out that in fixing the number of the representatives of Provincial Colleges and their Faculties at eight, they have taken into account all those Colleges situated in England and Wales of suitable academic character which may be thought likely to desire this connexion with the University, and which are not too intimately connected with any other University system to admit of that connexion.

Acting upon the views above expressed the Senate propose to assign to the Provincial Colleges a position in the University analogous to that given to the London Colleges. But they have provided that the organization of the London and the Provincial Colleges should remain distinct.

C.—As to Examinations in Arts and Science not conducted under arrangements with the Constituent Colleges.

In reviewing the whole subject, the Senate have come to the conclusion that in order to secure a more regular and constant attention to the course of Examinations, and thereby, on the one hand, maintain their steadiness and, on the other hand, adapt them from time to time to changes in the requirements of education and study, as well as for the regular consideration of the Reports which will from time to time be made to them by the Boards of Studies, it is desirable to constitute a Standing Committee for the consideration of all questions relating to the Examinations in Arts and Science which will be conducted otherwise than under these arrangements. By this means it is believed that it will be possible to a still greater degree than at present to keep the system of examinations in harmony with the general course of higher education, as well as to exercise upon the latter a stimulating and directing influence.

II. As to the Degrees in Medicine the modifications are as follows:—

(1) No alteration is now made in the Degree of M.D.

(2) Increased representation is given to the Royal Colleges and the Faculty in Medicine.

(3) A Standing Committee is formed for the consideration of matters relating to the Examinations in Medicine and to the Constituent Colleges in Medicine; the Committee to consist of four representatives of the Royal Colleges, the five representatives of the Medical Faculty, one representative of the Provincial Colleges (holding a chair in Medicine), and nine members to be elected by the Senate.

(4) Power is given to the Senate to enter into arrangements with the Royal Colleges for a combined examination in those subjects for the M.B. Pass Examination which are common to that examination and the Diploma Examination of the Royal Colleges.

In the course of the communications which took place between the Senate and the representatives of the Royal Colleges and of the Medical Schools, the opinion was unanimously expressed by those representatives, and was indeed strongly urged upon the Senate, that nothing should be done which should lower the standard or lessen the value of the Medical Degrees of the University, or impair their scientific character; and, in particular, the necessity was pressed upon the Senate of retaining the entire control of the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

The position taken by the representatives of the Medical Profession on this subject removed at once one of the most difficult questions with which the Royal Commissioners were confronted, and rendered it no longer necessary to provide for that differentiation in the Degree of M.D. which was recommended by them.

The views, however, which were so strongly expressed by the Royal Commissioners with respect to the organization of medical teaching in the Metropolis were similarly urged by the Colleges and Schools, and their recommendations have resulted in the modifications indicated above.

Under these arrangements the M.B. Examination will, without lowering its standard, be put in a position very analogous to that occupied by the B.A. and B.Sc., the Preliminary Scientific being, however, retained in the hands of the Senate. In this, however, as in the matters relating to the degrees in medicine in general and to the organization of medical teaching, the Senate will hereafter have the advantage of possessing a Standing Committee in Medicine, analogous to that in Arts and Science; and the increase in the number of the representatives of the Royal Colleges and the Faculty of Medicine is in their opinion justified by considerations similar to those which apply in the case of the London Constituent Colleges in Arts and Science.

It is to be observed that as the result of negotiations with the Royal Colleges the 47th clause provides for the formation of a Committee by which the various questions of detail involved in carrying out the provisions of the clause may be arranged. The Senate conceive that this arrangement will tend greatly to facilitate the operation of the clause; but it may be necessary to point out that the Committee so constituted will have no power of final decision, the Senate on the one hand and the Royal Colleges on the other retaining that power in their own hands.

As a result of this arrangement students who desire both the Diploma and the Degree will be spared a needless repetition of examination in subjects common to the Degree and the Diploma, while each of the responsible bodies will remain answerable for the standard required by them respectively; the final words of the clause expressly imposing on the Senate the duty of being satisfied as to the adequacy of the examination in all respects.

It is to be noticed that the Preliminary Scientific Examination does not fall within the scope of this clause.

With respect to the position on the Committee of one representative from the Provincial Colleges it is to be observed that although the Medical Schools of the Metropolis must, for the reasons pointed out by the Royal Commission, always remain at the head of medical teaching in this country, it will in the opinion of the Senate be of mutual advantage to London and Provincial medical instruction that a distinguished and experienced teacher of medicine in the Provincial Colleges should have a seat upon the Committee; the more so as it would for obvious reasons be practically impossible to constitute a distinct medical organization for the Provinces.

III. As to the Degrees in Law.

The Senate propose to complete their work of internal organization by creating a Standing Committee in this subject, and they are the more strongly led to this step by the fact that the present position of legal teaching in this country is in a condition which can hardly be described otherwise than as disorganized, and they may reasonably hope that the creation of such a Committee will give an impulse and direction to the much needed reform of legal education.

IV. With respect to the constitution of Faculties or Boards of Studies, there are only two points to which it is necessary to direct attention:—

(1) The proportion of the representation allotted respectively to the Faculties of Medicine and of Law is varied, the reason for which will sufficiently appear from what has been already stated, and from a comparison of the number of the teachers in these two Faculties respectively.

(2) It has been already pointed out that the Faculties and Boards of Studies of the London and the Provincial Constituent Colleges are distinctly organized. This is so obviously required by geographical considerations that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it; but the same considerations lead the Senate to think that it may be for the convenience of the Provincial Colleges that their Faculties should be organized in groups of Colleges, and they have accordingly reserved powers for that purpose.

It will not have escaped observation that a prominent feature in the proposals now made by the Senate is the creation of an internal organization, by means of which the entire work of the University may (subject to the general control or direction of the Senate) be classified and distributed among bodies in which those peculiarly conversant with the subject shall be largely represented. This arrangement, although apparently simple, and although in principle underlying the whole of the action which they have taken in the matter of University reform, has only been attained in a practical shape as the result of a long and careful consideration of the subject, and of an interchange of views between the Senate and the various educational bodies interested. But this method having been adopted, the Senate are confident of its efficiency in removing many of the difficulties under which they have hitherto laboured, and in giving to their work a greater scope and a more beneficial action. In particular it may be noticed that it will give greater facility and more point and direction to the action of the Boards of Studies, from whose practical suggestions much valuable assistance may be looked for, and whose recommendations to the Senate will, as a matter of course, be referred to the appropriate Committees; while, on the other hand, the fact that all the Committees will derive their authority from the Senate to which all their members will belong, and for whose action in the conduct of the business of the University in general they will all be responsible, will preserve them from the particularist tendencies which can hardly fail to affect more or less injuriously the action of isolated bodies.

So far the Promoters of the Albert University Charter had held no official communication with the University since their somewhat qualified acceptance of the Senate's scheme of June 25th (p. 236); but, as was to be expected, this receipt of the final revised scheme early in February, and of the explanatory memorandum nearly a month later, elicited an expression of their views. In the course of the first week in March, 1891, letters in almost identical terms were forwarded to the Senate from the Councils of University and of King's Colleges, setting forth that the Councils "recognize that in the "course of the discussion of successive draft Schemes "the views urged on behalf of the London Colleges "on some important points have been carefully con- "sidered, but they regret that in the revised scheme

" submitted to them changes have been introduced
" which are inconsistent with an important principle
" laid down by the Royal Commission, and which
" render the Scheme materially different from that to
" which the Council assented last July.

" The Councils are of opinion that under these
" circumstances it will be best that the views of the
" University and of the London Colleges should be
" heard by the Lord President of the Privy Council,
" and they reserve to themselves full liberty to express
" to the Lord President or to the Privy Council their
" objections to any features of the Scheme which may
" remain in a form unsatisfactory to the Councils, or
" may fail to secure for London the advantages of a
" Teaching University."

In this manner, then, did University and King's Colleges, the promoters of the Albert University Scheme, withdraw their adhesion to the proposals of the University Senate. Such a result could scarcely have been unexpected even by the most sanguine supporters of the Senate's scheme. It was with obvious reluctance that the Colleges entered into the negotiations, the entire conditions being so opposed to what they regarded as the best course for establishing the much desired Teaching University for London, and, as they more than once had pointed out, it was only in deference to the findings of the Royal Commission that they had consented to entertain such methods as the Senate proposed to meet what was wanted. To such able and far-sighted leaders as those who had conducted the case for the two Colleges, and who had been throughout the life and soul of the movement for setting up a second University in London, the likelihood of the Senate's success in their endeavours must have appeared doubtful from the commencement. The inherent difficulties of the task itself were sufficient to justify such doubts, and though these difficulties were most dexterously surmounted to a remarkable extent by the tact, ability, and adroitness

of some of those who acted for the University, more particularly Mr. Anstie, it was not given to them to attain complete success. Throughout the whole proceedings there loomed the possible veto of Convocation, which, if exercised, would render all efforts abortive, and when it was remembered that the Privy Council inclined, or seemed to incline, a not wholly unfavourable ear to the claims of the Albert promoters, and that the Provincial University Colleges had an almost unanswerably strong case against the Senate, the omens might well have justified the authorities of the two Colleges in taking part in the proceedings for the reconstitution of the existing University, with the reasonable anticipation that such efforts could only eventuate in their ultimately obtaining the Charter for themselves, and on lines conformable to the position they had contended for.

The communications from the Councils of University and King's Colleges virtually announcing their withdrawal from participation in the Senate's revised scheme were singularly wanting in furnishing reasons for their decision. These, however, found expression in two interesting and important addresses to the Lord President of the Council, which were communicated to the Senate for their information.

(I.)

To the Right Honourable the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

University College, London,
30th April 1891.

MY LORD,

1. ON behalf of the Council of University College, London, and with reference to the Letter which was jointly addressed to your Lordship in August 1890 by the Principal of King's College and myself, I beg permission to say that the Council believe it will be in your Lordship's recollection that you were then informed of their having consented, subject to the satisfactory settlement of some points reserved, to a Scheme for the union of University College and King's College with the University of London, embodying a separate system of graduation in the faculties of Arts and Science for the students in those Colleges. Reference was made to protests which were being raised by University

Colleges in the country against this union, and a desire was expressed that if for this or any other reason the reconstitution of the existing University on these lines should be found impracticable the Colleges might be replaced in their original position as petitioners for the establishment in London of a Teaching University upon the lines of their petition presented in 1887 and the Draft Charter thereto appended.

2. The Council received, on the 6th February last, from the Senate of the University of London, a Revised Draft Scheme for the reconstitution of the University, differing in important particulars from that to which a conditional assent had been previously given by the Council; the concurrence of the Council to which as revised was requested.

3. Upon a careful examination of this Draft (the fifth which has been received from the Senate during the negotiations), questions of so much novelty and importance were found to be raised, and such grave matters of objection appeared, that the Council resolved on the 28th February last—

That a courteous letter be addressed to the Senate of the University of London—

(1) Recognizing that in the course of the discussions of successive Draft Schemes the views urged on behalf of the London Colleges on some important points have been fairly met, but at the same time regretting that in the Revised Scheme there are other important points which in their present form are not satisfactory to the Council.

(2) Expressing the opinion that on these it will probably be best that the views of the University and of the College should be heard by the Lord President of the Privy Council.

(3) And reserving full liberty to the Council to express to the Lord President of the Privy Council their objections to any features of the Scheme which may remain in a form unsatisfactory to the College or may fail to secure for London the advantages of a Teaching University.

4. The Council accordingly beg leave to lay before your Lordship the following objections to the Scheme as revised. A copy of it, and of an explanatory memorandum since received from the Senate, is herewith enclosed.

I.—*Admission of Colleges not in or near London.*

5. The Scheme provides (26) for the admission of a new class of Constituent Colleges in England and Wales, not being in or near London, for a representation of such Colleges on the Senate by eight members, four elected by the Principals and four by the

Teachers of such Colleges (3, vi., viii.); for joint or separate arrangements with such Colleges, and with the London Constituent Colleges, for the holding of examinations in Arts and Science and for the conferring of the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. (46); for a Standing Committee of the Senate to regulate the new Provincial system of graduation (14), and for the constitution of Provincial Faculties (35) and Boards of Studies (44).

6. These provisions involve a reversal of the principle laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners, according to which the object of the remodelling of the University of London contemplated in the Report was (Report, par. 28) "to make it an efficient "teaching University for the metropolis, as well as an examining "and degree-giving University for the whole kingdom." Upon the inexpediency of the admission of such Institutions the Commissioners express themselves in the strongest terms, as follows (par. 22):—

> The teaching institutions of a University of London, in the proper sense of those words—a University intended to have, as to teaching, a proper metropolitan character—ought, in our judgment, to be in or near London. For other parts of the kingdom (as for the colonies) it is sufficient that there should be access, as heretofore, to examinations and degrees. To bring in from all parts of the kingdom teaching institutions having no special connexion with London might have results similar to those of the former system of affiliation, when in like manner extended. The powers which might be given to such institutions would greatly, if not wholly, neutralize the value of the share in them granted to the Colleges in London. The University, so constituted, would not be what is wanted; it would not be a University in and for London.

7. It is important to notice that the new system of graduation offered to Provincial Institutions has not been demanded, and does not appear to be required. The present open examinations of the University of London supply them with means of access to examinations and degrees—which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, were "sufficient." These Institutions might also by joining the Victoria University obtain the advantages that University affords to its Constituent Colleges. The opposition noticed in the letter to your Lordship above referred to, raised by Provincial University Colleges, was not raised to the principle that in London, as in the Victoria University, a system of graduation should be established in which the examinations should follow the teaching; it was directed against the exclusive admission of London Colleges to the Senate which administers the present system of open degrees. The position

of the College in reference to this question was defined in the letter above mentioned, to which the Council beg leave to refer.

8. Obviously, the proposed Provincial system of graduation cannot so conveniently be administered on the plan of grouping together Colleges remote in situation, as on the plan of separate arrangements with each College. The Council apprehend that the tendency will be to the introduction of a general system of local Collegiate examinations, conducted within the walls of scattered institutions, some of which may be small and of inadequate equipment, and without effective security for a sufficient standard in the Degrees. Such a security, the Council conceive, has been supplied, in their own case, by the association of two important Colleges, each of which will be a check on the other; but they rely largely for the efficiency of the system upon the close intercourse and frequent conference which proximity alone renders possible. The meetings of a Standing Committee and Board of Studies, the members of which are engaged in teaching duties at great distances from each other, must be comparatively few and unfruitful.

II.—*The Position now offered to the College within the University.*

9. The addition to the Senate of eight representatives of Provincial Constituent Colleges, and of one more representative, besides the President as originally proposed, of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, brings up the total number of the Senate to 69, reducible gradually by vacancies among existing members, to 52 (3). These numbers appear too large for efficient administration, and for effective individual responsibility. Upon this body the representatives of the two University Colleges, by Members of Council and Professor Members, may, so long as University College and King's College are the only London Constituent Colleges in all Faculties, be taken at thirteen. (The "Faculty Fellow for Law" is included in this calculation, but not, for reasons stated below, the "Faculty Fellows for Medicine.") In the arrangement under consideration last summer the proportion, similarly calculated, was 15 out of 42. A change from 36 to 25 per cent. is a serious numerical reduction, and it is rendered more serious by the increased prospect of a conflict of interests within the University.

10. It follows, further, from the proposed additions to the Senate, that the "Standing Committee for London Constituent Colleges," which under the former Scheme was a clear working majority of the Senate (24 of 42), has now become a minority (24 of 52). This circumstance makes a material difference in the position of the new London work of the University, and affects the security for its continuance. It must be remembered that although the Standing

Committee will have, nominally speaking, a chartered existence, its functions in relation to the Constituent Colleges, and the examination of their students for Degrees, are made (13) dependent upon the pleasure of a majority in the Senate.

11. Having regard to the limited representation which is thus allotted to the Colleges on the Senate of the University, the very extensive authority claimed for the Senate over the internal work of the Colleges as a condition of the arrangement for conferring Degrees deserves special consideration. Their syllabuses of instruction (46, 1) and even the regulations for the attendance of students on their lectures (46, 2) are made subject to the approval of the Senate. No such powers are claimed or exercised by the University authorities over Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge, or in the Victoria University.

12. In striking contrast, too, with the freedom which the University will retain, under its present Charter (33), unmodified in this respect by the Scheme, to regulate its open Examinations as it pleases, the Colleges are tied down to a system of examination by two Examiners, and two only, in each subject (46, 3), without supervision by a Board of Studies or by any special Board for the examination. This system, as at present worked in the University of London, has given rise to complaints, and is believed to be less satisfactory than that more usual in Teaching Universities. The provision that there shall never be more than one "Professor Examiner" in any subject is clearly unsuited to the case of two Colleges acting in association, and will be found unworkable. The Degrees of the London Teaching system present a similarly unfavourable contrast when compared with the system of open Degrees, and with the Medical Degrees, which will be administered by two other Standing Committees, apart from the Colleges. The provinces of these other Committees will extend to all the Degrees of the present system, with power to alter and add to them (Charter, 38). The province of the Standing Committee for London Constituent Colleges will be limited to the Pass Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., without power of development. To the Committee for London Constituent Colleges the power of examining in new Faculties, or of extending its operation to the Faculty of Law, which it was desired, as noticed in the letter to your Lordship of August last, should be reserved in the Scheme, has not been conceded by the Senate.

13. In the course of negotiation the Council have laid stress upon the precautions to be taken against the undue multiplication, within the University, of Professors competing against each other for pupils. Evidence was given before the Royal Commission of proposals which had been made in Convocation for the establishment

of University Chairs, to give higher or more advanced instruction than that given in the Colleges. *See* Q. 126; Ld. Just. Fry 1136, 7, and Appendix No. 11, 20; Sir J. Lubbock 1236, 7; Sir P. Magnus 1392, 3; Appendix No. 14, VI. (Convocation Scheme); No. 15, X. (Senate Scheme). These proposals appear to rest upon a misconception. The Council refer to the Report (7, 8, 22), and to the Evidence, in proof that the College is capable of affording the highest instruction required. The minimum security in this respect upon which they decided to insist consisted in the recognition by the Scheme that the work of founding new chairs in London, unconnected with any Constituent College, whether for the purpose of "University Extension" or otherwise, should be a part of the functions of the Standing Committee for London Constituent Colleges. The security in question has been diminished by the change in the constitution of the Senate, and is now no longer considered to be sufficient.

III.—*The Medical Faculty.*

14. In the Letter addressed to your Lordship last August it was observed that the Senate had stipulated for liberty to make arrangements for the Medical Faculty, separately from the University Colleges, different from those in contemplation for the Faculties of Arts and Science; and that the Council reserved power to re-consider their position, if it should prove to be seriously affected by these arrangements. The Medical School of University College is a branch, second to none in importance, of its University work. It has in times past held a leading position among the Medical Schools of London; and it has been shown to stand in the first rank at the present time, after great improvements have been made in other schools, some of them upon lines which it was the first to lay down. See evidence taken by the Royal Commission, Q. 58; App. 8, 26 (Dr. N. Moore), 41, 7 (Dr. Pye-Smith). In one respect it has, in common with the Medical School of King's College, a special claim to consideration, viz., that from the circumstance of its being conducted in connexion with a great school of science, the scientific branches of medical study can be pursued in laboratories of superior equipment, under Professors of greater eminence, than can in general be commanded by an isolated Hospital School of Medicine. Among the science students of the College there have always been a considerable number who either are, or intended to be, medical students in other Hospital Schools; and there are some who postpone their strictly medical courses for a sufficient period to enable them first to graduate in science.

15. The severance insisted on by the Senate between the Arts and Science Degrees and Faculties of the London Constituent

Colleges and the Medical Degrees and Faculty, together with the placing of their examinations under two distinct Standing Committees, would render special arrangements in the Scheme necessary for the science work of medical students and of science students intending to become medical students. Such students, while engaged in this work, should be recognized, as is usual in Teaching Universities, to belong for the time to the Science Faculty; and should be permitted, at the proper time, to enter the separated Medical Faculty, without being relegated to a stage which they had already passed in science. The so-called Preliminary Scientific Examination is the recognized conclusion of the purely scientific stage of a medical undergraduate's education, and is the only avenue to the second or medical stage of his studies. The Council therefore claimed that if a severance between the Faculties were embodied in the Scheme, the Preliminary Scientific Examination should be included, as well as the Matriculation, among the Examinations conducted by the Committee for London Constituent Colleges in Arts and Science. To meet this claim, it was suggested by the Senate in a Letter of 4th July 1890, that the "Intermediate Examination" in the Faculty of Science should be recognized, as it actually is recognized in the present system of examinations, that is to say, without mathematics, to be equivalent to the Preliminary Scientific Examination. The Council regret to find that this suggestion has now been withdrawn, and that the Senate, in their memorandum (p. 3, II.), lay stress upon their having refused to the College a concession so imperatively necessary in the interests of its scientific teaching.

16. The control of the Preliminary Scientific Examination by a different Committee from that which, in the case of the London Constituent Colleges, would control the intermediate examination for students who intend to graduate in Science, appears to be intended to provide for these two examinations being treated on different and independent lines. If this were the result, and the syllabus of the one examination were made different from that of the other, the consequence would be that separate courses of instruction must be given in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, (1) for medical students preparing for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and (2) for students who are studying the same subjects for the Intermediate Examination in Science, as a preliminary for a degree in Science; and students who had already graduated in Science would, if they desired to graduate in Medicine, have to pass a fresh preliminary examination—being thus relegated to a stage in their purely scientific studies from which they had already emerged with credit. It is clear how much this would discourage the small but particularly deserving class of students

whose main object is to obtain a medical degree, but who wish first to graduate in Science. They would, in future, probably not attempt a Science Degree. There is, however, another alternative. The syallabus of examination in these subjects for Science students might be made to conform to the requirements imposed on medical students for the Preliminary Scientific Examination. This would amount, in effect, so far as concerns the teaching of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology to undergraduates, to a withdrawal of the concession supposed to have been obtained, that the examinations should follow the teaching.

17. The Council claim nothing in this respect which they are not willing should be conceded to other Medical Schools which afford adequate scientific instruction. If the objection has been raised, on the part of Medical Schools excluded from the system of examinations conceded to the Colleges, that the further concession to them of the Preliminary Scientific Examination would place their Medical Schools in a position of unfair advantage as compared with others, the Council submit that the remedy is to be found, not in arrangements which it has been shown would be unfair to them, but in the admission of the other Medical Schools to the London Teaching system of graduation, and in the restoration to that system of a Medical Faculty.

18. The arrangements for the Medical Faculty in the University, as finally settled by the Senate, but without any previous conference with the Council, are open to grave objections. The present system of graduation is continued unaltered, but is placed under a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Medical Faculty, upon which four representatives are given to the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, two to the medical graduates in Convocation, five to the general body of teachers in all the Medical Schools of London, one to the Provincial Constituent Colleges, and none to the London University Colleges. Nine other members, making 21 in all, or 23 with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, are to be appointed by the Senate. The importance of this change consists in the transference of responsibility from a general Senate which, like the Governing Bodies of other Universities, already contains a sufficient number of members of the Medical Profession to guide and influence its action, to a body on which such members will be established by Charter in a large permanent majority. The absence of all provision for concerted action between the Standing Committees for London Constituent Colleges and for the Medical Faculty, especially in view of the relations which exist between the Science studies and the Medical studies of undergraduates, is a serious defect. It is reasonable to suppose that the general body of Medical Teachers in Faculty assembled, when electing their

members to the Senate, will elect by preference members of Medical Schools not otherwise represented, and not members of the two University Colleges, which are each represented by three members of their Council. But no provision having been made for the presence of any of these Council-Members on the Standing Committee for Medicine, the University Colleges will probably be entirely excluded from it. Another serious objection is the absence of all provision for the representation of the Science Teachers of medical students. In short, the constitution of this Committee suggests a danger, most undesirable in a University, that professional rather than educational considerations will frequently prevail.

19. When it is remembered that to this Committee will be assigned, in the contemplated distribution of "the entire work of the University" (*see* Senate's Memorandum, p. 4, IV.), the regulation of syllabuses in Medicine and Sciences connected with Medicine, the control of the Preliminary Scientific Examination and of the Examinations for Medical Degrees, the appointment of Examiners in Medicine and Sciences connected with Medicine, and the institution of new University Chairs, if any are instituted, both in Medicine and in Medical Science, the objections of the Council to an arrangement virtually excluding them from the representation so freely conceded to other elements will not appear out of place.

20. The ground for a change in the conditions under which Medical Degrees are offered to London students is thus stated by the Royal Commissioners (Report, par. 4)—

> The result has been to satisfy us that a great demand exists for Medical Degrees attainable in London more easily than at present, and that it may be desirable to provide for that want in some proper manner.

and again (par. 9)—

> No city in the United Kingdom, or perhaps in the world, offers so good opportunities for clinical instruction as London. Clinical instructions forms an important part of the training of medical students. It is, therefore, important that a large number of these students should spend a considerable time in London before they are qualified to practise; and they would naturally so spend it, unless there were some cause tending to draw them away from London. But medical students are generally anxious to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A man who can call himself a Doctor of Medicine possesses certain practical advantages over a man, however distinguished, who can not. The result is, that if men cannot obtain the Doctorate of Medicine without difficulty in London, but can obtain it elsewhere, many of them will leave London for other

places; and not only will they leave London, but they will leave it just at the time when they ought to be getting the best clinical instruction,—*i.e.*, in the year or two before they become entitled to practise. The degrees of Doctor of Medicine which have been conferred by the University of London are strangely few. Dr. Bastian says, "For the whole of England during the "first 40 years of the existence of the University of London, "that is to say, up to the year 1879, it had only granted an "annual average of 19 M.B. Degrees, whilst even during the "last six years it has granted an annual average of no more "than 25 M.D. Degrees." The great majority of London medical students, if they take a degree at all, take it elsewhere than in London, and that is a fact which the highest representatives of the medical profession view with regret. It is injurious, not to the men themselves only, but to the public.

21. No provision is made in the Scheme, so far as the M.D. Degree is concerned, for a direct remedy to this state of things. It is difficult to speculate upon the probable consequences of what is proposed. If the explanatory memorandum of the Senate is to be considered as authorative (p. 3, II.), "no alteration is now made in the Degree of M.D." If attention is rather directed to the constitution of the Administering Committee, there appears a probability that the present standard will be lowered, especially in Science. In any case, the remedy intended to be provided in the Scheme fails to deal with the M.D. Degree. It consists in the arrangement of a new M.B. Degree to be conferred upon examinations not conducted by the University, but by a "hybrid" Committee, appointed as to one half its members by the Standing Committee for Medicine, and the other half by the Royal Colleges, outside the University. Upon this hybrid Committee the half appointed by the Royal Colleges will be converted into a strong majority by the strength of their influence on the Standing Committee. The Degree will thus be virtually, if not nominally, what the Royal Commisioners describe (par. 4), as

> "either conferring the power of giving Medical degrees upon Colleges which have no academical character, or creating a new examining and degree-giving University in a single faculty; neither of which innovations appears to us in itself desirable."

22. It is true that in this, as in other matters, words are inserted giving the Senate a supreme control, and imposing upon them a corresponding responsibility; but owing to the fact that the whole system is made dependent, without power of appeal, upon arrangements with two great Professional Corporations outside the

University, by which their Conjoint Examinations, recognized by the Legislature for purposes of conferring a license to practise, are intended to be utilized, to the exclusion of those of other licensing bodies, the Council fail to see how this control is to be effectively exercised in practice, as against the united force of the Royal Colleges, the hybrid Committee, and the Standing Committee for Medicine.

23. The confusion introduced, and the waste of labour involved, by this duplication of medical systems of graduation, is in itself objectionable. From the point of view of the Council, no remedy is provided for their grievance, but rather an aggravation. In place of a system of examinations which will follow the teaching, the College would have to teach, in future, for two external systems of examination, instead of one.

24. In conclusion, the Council apologize for dealing at so much length with matters requiring lengthened explanation and involving detail. If your Lordship should consider that the discussion of such points ought rather to have been carried on with the University, they beg leave to represent that their negotiations with the Senate have now lasted until 22 months have elapsed from the publication of the Report; that in all this time they have been admitted to conference with the Senate only upon a part of the subject matter of the negotiation, with no very satisfactory result, and are not invited to any further conference; that they have now been informed by the Senate of the definite conclusion of arrangements in regard to medical matters with the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools, on which they have not been consulted; and that the Scheme, as last revised, while containing several new provisions objectionable to themselves, opens a wide prospect of further objections from Institutions excluded, or admitted upon terms less favourable than those conceded to others, besides other Universities and Licensing Bodies (*see* Report, pars. 3, 4), such as will either result in further concessions from the Senate, or in opposition, impossible to be disregarded, before the Privy Council.

Their own objections to the Scheme they would sum up as follows:—

It does not establish a Teaching University for London in the proper sense of the words.

It claims for a Senate of above 50 in number, sitting in London, a supervision and control over the work of University Teaching Institutions throughout the kingdom which it is not advisable to centre in any single body, however eminent.

It involves the simultaneous administration, in one University nominally, of five distinct systems of graduation, some of them competing with others for undergraduates.

It contradicts in some very important particulars the conclusions of the Royal Commissioners.

It differs in several material respects from the Scheme which the Colleges, with certain reserves, accepted last summer; and on some of the points then reserved fails to satisfy the reasonable claims of the College.

The Council respectfully submit that the time is come when your Lordship may be asked to resume consideration of the questions involved, with a view to their speedy settlement.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
John Eric Erichsen,
President of University College,
London.

(II.)

To the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Privy Council.

King's College, London,
29th April 1891.

May it please your Lordship,

On behalf of the Council of King's College, London, we beg leave to represent to your Lordship the position in which the College is now placed in reference to the Petition for the establishment of a Teaching University for London which, in conjunction with University College, we presented to the Privy Council in 1887. It will be in your Lordship's recollection that a joint Letter was addressed to your Lordship in August last by the President of University College and the Principal of King's College, informing your Lordship that the Councils of the two Colleges had, with certain reservations, given their assent to a Scheme proposed by the Senate of the University of London for the incorporation of the two Colleges in that University. In that Letter it was further stated that we understood that protests against the Scheme in question had been raised by University Colleges in the country on the ground of influence being given on the Senate to Colleges in London, while they were excluded; and we consequently recalled the fact that the amalgamation of the proposed Teaching University for London with the existing University of London was not our proposal, but had been thus far accepted by us in deference to the principal Report of the Royal Commissioners; and that if the reconstitution of the existing University should be found, by reason of such opposition, impracticable, we desired to be replaced in our original position as

petitioners for the establishment in London of a Teaching University upon the same lines of our Petition presented in 1887, and of the Draft Charter thereto appended, to which, in that case, we should still respectfully adhere.

We now regret having to inform your Lordship that since the date of that Letter such material changes have been introduced into the Scheme of the Senate of the University of London that we have been obliged to withhold our assent from it for the following reasons:—

According to the Scheme accepted last June the Senate was to consist of forty-two Fellows; according to the new Scheme it is to consist of fifty-two; and as the number of Fellows assigned, directly or indirectly, to King's College and University College is not increased, their representation is proportionately diminished.

In both Schemes the President of University College and the Principal of King's College, with two persons to be elected by each of these Colleges, are to be Fellows. In both Schemes three Members are to be elected by the London Faculty of Arts—that is to say, by the Teachers in that Faculty in Constituent Colleges—and three by the London Faculty in Science; and as under both Schemes King's College and University College would at present be the only London Colleges in all four Faculties, the Teachers in those two Colleges would jointly nominate the Fellows in the Faculties of Arts and Science. There would, under the June Scheme, be also three Faculty Fellows in Medicine and three in Law; under the Revised Scheme there would be five Faculty Fellows in Medicine and one in Law. In electing the five Faculty Fellows in Medicine, the Teachers of the other ten Constituent Hospitals in London would outvote those of University and King's. The Faculty Fellows representing the two Colleges would thus be, as a rule, only six.

The two London Colleges combined, therefore, might count on twelve Members of the Senate under both Schemes; but under the June Scheme they would be twelve out of forty-two; under the Revised Scheme they would be twelve out of fifty-two.

Of the ten Fellows to be added to the Senate under the Revised Scheme two members would be representatives of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the other eight would represent the Provincial Colleges or Faculties. None of them would be connected with the London Colleges, and eight of them would have no connexion with London. The new Scheme is thus in direct opposition to a vital principle asserted by the Royal Commission in 1889, as follows (paragraph 22):—

"The teaching institutions of a University of London, in the proper sense of those words—a University intended to have, as to teaching, a proper metropolitan character—ought, in our judgment,

to be in or near London. For other parts of the kingdom (as for the Colonies) it is sufficient that there should be access, as heretofore, to Examinations and Degrees. To bring in from all parts of the kingdom teaching institutions having no special connexion with London might have results similar to those of the former system of affiliation, when in like manner extended. The powers which might be given to such institutions would greatly, if not wholly, neutralize the value of the share in them granted to the Colleges in London. The University, so constituted, would not be what is wanted; it would not be a University in and for London."

In both Schemes it is provided that there shall be a Standing Committee for the Faculties of Arts and Science in connexion with the London Constituent Colleges, and in both Schemes it is to consist of twelve Fellows representing the two London Colleges, and of ten elected by the Senate, with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, or twenty-four in all. But whereas under the June Scheme this London Committee would be twenty-four out of a total of forty-two Fellows, or a clear majority, under the Revised Scheme it would be twenty-four out of fifty-two, or a decided minority. It is still expressly provided that, "The Standing Com-" mittees shall in all respects be subject to the control and direction " of the Senate."

The June Scheme further provided one other Standing Committee, to deal with "the Colleges which are not Constituent Colleges"—that is, under that Scheme, Provincial Colleges—and and also with students not connected with any Colleges. Under the new Scheme Provincial Colleges may be admitted as Constituent Colleges; and there is to be a Standing Committee for such Provincial Constituent Colleges; also a Standing Committee for open Examinations, a Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine, and a Standing Committee for the Faculty of Law. The Standing Committee for Medicine appears constituted in such a manner that the Medical Teachers of King's and University Colleges could not expect any representation upon it; while only one member out of a total of nineteen is assigned to the Provincial Colleges.

The Senate is to have power under the Revised Scheme, as under that of June, to enter into arrangements with the Constituent Colleges in Arts and Science, jointly or separately, on the basis (*a*) of the approval of Courses of Instruction proposed to be given in the Colleges to students for Matriculation and for the Pass Examinations for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.; and (*b*) of the examinations of such students by a Professor or Teacher appointed by the College, and an Examiner to be appointed by the Senate. The only change in this respect appears to be that whereas, under the June Scheme, the approval of the Courses of

Instruction was assigned to "the Senate *or some body appointed by them in that behalf*," the words in italics are now omitted. The ordinary Courses of Instruction in the Colleges are thus brought under the control of the whole Senate. As the two London Colleges would command only 12 representatives on the Senate in Arts and Science, and the Provincial Colleges only eight, it follows that the representatives of the teaching bodies in Arts and Science, whose Courses of Instruction are thus to be controlled by the Senate, would be only 20 out of 52. For some time after the Scheme came into operation, and, therefore, while its practical application is being determined, they would be in a still smaller minority, as the existing members of the Senate would continue to belong to it, and would not be displaced by the new members.

An important change has been introduced in respect to the appointment of Examiners. Under the June Scheme the appointment of all Examiners would have been referred in the first instance to small Standing Committees. In Arts and Science these Standing Committees would have consisted of the President of University College, the Principal of King's College, the three Fellows elected by each Faculty, and seven members to be elected by the Senate. In other words, in recommending Examiners, the Colleges would have had five votes out of seven. These small Committees are omitted from the new Scheme, and the appointment of Examiners would thus rest directly with the Senate as a whole.

Both the above changes thus appear to give increased control to a Senate, on which the proportionate representation of the London Colleges is materially diminished.

In the case of the Faculty of Medicine, the arrangements for the examinations are to be carried out under the direction of a hybrid Committee, "to be appointed in equal numbers by the "Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine and a Committee "to be appointed by the two Royal Colleges of Physicians and "Surgeons. Such arrangements to be subject to the approval of "the Senate and of the two Royal Colleges." The two Royal Colleges will therefore have a veto on any arrangements for examinations in the Faculty of Medicine, and will thus indirectly obtain the power, which the Royal Commission thought should not be given them, of conferring degrees themselves. This arrangement is in strong contrast to the strict control which the Senate would maintain over the Faculties of Arts and Science. The Preliminary Examination of medical students in Science is not included among those which may be conducted in accordance with the teaching in Constituent Colleges. It would continue, therefore, to differ from the other Examinations in Science, whether open or within the Constituent Colleges, and the students studying

Science in King's and University Colleges would thus have to be divided into two sets, requiring double courses of teaching. The two Colleges, in their representations to the Senate last July, laid particular stress upon the inconvenience of this arrangement.

The securities, therefore, afforded to University and King's Colleges for the independence of their teaching, for its due weight in examinations, and for the general maintenance of their place and influence in the governing body of the reconstituted University, are in the present Scheme, in various important respects most materially diminished, and in no one respect improved.

For these reasons, the Council of King's College are unable to assent to the new Scheme of the Senate. We beg leave to add that we have had communicated to us a statement on the part of the Council of University College which we understand has since been embodied in a Letter addressed to your Lordship, and we wish to express our general concurrence in that statement.

We have, therefore, on behalf of the Council of King's College, respectfully to ask your Lordship to be good enough again to take into consideration our Petition and Draft Charter of 1887, to which we still adhere, subject, however, to such modifications in detail as your Lordship may deem wise.

We have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient humble servants,

F. Londin.
Grimthorpe.
W. O. Priestley, M.D.
C. P. Serocold.
Henry Wace, D.D.

At the meeting of the Senate on March 18, when the communications from the Councils of University and King's Colleges were received, a letter of the previous day's date was read from the Privy Council again pressing for a conclusion from the University, requesting to know whether the scheme had been submitted to Convocation, and if not, when it would be, and also asking when a petition for a new charter was likely to be presented. "A long time has elapsed," the letter went on to say, "since the question of University "Teaching in London has been under consideration, and "his Lordship [the Lord President] thinks that it is very "desirable that the matter should, if possible, be settled "during the present session." Having regard to the

usual rate of progress of the higher judicial and executive authorities, it was a little significant that three times within less than twelve months the Senate should have been called upon by the Privy Council to present its petition for a new charter, and one might be forgiven for supposing that such anxiety may have been prompted by those who were not altogether disinterested in calling for greater expedition.

As some set-off for the defection of University and King's Colleges, the Senate received on March 18th a communication from the representatives of the nine Metropolitan Medical Schools (excluding those of University and King's Colleges) expressing "their acceptance of the scheme as it now stands." The authorities of Firth College and the Sheffield School of Medicine, however, followed the line taken by the Birmingham College, and forwarded copies of resolutions disapproving of the scheme.

It only remained now for the Senate to take the needful steps to bring the proposed changes in the constitution of the University before Convocation, inviting that Body to concur with the Senate in a petition for a new charter, the draft of which should be prepared by the Senate's Special Committee. The Annual and Special Committees of Convocation were informed that it was intended, if possible, to present the draft of the new charter for the consideration of Convocation at its meeting on May 12, and copies of the revised scheme were forwarded to those Committees, as well as to every member of Convocation, and a reply to the communication from the Lord President detailing the steps the Senate was taking was directed to be sent.

The draft of the supplemental charter* to carry into effect the Revised Scheme for the Re-constitution of the University as adopted by the Senate on January 28, 1891, was prepared by Mr. Anstie, and almost coincided in its

* *See* Appendix V.

appearance with the death of Earl Granville, for 35 years Chancellor of the University.

Having traced the action of the Senate as directed to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, more especially in relation to the promoters of the Albert Charter, it now becomes necessary to narrate the proceedings taken by the other interests concerned, Medical, Legal, and Provincial, in regard to the Senate's proposals, starting in each case from the scheme of November 20, 1889.

2. *By the Various Medical Interests.*

(*a*) The Royal Colleges.

It will be remembered (p. 175) that the Royal College of Physicians, at its meeting on July 30, 1889, had appointed a committee with instructions "to investigate "the whole question of the relation of the College to "any future University, and to report before any con- "ference is held with the Royal College of Surgeons." Shortly after the vacation the Committee set to work under the chairmanship of the President of the College, Sir Andrew Clarke, Bart., who from that time onwards spared no pains in furthering the settlement of the question. Loyally accepting the rejection of the scheme which he had so strongly supported, he allowed no other engagement of any kind up to the end of his life to interfere with the consideration of the "University question" on the constantly changing lines that presented themselves. During the next few years he took part in literally several hundred meetings and conferences held at all hours—not infrequently up to midnight—and in many places, whilst he was always accessible to the Secretary of the College committee on the subject, and to the few others who were intimately concerned with the problem, among whom the names of Dr. E. Liveing, the honoured Registrar of the College,

and Dr. Norman Moore were pre-eminent. The earlier meetings of the committee were employed in general discussion from the point of view of the Report of the Royal Commission, and in endeavouring to come to some common understanding of the many aspects of the intricate subject, keeping in view not merely its direct bearing on the College, but also its relation to the whole question of University education which the varied training of the several members of the Committee permitted them to regard from different aspects. At the third meeting, on December 12, the scheme of the Senate, which had been adopted by that body on November 20, as a basis for conference, was received, and this immediately offered something definite to go upon. It was agreed that the most satisfactory mode of procedure would be for such members of the Committee as cared to do so severally to commit their views to paper, and that these documents should be circulated and discussed, thus providing the grounds for the preparation of a final definite and well-considered report to the College. Those who availed themselves of this method were Drs. Allchin and Coupland, both graduates of London, who drew up a conjoint memorandum, and Dr. Liveing, Dr. Moore, and Dr. Macalister, all graduates of Cambridge. The following is the substance of the memorandum submitted by the first named :—

It will be seen that the scheme of the Senate, so far as the Medical Profession is concerned, deals with the following matters :—

1. Alterations in the constitution of the University as regards the composition of the Senate, and the establishment of Faculties and Boards of Studies.
2. The relationship of the University to the London Medical Schools.
3. The relationship of the University to the Royal Colleges (which are here regarded as identical in their interests).

We are of opinion that the College can, with propriety, confine its attention to the last mentioned, for whilst recognising a community of interests between the Royal Colleges and the Schools, we consider that the position of the Schools, in respect to the University, may be best discussed by the Schools themselves, at least in the

first instance, whilst there are many points which vitally concern the Royal Colleges and demand their undivided attention. We, however, desire to accord our approval generally of the proposals made in the scheme, so far as they concern the Medical Schools, provided that all the existing Metropolitan Schools become forthwith Constituent Colleges of the University. We also desire to express our satisfaction with the closer association between medical teaching and Examinations, which the scheme provides, and with the recognition on the part of the Senate of the University of the need which exists for greater facilities for obtaining degrees in Medicine.

The relationship of the Royal College to the Modified University has reference—

(*a*) To their representation on the governing body (Senate).

(*b*) To the acceptance of certain of the Examinations of the Royal Colleges (whether in their conjoint capacity or not is not stated) for the obtaining of the degree (whether of M.B. or M.D. is also not stated).

(*a*) As regards the representation of this College upon the Senate by its President as is proposed, we are of opinion that this is adequate under the circumstances, and also looking to the probability that other members of the Senate, whether as Crown Fellows or elected by Convocation or the Faculty of Medicine, will be Fellows of the College.

(*b*) As regards the acceptance by the University of certain of the Examinations of the Royal Colleges, we desire to dwell upon the extreme importance of the question, and to say that in our opinion the proposal of the University as it stands is exceedingly unsatisfactory alike to Medical Education and Examination as well as to the Royal Colleges themselves; but accepting the scheme as a "basis for conference," we are in hopes that such alterations may be introduced as will satisfy the requirements of the Profession and the just claims of the Royal Colleges.

It may be observed that there are three stages of Education and Examination for the Medical Profession.

1. General Education in arts.

We are much impressed with the need for a higher standard of general education to be attained by those who seek the licence of the College than obtains at present, and are prepared to recommend a greater stringency in the Examinations in these subjects by revising the list of Examinations accepted.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that Examinations in these subjects held by the Constituent Colleges of the University, are to be accepted by the University in lieu of its Matriculation, which we think all candidates for the University degree should be required to pass.

2. Preliminary Scientific Subjects (Chemistry, Physics, and Biology).

We regard with disapproval the proposal in the Scheme that the University will accept an Examination in these Subjects, as conducted by the Royal Colleges in lieu of their present Preliminary Scientific Examination. We think this Examination would far more properly be conducted by the University, provided that it was made more accessible than at present, and that the required course of study and character of the Examinations should be laid down and determined by the Standing Committees of the Senate in the Faculties of Science and of Medicine acting conjointly, and not by the former only. Your Committee recognises that this proposal on the part of the London University is in strict accordance with the Report of the Royal Commission, before which the obstructive position of the Preliminary Scientific Examination was very forcibly dwelt on by several witnesses; but it does not appear that to hand over the Examination to the Royal Colleges is the most satisfactory way to meet the difficulty. Moreover, it would be very undesirable, even if it were not impossible for the Medical Schools to undertake the requisite instruction in these Subjects as would almost of necessity be incumbent on them if the Examination were held by the Royal Colleges.

We, however, recommend that there should be an examination in Elementary Biology in place of that in Elementary Physiology at the First Examination for the qualification of the Conjoined Board, and are unanimously of opinion that evidence of instruction at recognised Institutions in this subject as well as in Chemistry and Physics should be required.

3. Professional subjects (Anatomy and Physiology, including Physiological Chemistry, Medicine, including Pathology and Therapeutics, Surgery, Midwifery.

The Examinations in these subjects we think should be conducted by the Royal Colleges as at present, and the granting of an M.B. (pass) degree by the University should be made dependant on passing them, it being understood that the courses of instruction required by the Colleges for Candidates for these Examinations should obtain the approval of the Senate of the University of London, and that assessors appointed by the Senate should take part in the Examinations.

In connection with the subjects of the Final Examination of the Combined Board, we propose that the subject of Materia Medica and Therapeutics should be removed from the First Examination and form part of the Final, and that there should be a second paper in Medicine to include Pathology and Therapeutics.

We are of opinion that, whatever may be the result of the proposed alterations in the University of London, it is important, in the interests both of the public and of this College, that it should retain the power to grant licences to practise, and the regulation of the curriculum for obtaining such licences. And, further, that no relations which the College may enter into with the University of London should in any way affect the conditions of admission to the Membership and Fellowship of the College.

In submitting this report, we have kept in mind one of the fundamental requirements which underlie the whole question, and in the solution of which the Royal Colleges are deeply involved, viz., the need for London Medical Students obtaining a degree upon more accessible terms than are at present offered by the London University. But whilst recognising this need, we are far from desiring that a degree should be conferred upon every student who simply passes the examination of the combined Board as at present arranged, and would resist a lowering of the character of the London University degrees. *But inasmuch as the scheme appears to contemplate the existence of both pass and honour degrees, we think that the Examination of the two Royal Colleges in the professional subjects, together with such control by and association with the University as this report suggests, should be deemed adequate for obtaining a Pass M.B. degree, leaving it open to the University to impose their own conditions for the Honours M.B. and M.D. degrees; in like manner the Royal Colleges will continue separately to confer their own Fellowships. So that the highest title granted by each of the three Institutions will retain its distinctive position and privileges.*

At the same time the proposed arrangement permits of the qualifying by the Colleges those who do not aspire to a University degree on terms only reasonably more stringent than at present.

We feel that in the settlement of this important question as regards a pass degree for London Medical Students that the Royal Colleges are entitled to be heard, and may justly claim on grounds of their age and prestige, their long influence on Medical Education, and their long experience in examinations, together with the material advantages possessed by them in the shape of Libraries, Laboratories, Museums, and Examination Rooms, and, further, that practically all the Medical Teachers in London are connected with one or other College, that in any reconstitution of the University they should occupy such a position as is indicated in the foregoing report. This the London University scheme as it stands does not accord, but we are of opinion that anything short of it should not be accepted by the Royal Colleges.

Finally, we would suggest that this memorandum, with such alterations as the College may be pleased to make, should be made the basis of conference with representatives of the Royal College of Surgeons; and, further, that the reply to the invitation of the London University should be framed by the delegates for the subsequent approval of the two Colleges.

W. H. Allchin.
Sidney Coupland.

Dr. Norman Moore thus expressed himself:—

If the University of London is to be reconstituted so as to bring it into direct relation to the City from which it takes its name, it would be wise to take a wider view than that expressed in the scheme of the Senate of the University of London, which is based on the Report of the Royal Commission on a University for London. As regards Medicine and its allied subjects, this reconstitution cannot be thoroughly carried out without assigning to the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England a larger share in the administration of the University Examinations than is suggested in the scheme. These Colleges are not well fitted for conducting the Preliminary Scientific Examination mentioned by the Commissioners in their Report, but they have the largest experience, best opportunities of information as to the qualifications of examiners, and fullest means of carrying out Medical and Surgical Examinations (including those in Anatomy and Physiology). They are therefore qualified to conduct all the Medical Examinations of the University, and not merely an examination for the lowest Medical Degree.

If the University is to be locally associated with London, what can add more to its prestige than to be in direct relation with corporate bodies capable of enabling it to surpass other Universities in wealth of resources for the study of medicine. The Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons possess and could bring to the service of the University the use of Abundant Rooms for Examinations. Unlimited specimens for the Examinations. Two sets of Laboratories. The most accessible Medical Library of London. Another fine Library of Medicine. A splendid Museum. The Historical Associations of a College to which almost every great English Physican, since the revival of learning, has belonged.

The close relation which must necessarily spring up between these Colleges and the University, if the Medical Examinations of the University are conducted by them, cannot but be to the advantage of both.

The Senate of the University would appoint assessors. The boards of studies would influence the course of study and the examinations. Since the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England are not teaching institutions, the organisation of faculties and of boards of studies is essential in order to maintain a close relation between the teachers and the University, and, if central University teaching should grow, the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England would be the natural centres of the Medical and Surgical part of it, so far as doctrinal teaching is concerned. The Colleges, while retaining their autonomy would practically form the executive of the medical faculty of the University, a position which their constitution enables them efficiently to fulfil.

It would not be impossible to alter (as regards the Medical Faculty and Board of Studies) the proposals of the Senate so as to include this arrangement. A precise uniformity of organisation of the Faculties is unnecessary, and each should be organised on the plan best suited to the advancement and encouragement of sound learning and good teaching in its subject. This is the position which the Colleges are fitted to fill, and they should decline to carry out a fragment of the examinations for the lowest medical degree of the altered University.

On this wide basis they might be ready to confer with the University, and they should not consent to take part in any arrangement which would reduce them to the level of an inferior department of the University in those very subjects in which they are the highest authorities. If the University should seem unlikely to accord such a position to the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons, it will still be possible for these Colleges to aid in the formation of a second University in London. If this should prove unobtainable, the regular improvement of the examination for the licence and membership of the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons in public estimation, consequent on the efficiency of the examination, will cause them to be more and more respected throughout the kingdom, and their examinations to be sought after on their merits.

If, therefore, a conference of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England is to be held with the Senate of the University of London, the Senate should be invited first to express the general basis on which it is willing, if willing, to confer with the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, and whether it is willing to discuss a particular scheme only or the whole subject of the best method of constituting a University in London, so far as medicine

is concerned. If the Senate is willing to discuss the details of the present scheme only, it would be wiser not to confer with it.

Dr. Edward Liveing was of opinion :—

That in any Report of the Committee to the College, to be taken as a basis for Conference with the Royal College of Surgeons, and of any subsequent negotiations with the University of London, expression should be given to the following views :—

Your Committee recognise in the scheme of the Senate for reconstituting the University of London, more particularly in the proposal for incorporating certain Teaching Institutions of London, or its neighbourhood, as "constituent Colleges" of the University, and in the institution of "Faculties" and "Boards of Studies," a large measure of reform, giving the higher grade Teachers and teaching of London a position and an influence in the University which they have never before enjoyed. This reform, they believe, will go far to make the University what it was originally intended it should be, and will remove, or tend to remove, the chief ground for two principal complaints which have been urged against it as at present constituted, namely, that of having severed all connection between the functions of teaching and examining, and of having ceased to be a University for London with a care for its wide and growing educational needs, and become for better or worse an examining Board for the Empire at large.

One effect of this incorporation of the London teaching element in the University your Committee think will be that, without lowering the present standard of attainments for London Medical degrees, it will render them more accessible to London students than they have hitherto been, by removing the principal hindrances which have thus far confined them to a few. If this is a trustworthy inference, it will remove a grave disability under which London medical students have long laboured, and will render unnecessary the expedient which the Royal Commissioners seem to have suggested to meet it, namely, the institution of an inferior order of degrees—a proposal which your Committee cannot but regard as highly undesirable.

But your Committee cannot disguise from itself that a more accessible Medical degree, in the granting of which the Royal Colleges have no share, means, sooner or later, the withdrawal of a large number of candidates for the Colleges' conjoint qualification, and this in just such proportion as it removes a real grievance from London students. The majority of your Committee are unable to regard such a result with equanimity, and as a Committee of one of those Colleges may feel in duty

bound to draw the attention of their College to this probable effect of the scheme.

With regard to the proposal of the Senate that the "Preliminary Scientific" Examination for medical degrees should be conducted by the Royal Colleges, your Committee are unanimous in thinking it as outside the province of the Colleges and peculiarly within that of the University under its new constitution; and they think, with all due deference, that the Royal Commissioners in making such a recommendation entirely misunderstood the position. Your Committee take much the same view of the proposal that Matriculation Examinations should be conducted by "the Constituent Colleges," which it presumes will include, sooner or later, the Medical Schools of London. On the other hand, as regards the strictly professional examination, and perhaps that in anatomy and physiology, your Committee feel it to be quite otherwise, and are disposed to take a very different view. They venture to think that the ancient constitution and chartered privileges of the Royal Colleges, their long services to the profession and the public, their close connection with the general hospitals and medical schools of London, and the organisation which has grown up in the course of time between them, for educational and examination purposes, and which if not formal is none the less real and efficient—all this gives the Royal Colleges a title as well as a peculiar competency and unrivalled opportunities for regulating medical education and conducting professional examinations, which could be found nowhere else in the United Kingdom. Together, these Bodies and these Institutions constitute perhaps the greatest medical faculty in the world, and any reorganisation of the University as a University for London with special reference to the needs of London in the matter of medical degrees, which takes no adequate account of, but rather tends to break up, this old constitution and to lay the foundation for a new one, by the incorporation of the medical schools in the University, to the practical exclusion of the Royal Colleges and their work, your Committee thinks to be not deserving the support of those Colleges.

In a further memorandum, Dr. Liveing emphasised his objection to the Senate's proposal for the establishment of a second examination for the pass medical degrees, "not requiring the attainment of so high a standard as the present examination."

The Committee, he continued, "do not admit that degrees of "a *lower standard* are required for London, but only that the

" degrees shall be *more accessible* to London students, and this " they believe is indirectly, but they hope adequately, provided " for in the new constitution of the University by the Association " of London Teachers and Examiners in its counsels and work."

The Committee, therefore, would recommend the Senate to retain the London medical degrees as they are at present, but to provide two approaches to them :—

A. From the Provinces and Colonies on exactly the same conditions as at present, which may well be called the *Imperial side* of the University.

B. From the London Colleges and Medical Schools—the Constituent Colleges under the Scheme—to be called the *London side*, and to be the only approach for London students.

The required course (?) and examinations for the London side to be the same as at present, except to professional examinations. For these it is recommended that the second and final examinations of the Royal Colleges, with such modifications as may be approved, conducted under a joint examining board of the University and Colleges, and with assessors or additional examiners from the University, should be taken as equivalent to the Intermediate and M.B. examinations of the other side and admit to the M.B. degree.

A similar arrangement should be made for the M.D. degree. Any "Honours" which may be required should be conferred after a supplementary examination alike for the London and Imperial sides. Some such arrangement as is here proposed appears to be in strict accordance with the strongly expressed views of the Royal Commission, namely, that any reconstitution of the University, to be satisfactory, must provide in the first place from a University in and for London, with a special view to the wants of London—London Colleges, London students, and London teachers—and this is believed to be not incompatible with the continuance of the examining and degree-giving functions as at present for the rest of the Kingdom and Colonies.

Dr. Macalister's contribution took the form of a criticism of the several clauses of the Senate's scheme seriatim, with the greater part of which he expressed approval, but he thought it should be made clear that if the Faculty of Science was alone intended to regulate

the preliminary scientific education and examination of medical students, that medical opinion should be represented thereon, or that in respect to this same point the standing Committees of the Faculties of Science and of Medicine should sit and act conjointly. He agreed with his colleagues on the Committee that "it is undesirable that the Matriculation examination " should be conducted by any of the Constituent " Colleges, but should be restricted to the University." He further expressed the opinion that the "interests of " scientific education on the one hand, and of medical " education on the other, would be better promoted " by leaving the Preliminary Scientific Examination " of medical students seeking a degree to be dealt " with by the University, where it would be under " the supervision of the Board of Medical and Science " Studies and of the Faculties of Medicine and Science; " while it would be a reasonable counter-concession on " the part of the University if the Final examination " in medicine, surgery, and midwifery of the Royal " Colleges were accepted as exempting candidates for " degrees from the corresponding parts of the Second " M.B. examination of the University."

The particular interest attaching to these several expressions of opinion emanating from individuals thoroughly conversant with the questions at issue was the development of the idea originating in the Report of the Royal Commission and somewhat extended in the Senate's Scheme, which provided for the acceptance by the University of certain examinations conducted by the Constituent Colleges of students who have studied therein (clause 51). The special application of this principle which referred to the acceptance of an examination by the Conjoint Board in lieu of the Preliminary Scientific and Medical examination repeated the mistake that the Commissioners had made, and it is difficult to understand how the Committee of the Senate, which had drafted the scheme, could have made such a proposal, when it

is recollected that Professor Huxley and Dr. Pye Smith were members of that body. Each of those Fellows of the College of Physicians whose opinion have been set forth was, it will be observed, opposed to such a plan. The suggestion, however, of the association of the University with the Royal Colleges thus indicated by the acceptance on the part of the former body of certain examinations of the latter (as, it may be observed, the examinations of the University except the Final, had been for long accepted by the Conjoint Board for their diplomas), received another application, viz., that the final examinations of the Board should be a necessary preliminary to the granting of a Pass M.B. degree by the University which should appoint assessors to take part in the examinations. Whether the connection should take this precise fashion or not was of less importance than that the principle that the Royal Colleges should be associated with the University in some manner in the final examinations should be recognised. There was further involved the idea, indicated in clause 51, par. *d*, of the Senate's Scheme, that there should be—at least in Medicine—pass and honours degrees.

To anyone, and certainly to a graduate of one of the older Universities, approaching this subject for the first time, the idea of combining a University with wholly unconnected corporations for the purpose of granting certain degrees, no doubt appears strange and anomalous. But the circumstances were and are peculiar. A perusal of the foregoing memoranda will, it is believed, afford some good reasons for the proposal, especially when it is recollected that, for very many years, the Royal Colleges and the Apothecaries' Society had among them qualified the great bulk of the medical men of the country—certainly of the southern half of England—and that for centuries the licence of the College of Physicians was an indispensable necessity for practise in London and seven miles round; hence their claim to take part in furnishing a degree to the average man, which degree

was not forthcoming from the local University which regarded London as only a part of its constituency, and assumed to give degrees of an honours standard only, bearing in mind the peculiar importance of the legal title of "Doctor" to the medical practitioner.

It is to be remarked that, on this the first occasion that any such association as is here indicated was definitely formulated, no special suggestion was made, except by Dr. Liveing, that the arrangement should only apply to London educated students, although it was, primarily, on their behalf that the proposal was raised. Nor did this view find expression in the Report of the Committee to the College, though later it will be seen that it was generally contemplated to restrict the privilege to those trained in the metropolitan schools. Looking back, it appears strange that the importance of this proposition was not appreciated from the first, and that its propriety and desirability was at this stage only recognised by the Registrar.

The several memoranda were carefully considered by the Committee and resulted in the preparation of a report which was presented to the College of Physicians at a special meeting held on March 1, 1890.

The report consisted of two parts, the first being a summary of the contents of the Senate's scheme, drawn up for the convenience of the Fellows, which concluded as follows:—

> The Committee would point out that the details of the scheme may be classed under two heads:—
>
> (1) Those referring to education and educational bodies; and
>
> (2) Those referring to examinations and examining bodies.
>
> Those which refer to education and educational bodies appear likely to do much to promote academical feeling, and to bring about that association of teachers with examinations and with the regulation of courses of study which has long been wanted in London.
>
> The two clauses *a* and *c*, Section VIII., of the Senate's scheme, referring to the Matriculation and the Preliminary Scientific examinations, are the only definite alterations in examinations or in regard to examining bodies proposed in the scheme, but the creation of

a Pass M.B. degree is obscurely suggested. A complete statement from the Senate on this part of the subject is highly to be desired, for without further information it is impossible to form a complete opinion on the subject.

The second part dealt with the relation of the Royal College to the scheme, and concluded with the following recommendations of the Committee :—

The most important feature of the scheme as regards the Royal College of Physicians is that—

Some co-operation between the College (with the Royal College of Surgeons) and the University is suggested.

The conducting of a Preliminary Scientific examination, which is the precise method of co-operation proposed, seems one to which, in the opinion of the Committee, the Royal College of Physicians ought not to agree, as the College is not adapted to conduct such an examination.

The Committee therefore recommend the following proposition as a basis of discussion with the Royal College of Surgeons and with a view to its ultimate statement to the Senate of the University of London :—

(A) *That in order to co-operate with the University in the granting of a Pass M.B. degree, the College would consider it necessary that the University should accept the Final examination of this College in the case of any candidate who in other respects has followed the course laid down by the University.*

This proposition is made on the supposition that a Pass M.B. and a Pass M.D. degree of the University are to be created, as well as an Honours M.B. and an Honours M.D. Candidates who have taken the Pass M.B. degree shall be able to proceed only to the Pass M.D., while candidates who have passed the Honours M.B. degree shall alone be admissible to the Honours M.D. degree.

(B) The Committee further suggest that should the University of London assent to this proposition, the College should be willing to accept assessors or additional examiners appointed by the University.

(C) That a Conjoint Board, consisting of an equal number of representatives from each College and from the University, should then be appointed to report to the University and to each College from time to time as to the curriculum, examinations, and other matters in which they would have a common interest.

(D) The Honours M.B. examination of the University and the Honours M.D. examination to be wholly under the control of the University, while the College of Physicians, besides retaining absolute control of its own higher qualifications, should continue to grant its licence, as hitherto.

(E) Should this arrangement be established, the College would be willing that its President should be an *ex-officio* member of the Senate.

(F) If an arrangement on this basis be established, the following alterations in the College examinations would in the opinion of the Committee be desirable :—

(G) The inclusion of some general biological principles in the schedule for the Elementary Physiological examination.

(H) The transference of Materia Medica and Therapeutics to a separate paper in the Final examination.

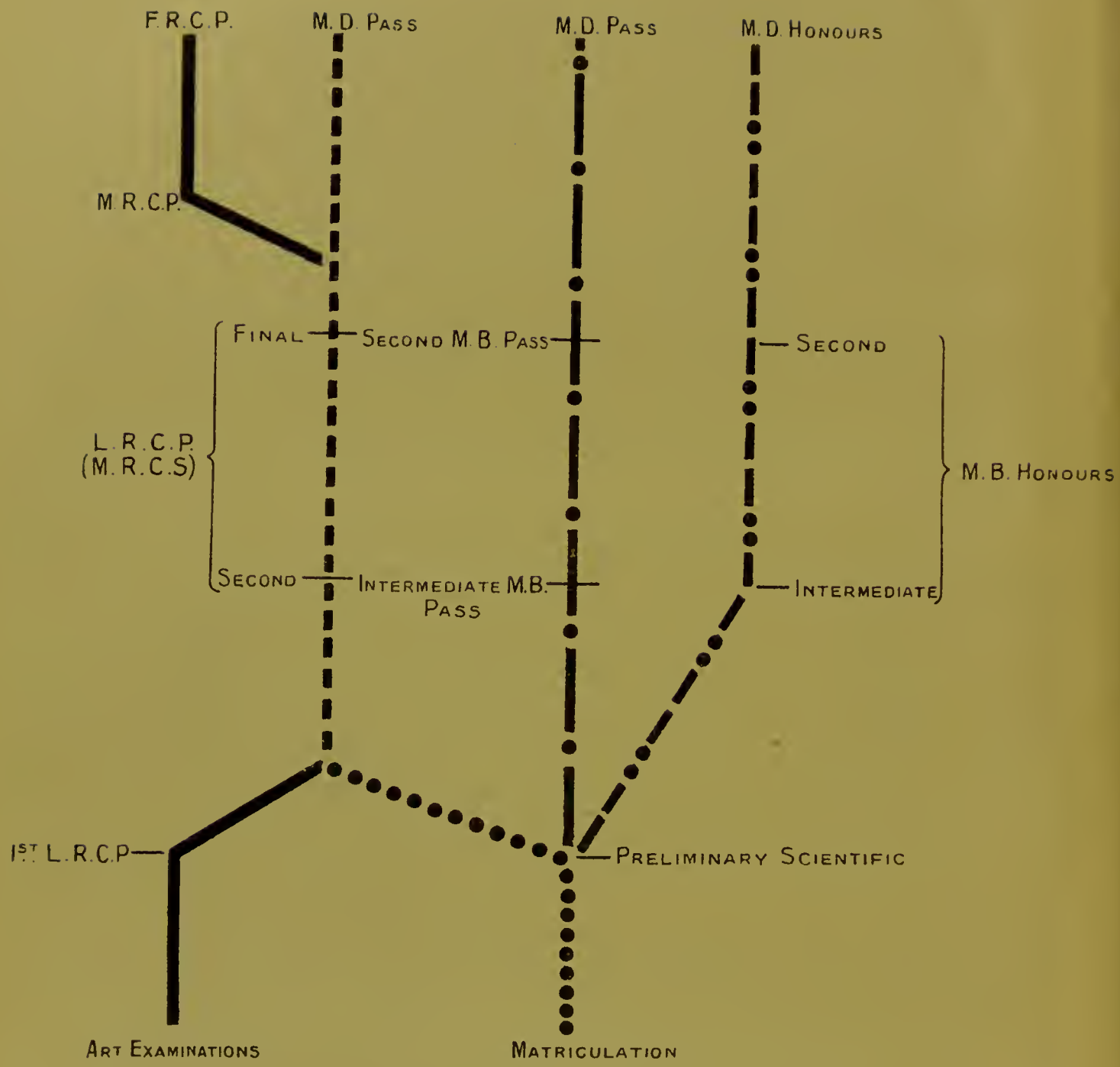
(I) The institution in the Final examination of a paper in Pathology.

In conclusion, the Committee think it right to point out to the College that such an arrangement may affect the number of candidates for the licence of the College, but this risk they think the College ought to incur, as the subject of the greater accessibility of medical degrees in London is one to which the College has already so far committed itself that it is bound to continue to make every reasonable effort to settle the question without the degradation of academical degrees or interference with the existing useful work of the University of London.

The Committee recommend that the propositions marked (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), should be discussed with the Royal College of Surgeons' Committee, and they will report further conference with that committee.

The adoption of the report was moved by Sir Ri[illegible] Bennett and seconded by Dr. Allchin, who prefaced [illegible] remarks by a general statement of the position of the question in reference to the several interests involved—t. University, the Royal Colleges, and the Medical Schools—pointing out that, although the Senate's scheme was far from being an ideal arrangement, it nevertheless did go a considerable way in the proposals made to meet the acknowledged grievances of the position. The educational aspects of the scheme appeared to afford the opportunity of bringing the teaching and examining into

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The diagram was intended to be explanatory of the possible routes towards the attainment of an M.D. degree, as referred to in the report:-
The line thus ▬ ▬ ▬ represents the extent to which the University & Royal Colleges would be associated for the granting of Pass degrees M.B & M.D. It was of course to be open to the University not to grant independent Pass M.B. & M.D. degrees, the route marked thus ▬ • ▬ & confine itself to Honours degrees. ▬ ▬ • • ▬ ▬ • •

line, and to institute an agreement between what was taught and what was tested. Concerning the examinational side of the subject, the scheme, though suggesting a co-operation between the University and Royal Colleges, nevertheless made a proposal that was clearly mistaken, though it opened the door to the amended propositions embodied in the committee's report. It was understood that the Senate in the course of its negotiations with the promoters of the Albert Charter were modifying their scheme, and it seemed to be not improper therefore that the Royal Colleges should put forward such alterations as appeared to them to be desirable. A full explanation was given of the several routes to the attainment of an M.D. degree provided by the scheme and the relation of these to the several diplomas granted by the Royal Colleges, and the speaker was aided therein by the use of a coloured diagram that had been previously circulated to the Fellows.* Reference was made to certain differences of opinion that had occurred in the committee owing in a measure to the somewhat indefinite expressions contained in Section VIII., clause 51, which in turn led to a similar uncertainty in certain of the recommendations in the report. The objection raised by the Registrar, Dr. Liveing, to "the establishment of a second examination for the degree of M.D. *not requiring the attainment of so high a standard as the present examination*"—in fact a pass degree—while the old degrees of a higher standard were to be granted as heretofore and styled "honours degrees," was criticised, and though admitting with Dr. Liveing that the improved relations of teaching to examining, which the scheme provided, might do much to make the degree more accessible to London students, Dr. Allchin doubted that it would go far enough to meet what was wanted, and expressed himself as entirely favourable to the principle of separate "pass" and "honours" degrees. After considerable discussion, in which Drs. Quain, Matthews Duncan, Pye Smith, Bristowe,

* *See* opposite.

Barnes, Sansom, and MacAlister took part, the report was adopted and the committee were appointed delegates to confer with those from the College of Surgeons on the basis of the recommendations contained in the Report.

It is to be noted that the "Lancet" and "British Medical Journal," which had strongly condemned the proposals in the Senate's scheme referring to the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific Medical examinations, and deprecated the establishment of any inferior degrees to meet the requirements, expressed their approval of the recommendations contained in the report adopted by the College of Physicians, and urged a speedy agreement with the College of Surgeons, and a conference with representatives of these bodies and the Senate of the University to ascertain how far the latter was prepared to accept the professional examinations of the corporations in lieu of their own.

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, as previously stated (p. 174), had appointed a committee of delegates to confer with those from the Royal College of Physicians, in July 1889, and to that committee the letter of Mr. Milman, dated November 26th, together with a copy of the Senate's scheme, were referred on December 12th by the Council. On January 9th, 1890, the committee reported to the Council that they had held two meetings and had considered the schemes, and were unanimously of opinion that it "does not "afford adequate facilities to the members of the "College for obtaining a degree in Medicine. The "committee, therefore, cannot advise the Council to "accept the scheme, but recommend that, before a final "decision is arrived at in the matter, a conference be "held with the delegates of the Royal College of "Physicians."

Thus, whilst the College of Physicians, who equally recognised the imperfections of the Senate's scheme, so far as providing a degree for its licentiates, nevertheless admitted the considerable step that had been taken in

the improvement of the educational relations, and had gone on to make suggestions for the granting of the required degree in a manner that would be in their opinion satisfactory, the College of Surgeons adopted a negative attitude.

The delegates of the two Colleges met on March 14th, and again on the 19th, to consider the matter, and had before them the subjoined statement of the various methods in which the situation might be met drawn up by Mr. Hallett, the Secretary of the Conjoint Examining Board, and the present writer, as a help to the deliberations of the Committee.

University of London and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

It is obvious that, in the settlement of the question of a Degree for Medical Students to be obtained in London on more accessible conditions than exist at present, there are two courses open, viz. :—

(A) That the Royal Colleges and the Universities should remain completely independent as at present, the degree being conferred by the University alone, without any reference to the Royal Colleges; its greater accessibility being assumed to follow from the association of teachers with the examinations, as provided for by the scheme of the Senate of the University of London.

(B) That the University and Royal Colleges should be associated for the purposes of granting the required degree.

It may be said that the first course would be disadvantageous to the Profession, the Public, and to the Royal Colleges, and, considering the large part the Royal Colleges have taken for many years in licensing the Medical Practitioners in England, and the influence they have exercised for the improvement of Medical Education, it is felt that they are justly entitled to an equal share in the settlement of this question; consequently no scheme will be acceptable to the Royal Colleges which does not associate them with the University.

Assuming, then, that some plan is to be established, in which the Royal Colleges and the University are to be associated, the following *three propositions* may be considered as representing the modes in which this association may be effected.

I. That the Candidates who pass the Professional Examinations of the Conjoint Board shall be exempt from passing the Professional Examinations for the Degree of M.B. London.

II. That all Candidates for the Degree of M.B. shall be *required* to pass the Final Conjoint Examination, *i.e.*, that it shall be compulsory for Students to take the Diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. before obtaining the M.B.

III. That the Professional Examinations shall be held conjointly by the two Royal Colleges and the University of London for the objects of obtaining the Diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C S. and M.B., provided, in all cases, that they shall have passed the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific Examinations of the London University.

With regard to the *First proposition*, it is feared that in the event of the Degree of M.B. becoming more accessible to Students, a large number who at present take the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. only will elect to continue the University course and be content with the Degree alone, and this falling off in the number of Candidates will seriously affect the position, influence, and finances of the two Colleges.

[The grounds on which it is believed that the Degree of M.B. will in the future become more accessible to Students are—

1. That Teachers being strongly represented through the "Constituent Colleges," "Faculties," and "Boards of Studies," the tendency will be to bring the range of subjects in the various examinations more into accord with the Teaching.
2. That the Examiners being recommended to the Senate for election by the Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine (consisting of the two Presidents of the Royal Colleges, the three Fellows elected by the Faculty of Medicine, and seven Members elected by the Senate), it is probable that Examiners will be appointed who are closely connected with the Teaching of the various subjects.]

The *Second proposition* would avoid such a loss to the two Colleges, but it is difficult to imagine the University adopting such a course without participating in the Examinations.

The *Third proposition* appears, therefore, to be most favourable for consideration, for the following reasons, viz. :—

(*a*) Both the Colleges and the University would conduct the Examination for their Qualifications.

(*b*) Neither body could be said to control the Examinations of the other.

(*c*) Each body would be free in all other matters; for example, the Royal College of Physicians would conduct its own Examinations for its Membership as heretofore; the Royal College of Surgeons would conduct its own Examinations for its Fellowship, and the University would grant its M.D. in such manner as it thinks right.

(*d*) Students would be able to obtain the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and M.B. by passing one set of Examinations.

(*e*) There would be no falling off in the number of Candidates for the Diplomas of the two Colleges.

(*f*) It is fair to assume that the Scheme would also encourage some of the Students who would otherwise be content to take the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. only, to obtain the Degree of M.B. as well.

(*g*) The two Colleges may justly claim, on grounds of age and prestige, their influence on Medical Education in the past, and their long experience in Examinations, together with the material advantages possessed by them in the shape of Libraries, Laboratories, Museums, and Examination Rooms, and of the direct connection which now exists between the Medical Teachers of London and their Governing Bodies, that in any scheme of reconstruction of the University, not only should they be accorded a substantial position, but that they should be safeguarded against loss by the probable effect of a degree being granted on more accessible terms.

If, therefore, the principle of Conjoint Examinations between the two Colleges and the University be conceded, the following alternative Schemes may perhaps be considered, viz.:—

1. On the assumption that there will be two forms of Degrees, *i.e.*, M.B. (Pass) and M.D. (Pass), and M.B. (Honours) and M.D. (Honours), as appears to be indicated in Section VIII., 51 (*d*), of the scheme of the Senate of the University, which reads as follows:—

> "In the event of the establishment of a Second Examination " for the Degree of M.D. not requiring the attainment of so " high a standard as the present Examination, to confer on " all existing M.D.s of the University and on all who may " hereafter pass the Examination which will require the " attainment of the higher standard, the right to describe " themselves as M.D. with honours (M.D. Lond. honours) and " on all existing M.B.s the Degree of M.D."

2. On the assumption that one Degree only will be granted, as at present.

First Scheme.

Dealing with Pass [and Honours] Degrees.

(*a*) Candidates who wish to take the Degree of M.B. (Pass) would be required to undergo Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific of the University (which will doubtless in time become modified), and then to proceed to

Anatomy and Physiology (1st M.B.) conducted by the two Colleges and University, and ultimately to the Final Examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, conducted on the same conditions.

(*b*) Having done that, the Candidates would be entitled to receive the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and M.B.

(*c*) It may then be for the University to say on what conditions the M.D. should be granted.

(*d*) Those Candidates who are satisfied with the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. alone would commence by passing a Preliminary Examination as at present, then enter for the first Conjoint Examination held by the two Colleges alone, and then pass through the Second and Final Examinations above described.

(*e*) Such Candidates would clearly not be entitled to the Degree of M.B., because they have not shown evidence of higher education in Arts or Preliminary Science.

(*f*) This Scheme leaves it open entirely to the London University to conduct in such manner as they think right all the Examinations for the Honours Degree, whilst it compels all those who obtain the Pass Degree to do so through the Conjoint Examinations of the Colleges and the University.

(*g*) A suggestion, which has been made, that the University should preserve a separate series of Examinations entirely under their own control by which Pass Degrees may be obtained, appears to completely defeat the intention of the Scheme, for the reason that it gives no guarantee that the separate route may not sooner or later be easier than that of the Conjoint Route, and therefore attract the Students to the disadvantage of the Conjoint Route.

Second Scheme.

Dealing with *one Degree only*, such as at present granted,—

(*a*) All Students proposing to take a Degree in Medicine in the University of London would be required to pass the Matriculation, Preliminary Scientific, First M.B. (Conjoint) and Final M.B. (Conjoint), when they would be entitled to receive the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and M.B.; *or*

London Students might be restricted entirely to this course, leaving the University to hold for itself a similar course of Examinations which shall be open only to Provincial, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Students. This arrangement would then fulfil the demand of the London Students for a Degree which can be obtained

on more accessible terms, and would be more in accordance will be recommendations of the Royal Commission.

(*b*) Either aspect of this Scheme would remove the proposed anomaly of an Institution granting two Degrees of different value in the same department and would possibly remove a considerable part of the objection taken by Convocation, although in the latter there would be two different Examinations for the same Degree, and it is possible that these would come to be regarded as of different values.

(*c*) In this Scheme again the University may make the step from M.B. to M.D. in such manner as they thought right, and in addition to their entire control of that step, they would have the other class entirely under their own direction, which would be preserving what may be called, at present, the Imperial Part of the University, whilst, at the same time, it would establish a purely local University for London Students.

(*d*) Candidates in either case would be admissible to common Honours Examinations at the several steps.

In either case there would be a Conjoint Board or Council to control the general arrangement of the Examinations, whilst half the Examiners in each subject would be appointed by the two Colleges and by the University.

During the discussion that took place, a considerable difference of opinion was manifested, as might be supposed, and the arguments turned chiefly on the relative merits of the two schemes outlined in the statement, and, whether in the second scheme, which of the alternatives indicated in section (*a*) was to be preferred. The principle in the latter plan of compelling all graduates in Medicine to pass examinations conducted jointly by the University and Royal Colleges was much debated, and several of the delegates questioned how far such a proposition could be made to the Senate, and what inducement could be offered to lead them to adopt such a course. The effective aid the Colleges could give in carrying out the examinations, and the larger number of students who would be examined and become graduates were among the reasons adduced, and some even thought that the Colleges were offering more to

the University by the suggested co-operation than they were receiving in return. In the end the following report was agreed to and submitted to the respective Colleges, by whom it was adopted on March 27th and 28th. It will suffice to note that the recommendations went beyond what the College of Physicians had accepted, since not only were the Colleges to take part in the examinations for the final subjects, but also in the intermediate, and that they were to be under the control of a conjoint board to be formed by the University and the Royal Colleges.

Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Report, dated the 19th March 1890, of the Committee of Delegates appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England to consider and report to the two Colleges on the "Scheme for the reconstitution of "the University on the general lines indicated by the Report of "the University for London Commission, approved by the Senate "as a basis for Conference."

Members of the Committee.

Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., *Chairman.*

Sir Risdon Bennett, M.D.	Sir William Savory, Bart.*
Dr. Andrew.	Mr. H. Power.
Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith.	Mr. J. Hutchinson.
Dr. Edward Liveing.	Mr. Thomas Bryant.
Dr. Norman Moore.	Mr. J. W. Hulke.
Dr. W. H. Allchin.	Mr. J. Croft.
Dr. S. Coupland.	Sir William MacCormac.
Dr. D. MacAlister.	Mr. S. Sibley.
	Mr. T. P. Pick.

The Committee beg to report that they have considered the Scheme for the reconstitution of the University of London referred to them by the two Colleges, and they now recommend the Colleges to adopt the following resolutions, viz. :—

(1) That the Royal Colleges should offer to co-operate with the University on the following basis :—

That the Examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery for the Pass M.B. Degree shall be under the control of a Conjoint Board of the University and the Royal Colleges.

* Sir William Savory became a Baronet in January 1890.

(2) That in offering to co-operate with the University the Royal Colleges should act on the understanding—

That the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific Examinations for the Pass M.B. Degree be conducted by the University only.

(3) That the Royal Colleges should state to the Senate their opinion that the several Schools of Medicine ought to be made Constituent Colleges from the commencement of the reorganisation of the University.

ANDREW CLARK,
Chairman.

The next step was to arrange for a conference with the committee of the Senate to which had been referred the conduct of the negotiations with the bodies concerned in the Scheme. The meeting took place on May 7th, 1890, the representatives of the College of Physicians being the "University Committee" with the exception of Dr. Pye-Smith who was a member of the Senate, and Dr. MacAlister; the representatives of the College of Surgeons being, Mr. J. (now Sir Jonathan) Hutchinson (President), Mr. T. Bryant (Vice-President), Mr. Hulke, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Howse, with Mr. Hallett, Secretary of the Conjoint Examining Board.

At the interview explanations were given by the delegates from the Royal Colleges of the bearing of the resolutions comprised in their Report which after adoption by the Colleges had been communicated to the Senate early in April. It was pointed out in support of their position that the present was an opportunity for settling on broad general lines the whole subject of a degree for the London medical student, and to do so in co-operation with all the parties concerned, in view of the merits of the question and not in the preferential interests of any one body. Such a result would be to the benefit of both medical education and examination, and would go far to diminish the anomalous state of things then existing. The Royal Colleges and the associated medical schools in reality constituted a ready-made medical faculty; the University proposed to include the schools in their reconstitution; why not also include the Royal Colleges which formed the examining complement? Especially as the examiners for the

University were also examiners for the Colleges. Inasmuch also as the University had agreed to grant certain degrees in Arts and Science in association with University and King's Colleges, why should not the University act in a similar manner in respect to medical degrees with the Royal Colleges, since it was obvious the University could not associate with each of the medical schools for this purpose. If these premises were admitted, it would seem to be desirable that the degree granted by the University in conjunction with the Royal Colleges should be the only pass degree, leaving the University the sole retention of the honours degree, by which it would secure for itself the position it had hitherto assumed of being an honours University. At the same time it was fully recognised that this was a question for the University to decide, and it was sufficient to indicate the inconvenience of two pass degrees with either intentionally or assumedly two different standards. The Royal Colleges had no desire to lower the standard for the degree, but they believed that by the proposed alterations in the constitution of the University, the formation of Boards of Studies, &c., that the examinations would be brought more into line with the teaching, and to that extent made more accessible. Further, by compelling all who took the degree to pass the matriculation (or such substitute provided by University and King's Colleges as might be accepted by the University) and the preliminary scientific M.B. examinations, the standard of the degree would be maintained. It was also explained that the conjoint board referred to in resolution (1) of the delegates' report to the Colleges was not intended to be a Board of Examiners, but a Board composed of representatives of the University and of the Royal Colleges (those of the former preponderating) by whom the examinations for the pass M.B. degree should be regulated, leaving the conduct of the honours M.B. and M.D. examinations entirely in the hands of the University. Candidates who satisfied the examiners for the pass M.B. would be entitled to receive the diplomas of the Royal Colleges without further examination on payment of the fees, but they would not be compelled to do so, and women, being ineligible for admission to the Royal Colleges, would, of course, only pay the University moiety of the fees. It was quite expected that this would come to be the usual way in which the diplomas of the Colleges would be obtained, thus resulting in a large increase in the number of University graduates and so meeting what was wanted, viz., an accessible degree for the London student. At the same time, the Colleges would retain their right to confer their diplomas after examination on those who did not enter for the degree; in this way, any possible hardship to provincial students would be avoided.

As indicating the feeling that prevailed at the interview, it may be mentioned that Dr. Woods, who was a member of the Senate's Committee, took occasion, when presiding at the annual meeting of Convocation on May 13th, 1890, to state that the representatives of the Royal College "had exhibited a most "fair and amicable spirit which augured well for a happy conclu- "sion of the question so far as it affected those bodies."*

The conference with the Committee of the Senate was followed by a brief lull, so far as the Royal Colleges were concerned, pending the receipt of a communication showing how their proposals had been met. The interval was occupied by the Senate's Committee in considering the suggestions of the Colleges, and also of the "observations" on the amended scheme of March 12 by the representatives of University and King's Colleges already referred to (p. 224). The outcome of these deliberations took the shape of a further revision of the scheme, which was, with some modifications, approved by the Senate on June 4, 1890, and was known as "The Further Revised Scheme" (p. 224).

The important alterations bearing on the medical question were:—

The enumeration of the Medical Schools of Charing Cross, Guy's, the London, Middlesex, St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and Wesminster Hospitals, and the London School of Medicine for Women as constituent Colleges of the University in the medical faculty, should they be willing (Cl. 33).

And Clause 59, which set forth that—

59. The Examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery for the Pass M.B. Degree shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners, consisting of the Examiners appointed by the University, and Examiners to be appointed by the Royal Colleges, who shall join in the reports to the Senate on such Examinations. The Examiners appointed by the University may be called upon, if the Senate so think fit, to make in addition separate reports. These Examinations may, if so agreed on, be conducted in combination with Examinations for the Royal Colleges. This arrangement for joint Examiners shall not lessen or interfere with the duty of the Senate to be satisfied as to the adequacy of the Examinations in all respects.

* British Medical Journal, May 17th, 1890.

Copies of the "Further Revised Scheme" were at once forwarded to the Royal Colleges,* by whom it was referred to the Committee of Delegates for consideration, with a view to giving effect to the resolutions adopted by the Colleges and the report thereon. Four meetings of this Committee were held during the ensuing month, and the Scheme in its revised form was warmly debated. Some of the delegates considered that the University had gone as far as could have been reasonably expected to meet the wishes of the Royal Colleges, whilst others contended that the concessions were quite inadequate. Most of the arguments turned on the meaning that was to be attached to the first of the resolutions which had been the basis of conference with the Senate, viz., that the examinations in the intermediate and final subjects of the curriculum should be "under the *control* of a Con- "joint Board of the University and Royal Colleges." How far was this control to be independent of the Senate was the question, and a good deal of difference of opinion existed thereon. There were those who did not hesitate to claim complete irresponsibility for the proposed Conjoint Board, as others regarded such to be impossible for a University to grant. In the end, though not with unanimity, the following report was agreed upon to be sent to the two Colleges.

Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Report, dated the 1st July, 1890, of the Committee of Delegates appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England to consider and report to the two Colleges on the "Scheme for the reconstitution of "the University on the general lines indicated by the Report of "the University for London Commission, approved by the Senate "as a basis for Conference."

* In the accompanying letter from Mr. Milman it was stated that "the Senate trust that this scheme as now revised may meet "the approval of your College and thereby that close connection "with your College, which the Senate regards as most desirable, "may be satisfactorily brought about."

Members of the Committee.

Sir ANDREW CLARK, Bart., *Chairman.*

Sir Risdon Bennett, M.D.	Sir Wm. Savory, Bart.
Dr. Andrew.	Mr. H. Power.
Dr. Edward Liveing.	Mr. J. Hutchinson.
Dr. Norman Moore.	Mr. Thomas Bryant.
Dr. W. H. Allchin.	Mr. J. W. Hulke.
Dr. S. Coupland.	Mr. J. Croft.
Dr. D. MacAlister.	Sir William MacCormac.
	Mr. S. Sibley.
	Mr. T. P. Pick.
	Mr. H. G. Howse.*

The Delegates of the Royal Colleges, having considered the revised scheme, dated June 4, 1890, as received from the Senate of the University of London, beg leave to recommend that it be not accepted by the Royal Colleges in its present form.

1. They would point out that three resolutions were adopted by the Royal Colleges as a basis of conference with the University, and were communicated to the Senate, and subsequently supported by argument, at an interview which took place between a Committee of the Senate and the Delegates on May 7, 1890.

2. The first of these resolutions, put forward as a basis on which the Royal Colleges were willing to co-operate with the University, was that the examinations for the Pass M.B. degree should be "under the control of a Conjoint Board of the University and the Royal Colleges." For this has been substituted by the Senate, and special attention has been called thereto in the covering letter from the Registrar of the University, a Board of Examiners, to conduct the examinations for the Pass M.B. degree, such Board to consist of "Examiners appointed by the University " and Examiners appointed by the Royal Colleges, who shall join " in the reports to the Senate on such examinations" (*vide* par. 59 revised scheme).

3. It was intended by the Royal Colleges that the "Conjoint Board" which they proposed to control the examinations for the Pass M.B. Degree should not be a "Board of Examiners," but an administrative Board of Management in all matters relating to the professional examinations for that degree.

4. The second resolution submitted by the Delegates was that the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific Examinations for those

* It will be observed that changes took place from time to time in the delegates from the Royal College of Surgeons, which was not the case with those who represented the sister College.

candidates who were proceeding to medical degrees should be conducted by the University only. It does not seem to the Royal Colleges to be made sufficiently clear in the revised scheme, that the Senate intends these Examinations to be conducted by the University alone as heretofore.

5. The third resolution was in the nature of an expression of opinion that the "several schools of medicine ought to be made "Constituent Colleges from the commencement of the reorganisa-"tion of the University." In one sense this has been agreed to by the Senate, who have made all the Metropolitan medical schools Constituent Colleges in *one* Faculty; but no provision is made that such Colleges shall have direct representation on the Senate, as is the case with Constituent Colleges in *all* Faculties, and they are thus deprived of the most important privilege of Constituent Colleges. The Delegates consider that these Constituent Colleges in the Faculty of Medicine should have adequate direct representation on the Senate.

6. The Delegates also consider that, in view of the important share to be taken by the Royal Colleges in the Examinations for the Pass M.B. Degree, it is desirable that the representation of the Royal Colleges upon the Senate be increased to six Members (three from each College).

7. They, therefore, recommend that the Royal Colleges should not accept paragraph 59 of the revised scheme of the Senate unless the scheme be so altered as to provide:—

(*a*) That there be four representatives of the Royal Colleges on the Senate in addition to the two Presidents, two to be elected by each College.

(*b*) That there be at least four direct Representatives on the Senate of the Constituent Colleges in the Medical Faculty in addition to those elected by the Faculty of Medicine under paragraph 44 of the revised scheme, such Representatives to be elected by the Constituent Colleges in accordance with arrangements to be hereafter determined.

(*c*) That the above-mentioned Conjoint Board be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Medicine.

(*d*) That this Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Medicine do consist of—

The six Members of the Senate representing the Royal Colleges.

The four Members of the Senate representing the Constituent Colleges in that Faculty.

Other Members of the Senate, of whom three shall be the Fellows elected by the Faculty of Medicine.

(*e*) That the duties of the Committee shall be as follows :—

1. To arrange the Examinations in all professional subjects for the Pass M.B. Degree, namely : Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery (including Pathology and Forensic Medicine), and Obstetrics, in accordance with the Regulations approved by the Senate and by the two Royal Colleges.
2. To supervise the Examinations.
3. To consider such questions in relation to the Examinations as they may think fit, or such as shall be referred to them by the Senate and by the Royal Colleges or by any one of these bodies, and to report thereon to the Senate and to the Royal Colleges.

(*f*) That the Examinations in all professional subjects for the Pass M.B. Degree shall be conducted by the Examiners appointed by the Senate together with Examiners to be appointed by the Royal Colleges, in such proportion as shall be hereafter determined. The Examiners shall report on such Examinations to the Standing Committee. The Examiners appointed by the Senate and by the Royal Colleges may be called on, if thought desirable, to make, in addition, separate reports to the Senate and to the Royal Colleges respectively. These Examinations may, if so agreed upon, be conducted in combination with the Examinations for the Diplomas of the Royal Colleges for those Candidates who are not eligible to proceed to the Degree of M.B.

(*g*) This arrangement for joint Examinations shall not lessen or interfere with the duty of the Senate to be satisfied as to the adequacy of the Examinations in all respects.

(*h*) That of the Fees to be paid (1) for the Examination in Anatomy and Physiology, and (2) for the Examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery by Candidates for the Pass M.B. Degree, the Royal Colleges do receive the amount of the Fees which are now payable for the corresponding Examinations for their Diplomas, *i.e.*, 10 guineas and 15 guineas respectively, on the understanding that all expenses of the Examinations, with the exception of the remuneration of the Examiners appointed by the Senate, be defrayed by the Royal Colleges.

Andrew Clark,
Chairman.

On July 9, 1890, an extraordinary meeting of the College of Physicians was held to consider the report,

the adoption of which was moved by the present writer. He commenced his remarks by outlining the steps that had led to the report and the principal features embodied in it. Starting from the two points on which the Report of the Royal Commission, issued fifteen months previously, referred to the position of the Royal Colleges, viz., their represention on the Governing Body of the University and their relationship to the examinations for degrees, the speaker said that it was round these that all discussion had turned, and all difference of opinion which had arisen among the delegates had hinged. They were the fundamental data of the whole subject, the former as dealing with the association that should exist between the University and the Royal Colleges, and the latter as concerning the extent of recognition of the examinations of the Colleges by the University. The guiding principle which had actuated the College of Physicians in its deliberations, which at first were conducted apart from the College of Surgeons, was that the settlement of what was an important question should be on academic lines, and was not to be regarded solely from the point o view of any benefit to individual institutions, and the constitution of the committee that had been appointed to consider the subject was a sufficient guarantee that such a line would be taken. Referring to the scheme which the Senate first proposed after the Royal Commission's Report, Dr. Allchin showed that as regards the medical interests, it was identical with the recommendations of that Report even to the repetition of the error respecting the Preliminary Scientific Examination. The deliberations of the Committee resulted in a recommendation to the College that the final examinations of the College should be accepted by the University for the granting of a Pass M.B. degree, provided the candidate had complied with the requirements of the University in other respects, and if that were agreed to, certain other suggestions to give effect to that principle followed, all of which were adopted

by the College on March 1st (p. 298). In the preparation of this report the committee of the College had regard to the claims which the College had, by its age and prestige, by its extensive experience in the conduct of examinations, and, in conjunction with the College of Surgeons, by the libraries and museums at its disposal; and further that it was best qualified to select examiners. They were of opinion that the connection with the University should be a close one, as this would tend to raise the general standard, and that the profession would be benefited by the alliance. Beyond suggesting a conjoint Board of Management composed of members representing the University and the Colleges, the committee gave no indication of how the association was to be worked. After the acceptance of this report by the College, conference took place with delegates from the College of Surgeons, when, in addition to the question of the acceptance by the University of the Final Examinations of the Conjoint Board for a pass degree, that of the position of the schools, often considered by the Physicians' committee, took definite shape. In the end three resolutions were agreed upon, offering co-operation with the University on the basis of the establishment of a Conjoint Board to be constituted by the University and the Royal Colleges, which should control the examinations in the intermediate and final subjects, leaving the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific examinations to be conducted by the University only; with the further expression of opinion that the several Schools of Medicine should be made Constituent Colleges of the University from the commencement. By the first of these resolutions an advance was made on the position previously taken by the College of Physicians, viz., that the Conjoint Board of Management should have the control of the examinations, and after their adoption by both Colleges, an interview was held with the Special Committee of the Senate, when further explanations of the proposals were given. The reply of the Senate was embodied in

the "further revised scheme," and was dealt with in detail in the Report from the Committee of Delegates, the adoption of which the speaker was then moving. It would be seen from this report that the Delegates recommended that certain alterations be made in the Scheme as a condition of the acceptance by the Royal Colleges of par. 59 (section 7 of report). The difference between the nature and functions of the Board of Control proposed by the Colleges and the Board of Examiners offered by the Senate, it was proposed to meet by the formation of a standing committee of the Senate of a defined constitution, the suggestion for which came from the plan adopted by the Senate in response to the claims put forward by University and King's Colleges (*see* pars. 25 and 26 of further revised scheme, p. 227), coupled with the information that the Delegates had privately obtained that the Senate would not agree to the establishment of any body outside itself controlling the examinations. It was true that this plan met with opposition from the country schools,* but in view of the opinions expressed by the Royal Commission (par. 22) this should not have predominant weight, and in any case it was a matter for the Senate to adjust. The view held generally by the representatives of the College of Surgeons on the Committee of Delegates was adverse to the "Standing Committee" proposed being "of the Senate," since they considered the association of the Royal Colleges with the scheme should be but a slight one lest the Colleges should in any degree become subordinate to the University, and that the full *control* of the intermediate and final examinations should devolve upon the conjoint committee, whether denominated "standing" or not was indifferent. In reply to this it was urged by the mover that the degree to be conferred was essentially a University distinction conferred by the University, and unless the connection of the Royal Colleges with the University in the scheme were an

* The action of the Provincial Colleges is dealt with later (p. 361).

intimate one, such as being "of the Senate" would make it, that the plan would result in a gradual diminution in the number of those who took the diplomas of the Colleges owing to the greater accessibility of the degree, and that the Colleges would come to occupy the undignified position of a withering branch of the University. Assuming, therefore, that the association with the University should be of an intimate character, it was necessary to increase the representation of the Royal Colleges on the Senate, which was provided for by par. 7, clause (*a*) of the Report, a claim that was justified by the proposed representation of University and King's Colleges in the "further revised scheme." This increase in the size of the Senate, even with the additions proposed for the Constituent Colleges in the Medical Faculty, par. 7, clause (*b*), was not greater than the importance of the Faculty justified.

Concerning the financial aspect of the question, which the Committee of Delegates had very carefully considered, having been much aided therein by an elaborate memorandum prepared by Mr. Hallett, it was clear that the adoption of the plan proposed would be accompanied by some pecuniary loss to the Colleges by the diminution of receipts for the first examination, but care must be taken that this loss was not excessive. This turned upon how far the candidates for the degrees would also take the diplomas of the Colleges, and the arrangements suggested in par. 7, clause (*h*), was designed to meet the situation.

The motion for adoption was seconded by Dr. George Harley, and after some discussion and criticism of the recommendations comprised in par. 7, was agreed to, with the following verbal alterations. In the first paragraph the last line to read "be accepted by the Royal "Colleges only with such modifications as are herein "set forth or shall hereafter be agreed to"; and in par. 7, clause e 1, the omission of all the words after "Degree" in the second line to the word "Obstetrics"

inclusive. At this meeting there was also read a letter from Dr. (afterwards Sir George) Buchanan, a distinguished Fellow, and also a member of the Senate of the University, in which he criticised what he termed "the ostentatious independence" exhibited by the Royal Colleges in the report, regarding as he did the idea that any body outside the Senate should be responsible for the degrees of the University as "anomalous and unconstitutional." Nevertheless the Senate had accepted this principle so far as regarded the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees.

The result at the College of Surgeons was different; on July 10th the Council resolved to adhere to the resolutions agreed to by both Colleges as a basis of conference with the Senate of the University (p. 308), and in order to give effect to them, proposed that clause 59 of the "further revised scheme" might be accepted, provided that a standing Committee *outside the Senate* of the University be constituted jointly by the University and Royal Colleges, who should arrange the examinations in the professional subjects for the Pass M.B. degree, in accordance with regulations approved by the Senate and the two Royal Colleges; who should supervise the examinations; and who should consider such questions relating to the examinations as they might think fit, or as should be referred to them either by the Senate or the Colleges, and to report thereon to those bodies.

It was further resolved that the report dated July 1 should be referred back to the delegates for further consideration and report.

This decision was forthwith forwarded to the Registrar of the College of Physicians, by whom it was communicated to the Committee of Delegates appointed by that College, who directed the following reply to be sent by the Registrar on July 15:—

Our Committee observe that the Resolutions of the Council of the College of Surgeons again raise a question which has been already fully discussed by the Committee of Delegates, and finally settled at their last meeting by an almost unanimous vote—namely

that the Conjoint Board, which had been proposed to control the Professional Examinations for the Pass M.B. Degree, and to be an administrative Board in all matters relating thereto, should be "*A Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Medicine.*"

Inseparably connected with this are the provisions in the Report for the adequate representation upon the Senate of the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools of London, with a primary view to the formation of such a Standing Committee, and to secure that it be in organic and constitutional connection with the New University, and also to provide for an efficient representation of the whole Faculty of Medicine of London in the counsels of the University.

Our Committee consider that a vital principle is involved in these provisions of the Report, and as this principle was fully explained to our College at the Comitia on the 9th instant, and deliberately adopted by them, our Committee feel that it would be useless (even if they had the power without fresh authority from the College) to re-open the matter in the Committee of Delegates of the two Colleges, as seems suggested by its being referred back to them on the part of your Council.

At the same time, to avoid anything which might seem discourteous, if your Council still desire that their Delegates should meet ours I am requested to say that we shall be quite ready to concur.

With regard to the expression of your Council, that they desire to adhere to the original propositions submitted as the basis of conference with the University, we also adhere to them, but interpret them differently; and we do so in the light of the Revised Scheme of the Senate of June 4th, which only came before us long after those propositions were formulated, and a month after our interview with the Senate, and which proposes alterations and developments as regards the Faculties of Arts and Science, and in the constitution of the Senate, of which there were no indications in the only draft of the Scheme till then submitted to us.

Our Committee wish me to add that the interpretation of Proposition (or Resolution) I., adopted by them, is entirely consistent with the views held by them from the very commencement of the consideration, though the exact method of giving effect to this fundamental principle did not find expression previously to the receipt of the Revised Scheme, which suggested a method in harmony with the plan proposed in the case of Arts and Science.

(Signed) Edwd. Liveing, M.D.,
Registrar.

To Edward Trimmer, Esq.,
Secretary Royal College of Surgeons.

In the course of a few days a reply was received from Mr. Trimmer on behalf of the Council of the College of Surgeons, stating that as the report dated July 1 had received the approval of the College of Physicians, no practical object would follow from the question being again brought under the notice of the joint Committee of Delegates, and that the further consideration of the resolutions arrived at by the Council of the College would be confined to its own Committee of Delegates.

At this point, then, the Royal Colleges agreed to differ, and thenceforward for a short time followed each its own course. The ground of their disagreement was by no means unimportant, viz., the extent of the independence of the Colleges in their co-operation with the University to provide a more accessible degree for the London students. The want of harmony in the views of the two great medical corporations on this point was without doubt calculated to prejudice the action of the Senate in dealing with the whole subject of the reorganisation of the University, inasmuch as though it had come within range of agreement with University and King's Colleges, it had made its proceeding further contingent upon the making of satisfactory arrangements with the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools, a course to which the teaching Colleges had taken strong exception, inasmuch as they had protested against the University attempting to dispose of the medical question with the Royal Colleges apart from them.

At an extraordinary meeting of the College of Physicians on July 28, 1890, the rejection of the report of the Committee of Delegates dated July 1st, by the Council of the College of Surgeons, was announced, but notwithstanding the obvious disadvantage to the settlement of the question from the separate and somewhat conflicting action of the two Colleges, the College of Physicians adopted a resolution reaffirming in principle, with the omission of the financial proposals contained in clause 7, *h*, the report of the Delegates of July 1st.

agreed to at its previous meeting, and directed that a statement framed on the lines of the report should be sent to the Senate of the University as a basis for further conference on the part of the College. In a covering letter from the Registrar occurred the following paragraphs:—

"It will be observed that the College has concluded that the Senate would never consent to delegate any of its powers with regard to the conferring of Degrees, or the control of Examinations for Degrees, to a body outside itself. This the College has inferred from the expressions used by the Senate in its negotiations with University and King's Colleges, and it is a principle with which the College of Physicians cordially agrees, and which it desires to see maintained.

"The details of the Scheme as expressed in the enclosed Report, the College of Physicians will be ready to discuss if the above principle be maintained; without it the College would feel reluctantly compelled to withdraw from further negotiations."

On the same day the Council of the College of Surgeons resolved to forward to the Senate of the University a letter embodying certain resolutions at which they had arrived on the reports received by them from their own Committee of Delegates, setting forth that the Council would be prepared to accept the "further revised scheme" of the Senate subject to the following alterations and additions:—

(*a*) That there shall be a Standing Committee outside the Senate for the conduct of the proposed conjoint examinations for the Pass M.B. degree. The standing committee shall consist of 12 members, 6 to be elected by the Senate (of whom 3 shall be the Fellows elected by the Medical Faculty) and 6 to be elected by the Royal Colleges (3 by each College).

Then followed clauses *c*, *f*, *g*, of par. 7 of the Report of the Joint Committee of Delegates dated July 1, and in conclusion the resolutions referring to the conduct of the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific examinations by the University, and the opinion of the Royal Colleges that the medical schools should be made constituent colleges from the commencement of the reorganisation of the University which had been previously adopted by both Colleges.

> The final adoption of the scheme was to be made subject to an arrangement of the fees to be paid by candidates which should be satisfactory to the University and the two Royal Colleges.
>
> The Council also pointed out that the "further revised scheme" did not make it sufficiently clear that the conduct of the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific examinations was to be by the University only as heretofore; and that no provision was made for the direct representation of the medical schools on the Senate.

The communications from the two Colleges were duly acknowledged by the Registrar of the University, who promised their consideration by the Senate early in the autumn; and so matters stood until after the vacation.

The first step on re-opening the subject was taken by Sir Andrew Clark, who being anxious to secure if possible an agreement between the two Royal Colleges, arranged for an informal meeting of the delegates of both at the house of Sir James Paget, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, on November 10, 1890. There were present Sir James Paget and Mr. Milman, Registrar, on behalf of the University; Sir Andrew Clark, Drs. Andrew, E. Liveing, N. Moore, and Allchin, on behalf of the College of Physicians; the sister College being represented by Sir Wm. Savory, Mr. Bryant (President), and Mr. Hutchinson. They had before them as a basis for discussion the following Memorandum on the position of the question which had been prepared by Dr. E. Liveing:—

> The demand for "London Degrees for London Students" is a very wide-spread and just one—the question how it may best be met has hitherto divided our camp.
>
> The writer, in common with other Fellows of his College, has always regarded the true remedy for the grievances of London students and London teachers to be the establishment of a "Teaching University" in London, *i.e.*, one which should give to the Educational Institutions and teachers of London (and in the case of Medicine, the Royal Colleges also), a position and influence in its counsels and administration which they have never yet had, and so bring together teaching and examining, which have hitherto been unnaturally divorced. Once give these educational bodies this

influence, and there is reason to believe they will make London degrees all that they should be.

When, therefore, the Royal Commission reported in favour of such a Teaching University for London, and recommended that, if possible, the existing University should be reconstituted for that purpose, while still carrying on its present work for all who might require it; and when the Senate of the University had formulated these recommendations in a scheme and sent it to us; and when we saw the provision made in it for Constituent Colleges, Faculties, and Boards of Studies, we accepted it in good faith as a great advance in the right direction, and as a serious attempt to carry out the recommendations of the Commission.

I should rather say we accepted the *Principles* of the reconstruction, for when we came to look how it was proposed to give effect to these principles in the case of Medicine, it was obvious that there had been serious misapprehension and shortcoming. All that we found was this:—

1. A representation of the Royal Colleges on the Senate by the Presidents only, and no representation of the Schools (other than University and King's Colleges).
2. The formation of a "Faculty of Medicine" of the representatives of Constituent Colleges,—*i.e.*, as it then stood, of University and King's Colleges only—with power to elect three members on the Senate.
3. An invitation to the Royal Colleges to conduct, not the professional, but the preliminary scientific examination for medical degrees.

There could be no two opinions among any well-informed persons that such provisions were quite inadequate and unworthy of the great interests concerned—of the chartered Colleges, of the great Hospitals of London and of the Medical Schools attached to them.

Both Colleges agreed that they could not accept such proposals.

Over against these we threw out three counter proposals, which ultimately took shape as the well-known "Resolutions" with which we met the Senate.

These embraced two important principles:—

1. Representation of the Teaching Institutions and Teachers of Medicine as well on the Senate as on the Faculties, to be brought about by admitting the Medical Schools to *all* the privileges of Constituent Colleges.
2. The association of the Royal Colleges with the University in the control and conduct, not of the preliminary *scientific*, but of the *professional* examinations.

The Third Resolution involved no such principle. It was a *defensive measure* to prevent the scheme being so worked as to give an unfair advantage to the Medical Schools of University and King's Colleges.

Of these counter proposals, I may say in passing, that they were suggested by the proposals of the scheme; they were never regarded by us as the full and final expression of what we had to say to the University, nor as fettering ourselves; they were thrown out to *open* not to *close* discussion; they were stated from the first to be "a basis for conference" only, at our first meeting with the University. To "revert" to these propositions at a later stage, as if we were bound hand and foot by them, as if we could not go beyond them, as if they were to admit of no developments and no variation under the discussion and negotiation which followed, appears to the writer quite absurd.

Now comes a very important point. Up to the time of our formulating these proposals and submitting them to the Senate (May 7), and for a month afterwards, we had nothing before us but the original draft scheme of the University, with the crude proposals to which I have referred. On the 7th of June came a letter from the Registrar enclosing the "*Revised Scheme*" of the Senate; and this constitutes a very important epoch in the negotiations. Then, for the first time, we had presented to us the results of the negotiations between the Colleges representing the Faculties of Arts and Science, *i.e.*, University and King's, and the University; and they were of such a character as to give an entirely new aspect to the scheme, and suggest a reconsideration of our own position. They were as follows:—

1. The trebling of the direct representatives of these Colleges on the Senate—six instead of two.
2. The instituting of a "Standing Committee of the Senate" for the Faculties of Arts and Science, consisting of the Six Representatives of those colleges, the Six Fellows elected in those Faculties (practically the nominees of those colleges also), and ten others chosen by the Senate. The duties of the Committee, broadly stated, being Organising and Administrative as regards teaching and examining for degrees in those faculties.
3. An arrangement for a joint examination to be conducted by those Colleges and the University for the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.

These proposals emanating from the University, of which there was not a shadow in the only scheme till then before us, at once opened to us the *constitutional way* of carrying out the objects at

which we had aimed from the first, and at the same time bringing Medicine into line with the other Faculties, and giving Medical Institutions an organic and constitutional connection with the University for the granting of degrees.

We had only to say to the University, "Do for Medicine what "you have done for Arts and Science, and we shall then be on the "high road to, if not the best, yet not an unworthy solution of the "University problem. Let us have:—

"1. Increased representation of the Royal Colleges on the Senate and adequate representation of the schools.

"2. The formation of a Standing Committee of the Senate for Medicine, analogous to that for Arts and Science.

"3. A conjoint examination by the University and Royal Colleges for the M.B. degree, analogous to that of the other Colleges for the B.A. and B.Sc."

There are these great advantages which would follow from such an arrangement—the degree, while representing the full influence of the Royal Colleges and Schools, would also be a truly academical one, that influence being exerted in a constitutional manner through and from within the University. On the other hand, in the scheme which finds favour with the Council of the College of Surgeons, the degree would be controlled and practically conferred by a body on which the University would indeed be represented, but which would be constitutionally outside it; and instead of a truly academical degree, we should have a hybrid product open to inevitable depreciation.

It may be said: After all, what is the differenee between the schemes of the two Royal Colleges? We reply, all the difference in the world. A distinguished Surgeon put the issue very clearly one day. He said something like this: "There are two totally "distinct and different matters before us. (1) One is the Reconsti- "tution of the University; with that we desire to have nothing to "do; we do not wish to become in any sense a part of the University. "(2) The other is an arrangement for a conjoint Professional Exami- "nation by the University and Royal Colleges for the M.B. degree, "covering also the Licence and Membership. We accept this "'crowning' of the Colleges' Examinations with a Degree, as a "reasonable solution of the problem how to obtain London medical "degrees for London students, and as affording the best security "we can suggest for the maintenance of our own autonomy and the "best protection for our diplomas."

We of the College of Physicians, on the other hand, have taken a wider view. We have never considered that the autonomy of the Colleges would be seriously compromised; and as regards the

possible depreciation of our diplomas, while believing the risk has been over-estimated, we have been ready to accept, in the public interest, a greater loss than can possibly fall on our sister college. We have felt the occasion to be one of supreme importance which may determine for a long while to come, for better or worse, the future of University Education in London; and especially we have felt it to be critical as regards Medicine. The occasion seemed to bring within sight the practicability of bringing together in one organisation and for one purpose the independent Medical institutions of London, and for securing for them that new life and power which come of unity and co-operation, and in which alone they have been hitherto wanting; it seemed to afford, in fact, an opportunity of shaping in and for London the greatest Medical Faculty in the world. The working elements are ready to hand and unrivalled, the co-ordination alone is wanting.

Edward Liveing.

The general result of the discussion that took place was to show that the Surgeons were not disposed to modify their position in respect to the character of the Board of Control for the Pass M.B. examination, and it cannot be said that any real approach to agreement was effected, but it certainly appeared probable that if the University failed to settle the question satisfactorily to the Royal Colleges and others the Privy Council would grant a charter to University and King's Colleges, who were urging on the Lord President the desirability of taking action, and were appealing in so doing to not unwilling ears. The outcome of such a course would have been of very doubtful benefit to the Royal Colleges, even if it were not seriously detrimental.

A few days after, a meeting of the Committee of Delegates of the Royal College of Physicians was held, when it was generally maintained that co-operation with the College of Surgeons on the lines of their reply to the Senate was impossible. It was also held that although the College must await an answer from the University to the communication forwarded in July from the College, it might be expedient meanwhile to consider the possibility of some alternative plan, in the interests of the objects they were endeavouring to obtain.

In the end the members of the committee expressed themselves as willing to recommend a plan by which the examinations of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges in the intermediate and final subjects should be accepted by the University as exempting candidates for degrees who reached a certain standard therein from re-examination in the same subject. This might be regarded as expressing the *ad eundem* principle, in contrast to the *academic* principle put forward in the report sent to the University on July 29. Nothing further, however, came of this suggestion.

On November 21 the College of Physicians, at an extraordinary meeting received a letter from the Registrar of the University asking if any further written proposals might be expected from the Royal Colleges, either separately or jointly, or whether a further conference with the Senate was desired. This was referred to the University Committee to deal with, and by their instructions a reply was sent, dated November 25, stating that until the College was informed how far the Senate concurred in the principles set forth in their communication to the University dated July 29 the College was unable to take any further steps; that the Delegates would be pleased to meet the Senate with a view to afford any explanation of those principles that might be desired, but that they had no power to go beyond the terms of the communication referred to.

A similar letter was addressed to the College of Surgeons, by whom a reply was sent expressing willingness to meet the Committee for the further discussion of the Scheme if it were so wished.

It was at this stage of the proceedings in connection with the Royal Colleges, that the Senate received from the Privy Council an intimation that unless they were prepared to petition for a charter the consideration of the application from University and King's Colleges would be forthwith entered upon. The reply from the Senate (adopted at their meeting on December 10, 1890),

which set out the point which the negotiations with the various Institutions concerned had reached, was privately communicated to those bodies, with an outline scheme embodying provisions for meeting the claims of the Provincial Colleges, and, what was more important to the Royal Colleges, containing a clause for the formation of a Standing Committee for Medicine, in the following words :—

> There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Medicine. This Committee shall consist of the Presidents of the two Royal Colleges, the two Fellows elected by the said Colleges, the five Fellows elected by the London Faculty of Medicine, and two Fellows to be elected in the Faculty of Medicine by the Provincial Faculties, and ten members to be elected by the Senate.
>
> The business of the Committee shall be to discharge such functions in relation to the Medical Constituent Colleges and the examination of Students in Medicine as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

The number of the Senate was increased from 42 to 52, and in the place of the Royal Colleges being represented thereon by their Presidents only, one other Fellow from each College was to be elected.

The letter and scheme were considered by the College of Physicians Committee, and received general approval on December 18th. This was communicated to the Registrar of the University, together with an expression of regret that no provision was made for representation on the Senate of the London Medical Schools, and that no distinct Standing Committee having special charge of the London work of the University in Medicine had been constituted. At the same time, it was to be understood that this approval did not commit the Royal College in any way, as the College had not been consulted, and was only the view of its Committee, but it was open to the Senate to communicate this to the Privy Council should they so wish.

A similar letter, with a copy of the scheme, was addressed to the College of Surgeons, but the consideration

of the same was deferred until January 8th, when it was referred to the Committee of their Delegates.

There is little doubt but that the actual situation of the Senate at this time was critical. Pressed by the Privy Council to petition for a charter or else to give up any further attempt to reconstitute the University; conscious of uncertain agreement with University and King's Colleges, who were goading on the Lord President to squeeze the Senate; worried by the Provincial Colleges, with their powerful political backing, for additional concessions, and faced with the additional difficulty of satisfying the demands of the Royal Colleges, who were not in agreement as to what they wanted, it must be admitted that the Senate's position was not an enviable one. Moreover, there were still a few of their own body who viewed with disfavour and scarcely concealed opposition this departure from the path along which the University had for so many years trodden, deaf to all appeals to mend its ways. Whilst above and beyond these hovered the dread veto of Convocation on all their endeavours, and murmurings of what was to come from this quarter had already made themselves heard. Clearly, at almost any sacrifice, it behoved the Senate to come quickly to terms with the enemies at its gates. Fortunate was it that the negotiations with several of the most difficult of the bodies concerned had passed into the hands of Mr. Anstie, whose complete knowledge of the whole question from the beginning was only equalled by the tact, and yet firmness, with which he knew when to yield and what to concede. During January 1891 he was in constant conference with the representatives of the two Royal Colleges, collectively and individually, doing his best to smooth away difficulties and at the same time maintain certain fundamental principles. In the end, so far as the medical question was concerned, a clause was drafted at a small private meeting at the present writer's house, which in the end formed clause 47 of the Final Revised Scheme that was adopted by the

Senate on January 28, 1891, as previously described (p. 250). This clause was as follows :—

47. The Senate shall have power to enter into arrangements with the Royal Colleges for conducting the Examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery for the Pass M.B. Degree by a Board of Examiners consisting of the Examiners appointed by the University and Examiners to be appointed by the Royal Colleges, who shall join in the reports to the Senate on such Examinations. The Examiners appointed by the University may be called upon, if the Senate so think fit, to make in addition separate reports. These Examinations may, if so agreed on, be conducted in combination with Examinations for the Royal Colleges. The arrangements for giving effect to this clause, shall be carried out under the direction of a Committee to be appointed in equal numbers by the Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine, and a Committee to be appointed by the two Royal Colleges. Such arrangements to be subject to the approval of the Senate and of the two Royal Colleges. This arrangement for joint Examination shall not lessen or interfere with the duty of the Senate to be satisfied as to the adequacy of the Examinations in all respects.

Early in February the final revised scheme, which, it must be remembered, included further alterations to meet the demands of the Provincial Colleges and others, was forwarded to the Royal Colleges, and on the 9th of February came before the University Committee of the College of Physicians, by whom it was recommended to the College for acceptance as being "based on "principles which the College had maintained through-"out." At a special meeting of the College on February 18th the adoption of the Scheme was moved by Sir Richard Quain and seconded by Sir Risdon Bennett, and after some opposition from Drs. Sansom, Lionel Beale, and Bastian, agreed to.* On February 12th the Council of the College of Surgeons also approved.

* It was moved and seconded by Dr. Sansom and Dr. Beale that "The further consideration of the subject be postponed until after "the Revised Scheme has been considered by Convocation"; that is, making the decision of the College of Physicians dependent on the action of a heterogeneous assemblage of graduates in all Faculties. Needless to say the proposal was defeated.

Thus the two Royal Colleges were again in agreement, and a general feeling of relief at the issue was manifested in both bodies. The decision arrived at was at once transmitted to the University.

(*b*) the apothecaries' society.

Notwithstanding that this body had given evidence before the Royal Commission, and had supplemented that by a letter from the Master, claiming that whatever privileges might be granted to the Royal Colleges should equally be extended to the Society, inasmuch as the qualification to practise granted by them was on a par with those of the Conjoint Board, no mention of their claims was made in the Report of the Commission, and no position or representation was accorded to them in the scheme of the Senate which was founded thereon. In the course of November 1890, a letter was addressed by the Master of the Society, Mr. Edwin Chabot, to the Lord President of the Council, pointing out that the exclusion of the Society from representation on the Senate, and from taking any part in the teaching or examining functions of the University corresponding to the position accorded to the Royal Colleges, would under any Examining Board established by the University and Royal Colleges, be imperfect and "wanting in that liberal and "broad basis which is essential to its efficiency." Whilst recognising that no representation was assigned to the Society by the Commission, it was urged that the Senate in their scheme had, by increasing the number of members proposed by the Commission, opened the door to the request the Society was making. To this the Lord President replied that, having no official knowledge of the Senate's scheme, he recommended the Society to make application direct to the Senate, which was accordingly done early in December.

Nothing more than a formal acknowledgment was vouchsafed to the Society, which appears to have let matters rest until May, when, the final scheme of the

Senate having been circulated, a letter was forwarded to the Senate on May 11, 1891, protesting in the most formal manner possible against its exclusion, and threatening, in the event of Convocation approving the scheme and joining the Senate in applying for a new charter, that the Society would petition against the same to the Privy Council, unless the conditions set forth in their letter to the Lord President of November 18, 1890, were embodied therein. The action of Convocation the next day saved the Society all further trouble in the matter.

(*c*) The Association of Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, in whose hands the entire management of the College is vested, is composed of 24 Fellows, elected by the general body of Fellows, the tenure of office being for eight years, and open to re-election. On an average there are three vacancies annually. It was by this body that the policy of the College was directed in respect to the University

* In June 1884, on the invitation of Mr. Paul Swain, of Plymouth, a meeting of Fellows was held, when the following resolution, was moved by Mr. (now Sir John) Tweedy, and carried: "That "a society be formed to promote the general interests of the "Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and "to consider all matters relating to the constitution, govern-"ment, and administration of the College, whether in its corporate, "examining, academical, or political capacity; and that the society "be called the Association of the Fellows of the Royal College "of Surgeons of England" (*v.* "Lancet," 1890, June 21, p. 1,393). The Association having attained in great measure the objects for which it was formed, has ceased to exist for some years. As a matter of strict accuracy the Association was preceded by one bearing the same name which was constituted in 1882 at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Worcester, at the instigation of Mr. Wheelhouse of Leeds, mainly for the purpose of securing for Fellows the privilege of voting for Members of Council by proxy papers through the post instead of in person. When this was granted the Association was dissolved and forthwith reconstituted as described.

question, as has been described. In this, as in other matters, they were the sole judges, and were quite independent of the body of Fellows, numbering about 1,200, and still less of the Members, of whom there were about 17,000. Notwithstanding the elective character of the Council and the frequent changes in its personnel, and the possibility of its complete renewal by the votes of the Fellows, it would be quite expected that such an arrangement did not meet with the approval of many, and was the object of frequent efforts to interpose in the doings of the Council, with the object of referring their decisions to the consideration of the general body, in accordance with the dominant opinion of the day, that wisdom necessarily resides in a multitude. It was not long before the Association of Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons took up the subject of the relations of the College to the University, the proceedings of the Council in respect to the question having become more or less accurately known. On June 14th, 1890, at a general meeting of the Association, Mr. George Pollock in the chair, it was moved by Dr. (now Sir) W. J. Collins, seconded by Mr. Lawson Tait, and adopted, "That no arrangement between the University of London "and the Royal College of Surgeons for the purpose of "conferring degrees will be satisfactory without pre-"viously consulting the Fellows of the Royal College "of Surgeons." Nothing very definite, however, appears to have resulted for some months. Moved to action especially by Mr. Lawson Tait, who was at the same time engaged in actively opposing the Senate's scheme at Birmingham, as will presently be seen, a meeting of the Committee of the Association was held on December 9th, for the purpose of considering the negotiations that were in progress between the Senate and the Council of the College. After a discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the Committee "of Association of Fellows desires to record its emphatic "protest against any final settlement between the "Council of the College and the Senate of the Uni-

" versity of London in the matter of the reconstitution " of the University without the Council of the College " having consulted either the Fellows of the College " or, if they cannot be convened separately, a general " meeting of Fellows and Members." The following memorial to the University was also agreed to, and copies were directed to be sent to the Council of the College, to the Lord President of the Privy Council, and to Lord Selborne, Chairman of the recent Royal Commission.

To the Registrar of the University of London.

The Committee of the Association of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, having heard that the Council of the College is now engaged in final negotiations with the University of London respecting the reconstitution of the University, begs to lay the following points before the Senate of the University of London:—

(1) That these negotiations have been carried on without the knowledge or co-operation of the Fellows or Members of the College of Surgeons.

(2) That the Council have declined to consult the Fellows of the College in regard to these negotiations on the ground that they are unable to do so under their charter and byelaws.

(3) That contrary to the expressed wish of the Fellows and Members of the College in general meeting assembled, the Council is negotiating changes in metropolitan medical graduation which must materially alter the constitution and influence the status of the College without submitting the matter to a general meeting of the College.

(4) That the Council as an Executive Committee of 24, appointed to administer Collegiate Affairs have been in no way empowered to treat with the University of London in such a matter of Collegiate Policy, and the Members of the Council are confessedly imperfectly acquainted with the intricate questions involved in the scheme of University reconstitution.

(5) That the Fellows of the College of Surgeons in this matter occupy an inferior position to that of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians—inasmuch as the Government of that College is vested in the whole body of Fellows, and it is they who are negotiating with the University on behalf of that body.

(6) That the various schemes prepared by the Senate of the University which have from time to time been published have presented several vital points, upon which the opinion of a large body of Fellows is opposed to that set forth by the Council, and which must, unless modified, fail to satisfy the medical and surgical requirements of Metropolitan Students.

(Lastly) The Committee of the Association of Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons urges upon the Senate and Convocation of the University the inevitable risks of dissatisfaction and failure, which their reconstitution scheme must incur, should it be finally adopted without the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons having had any opportunity to consider and suggest amendment, and this Committee warns the University against regarding the negotiations with the College of Surgeons as settled unless and until the Fellows of the College have had an opportunity of laying their views before the Senate.

The Committee is speaking on behalf of an Association consisting of more than 300 out of less than 1,000 Fellows resident in the United Kingdom.

GEORGE POLLOCK,
Chairman of the Association of
Fellows of the Royal College
of Surgeons.

36, Grosvenor Street,
December 10, 1890.

All this met with the cordial approval of "The Lancet," which viewed with great disfavour the "secret negotiations" between the Senate and the Council, that might at any moment be brought to a final settlement behind the backs of the Fellows and Members of the College, and which regarded the action of the Association as raising "once again the broad constitu-" tional question whether any important change in the " constitution and external relations of the College " ought to be effected by a body of 24 Fellows with-" out any reference to the Fellows and Members who " constitute the body corporate." An old contention, and based upon a far from certain assumption. The action of the committee was fully endorsed at a meeting of the Fellows' Association held on December 20th, Mr. George Pollock being in the chair, when a

resolution in the terms of the protest agreed to by the Committee was moved by Mr. Timothy Holmes, who disclaimed any intention of criticising the Scheme (which it may be observed had not yet been published), which he understood was objected to particularly by the Provincial Colleges, but he protested against the action of the Council of the College in concluding an arrangement without giving the Fellows and Members a voice in the matter, and that this should not be tolerated a moment longer than could be helped. Seconded by Mr. Mayo Robson, the motion was unanimously adopted.

Dr. W. Job Collins then moved, "That a Committee " of the Association, with power to add to their number, " be authorised to act as a deputation to attend, if " necessary, before the London University, the Lord " President of the Council, and the Commission of the " Teaching University for London." As a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, he said he knew nothing of the nature of the negotiations then in progress, while as a member of Convocation of the University he was thoroughly acquainted with the details of the scheme, and of the many revised schemes that had appeared from time to time. He pointed out the anomalous position occupied by members of the College of Surgeons as compared with a member of Convocation in negotiations of this kind, and emphasized the fact that they stood in an inferior position to any other College or corporation of a similar nature, and also to the Royal College of Physicians. In a few weeks the Lord President would be master of the situation, and then perhaps suitable witnesses would appear before him on behalf of the Fellows in order to prevent any serious mistakes that might be made. The prophetic utterance embodied in the last sentence was never realised; it was more than six months ere the matter came before the Privy Council, and in the meantime the Senate's scheme had been thrown over by Convocation, in effecting which Dr. Collins had taken a prominent part.

The same view, supported by much the same arguments, and by almost the same persons, was put forward and adopted at a general meeting of the Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons,* which was held on May 11th, 1891, the day before the assembly of Convocation, and presided over by the President, Mr. T. Bryant.† The chairman gave an outline of the circumstances that had led up to the production of the Senate's scheme, how the petition of the Royal Colleges to obtain degree-granting powers had been refused by the Royal Commission, which at the same time recognised the demand that existed in London for an attainable degree in medicine, and that the Royal Colleges had been earnestly endeavouring in co-operation with the University to meet this, with the result that was then before them. If the scheme broke down or failed to meet the requirements of the Commissioners and the Government, a second university would be created which would necessarily lead to competition in degree-giving, and this, unlike competition in teaching, would be a competition downwards to the detriment of the profession and to the injury of the public.

The discussion first took place on a motion of Mr. Lawson Tait's to the effect that no arrangement come to between the University and Royal Colleges in respect to the granting of a medical degree conjointly would be regarded as satisfactory unless the Apothecaries Society were included in the scheme. However desirable and proper this might be on its merits, it was really some-

* Meetings of Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons are provided for by the byelaws. At such meetings only the particular business for which the meeting has been called may be discussed. No meeting can be held in the College without the authority of the President or Council, and notice has to be given beforehand of any motion which a Fellow, or Member, may intend to bring forward.

† For account of meeting see "British Medical Journal, May 16th, 1891, p. 1091.

what apart from the question before the meeting, inasmuch as neither the Commissioners nor the Senate, nor the Royal Colleges themselves, had made any suggestion to associate the Apothecaries' Society in the scheme, a proposal upon which great difference of opinion existed among medical men, as was made manifest at the meeting, which, however, adopted the resolution by a small majority.

Mr. Walter Rivington, F.R.C.S., then moved "that "this meeting regrets that the Council of the College "has not seen fit to place before the Fellows and "members the scheme for the reconstitution of the "London University before formally accepting the "scheme in the name of the College." Referring to a meeting of the Fellows and members held on March 24th, 1884 (Part I., p. 39), when this principle of consultation was affirmed, he expressed surprise that it had not been followed on the present occasion. Moreover, a deputation of the Association of fellows had waited on a Committee of the Council of the College on October 30th, 1890, to discuss the question, and had then recommended that the Fellows should be called together to consider the subject. The constituency of the College numbered one half or two thirds of the members of the medical profession in England, and it appeared a great pity that the Council should have excluded itself from the benefit of co-operation with such a large body. The question was an intricate one, requiring a great deal of consideration, and the constituency might have been consulted in order that the question might be thoroughly threshed out and made to serve the interests of all. Dr. Danford Thomas, M.R.C.S., as representing the Association of Members, seconded the resolution and expressed the opinion that the action of the Council in coming to terms with the University without consulting the Fellows and Members had placed them in an anomalous position. Dr. W. J. Collins supported the motion on the same lines, and said the

graduates of the London University were able to discuss resolutions before they were carried, which the Fellows and Members of the College of Surgeons were not. He pointed out that no opposition on their part could be effectual, as the matter was decided over their heads. He had very little reason to doubt that the vote of Convocation would not be favourable to the scheme. The difficulty was to find who were in its favour. Certainly the graduates were not, nor University College nor King's College, nor the students, for to the number of 450 they had sent in a petition urging that it might not be adopted. The scheme would tend to destroy the unity and value of the degrees and their impersonal character, by enabling an examiner to "brand his own herrings."

Among others who supported the resolution was Dr. Robert Barnes, and it was finally carried by a large majority.

A third resolution, "that no increase of the power "or influence of the Council of the College, over medical "education and examination was desirable under present "circumstances," was moved by Mr. Timothy Holmes, and also carried by 30 to 6.

It is very doubtful whether the result of the meeting—which was a foregone conclusion—was as antagonistic to the scheme of the Senate as might appear. The occasion offered too good an opportunity to let slip for the malcontents to vent their feelings on the Council for its exclusiveness, for surely no reasonable person would propose in good faith the submission of so intricate a problem to the discussion of the 12,000 members of the College.

(*d*) The British Medical Association.

The important part played by the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association in the early days of the movement towards University reform, based as it was entirely on the demand for a

more accessible degree of M.D. for the London medical student, has been fully detailed in Part I. of this account, pp. 40–53. The general position then taken up was, in default of obtaining their object from the University of London, that they would urge the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to petition for degree-granting powers. Reference has also been made (Part II., p. 55, to the written communication to the Royal Commission, signed by Mr. Arthur Durham, F.R.C.S., and Dr. Gilbart Smith, on behalf of the Branch, in which they gave support to the claims of the Royal Colleges to grant degrees. Although the dismissal of the Petition of the Royal Colleges by the Commission was not in accord with the views of the Branch, yet the sympathetic recognition of the needs of the London students by the Commissioners, and the general suggestions made by them towards meeting what was required, were so far regarded as satisfactory, as would appear from the annual report of the Branch presented in July 1889.

On May 9, 1890, some time, that is, after the Senate's scheme of November 20, 1889 with the subsequent modifications adopted March 12, 1890, had become generally known, the Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch unanimously agreed to a resolution moved by Mr. Macnamara for the appointment of a Committee to "take such measures as may at the present "time appear to them to be desirable for the establish-"ment of an efficient University authority in London, "through means of which Metropolitan students may "obtain degrees in medicine upon terms similar to those "by which such degrees can be obtained in other parts "of the United Kingdom, and which were recommended "in a report by Royal Commissioners dated April 29th, "1889."

It does not appear that this committee, even if it was actually appointed, took any active steps, but in the following July, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Birmingham, it was

moved in the Council by Mr. Macnamara, who was an influential member of that body, and had all along taken a leading part in respect to the question, and resolved—

That a deputation of the British Medical Association be appointed to interview Lord Selborne, requesting him to take action to provide greater facilities in the Metropolis for higher education and medical University graduation in accordance with the recommendation of the Report of the Royal Commission on the subject.

It is not easy to see how his Lordship could have complied with this request, or, indeed, how any individual could have done what was asked. The Senate had not yet prepared a draft charter for submission to Convocation, giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission, and it was not until that had taken place, or had failed, that the matter could come before Lord Selborne's Commission again. The suggestion was impracticable, and it is not surprising that no interview took place as was proposed. On the same occasion it was further resolved—

That the Council be requested to appoint a committee to watch, in the interests of the profession as a whole, any legislative action in connexion with the institution of a medical University in London.

This committee was appointed, and thus action was taken by the Governing Body of the whole Association, in place of that of one of its branches. In due time the Senate's final scheme and draft charter came under the notice of this Committee, which, on May 7th, 1891, adopted the following resolution:

That the proposals embodied in the new Draft charter of the London University are unsatisfactory so far as the medical Faculty is concerned, since they fail to afford facilities by which London medical students can obtain degrees in medicine and surgery corresponding to those which exist in Oxford and Cambridge, Manchester and Newcastle, in the four Universities of Scotland, and in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway.

This was duly transmitted to the Senate, and received by them on May 13th, the day after Convocation had rejected the scheme.

(*e*) The Metropolitan Medical Schools.

It was owing to the publication of the Senate's scheme in the "British Medical Journal" for January 4, 1890, that the London medical schools became aware of the changes in the University that were being proposed, since they were not among the authorised recipients of the scheme at its adoption as a basis of conference on November 20th, 1889. Early in February each of the nine schools (excluding, that is, those of University and King's Colleges) addressed a letter in identical terms to the University, stating that the scheme had come to their knowledge in an indirect way, and asking that they might each be provided with a copy, and that they might be allowed to enter into communication with the Senate on those of its details which directly affected their teachers and students. Each letter was signed by the greater number of the staff of each school. In accordance with this request, a copy was forwarded to each school by the Registrar of the University.

Three months afterwards, on May 12th, Dr. Norman Moore, on behalf of the nine schools who were taking concerted action through frequent meetings of delegates, who met at Middlesex Hospital, applied to the Senate for them to be heard in respect to the scheme. In reply, however, the Senate contented itself with sending copies of the further revised scheme of June 4th, which it will be remembered was agreed to by the Senate after conference with the representatives of the Royal Colleges, who, *inter alia*, had pressed the claims of the several schools of medicine in London for recognition as Constituent Colleges from the commencement of the reorganisation of the University (p. 309). The Registrar, in a letter accompanying the further revised scheme, stated that the Senate would willingly have accorded an interview as requested, but that inasmuch as they had anticipated the wishes of the schools by

proposing to admit them, together with the London School of Medicine for Women, at once as Constituent Colleges in the Faculty of Medicine (clause 33), they apprehended that any conference would be unnecessary. The letter went on to remind the schools that the proposals of the Senate, though representing their opinions and wishes, were nevertheless subject to the assent of others before they would become the basis of application for a new charter. On June 10th Dr. Moore again wrote requesting that the schools might be heard, as "the necessity for an interview remains unaltered, for "though the medical schools are admitted (in the "scheme) as Constituent Colleges, they are excluded as "schools from representation in the Senate." There is a general opinion, Dr. Moore added, that a standing committee of representatives of the Medical Schools and of the Senate might be formed such as that described in clause 25, consisting of representatives of the Senate and of Constituent Colleges having all the faculties. In a further letter, dated June 24th, he raised the question of some of the medical schools being schools of the science faculty as well as of that of medicine, as a subject of conference with the Senate.

The Senate acceded to the request for a conference, which took place on July 15, 1890, when there attended Dr. N. Moore (St. Bartholomew's), Dr. Mitchell Bruce (Charing Cross), Mr. Bennett (St. George's), Dr. F. Taylor (Guy's), Mr. M. Moullin (London), Mr. Herbert Page (St. Mary's), Mr. E. Nettleship (St. Thomas's), and Dr. Allchin (Westminster). The members of the Special Committee were the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Anstie, Mr. (afterwards Sir Joshua) Fitch, Sir E. Fry, Mr. Osler, Sir A. Rollit, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Quain, and Mr. Wood. It had been previously arranged by the delegates of the schools that the expression of their views should be entrusted to Dr. Moore and Dr. Allchin, the former dealing more particularly with the question of the representation of the schools on the Senate, and

the latter taking up the question of the position of the Preliminary Scientific examination.

Dr. Moore, in urging that there should be substantial and not a merely nominal representation of the schools on the Senate, based his claim on the large number of students attending the Metropolitan Medical Schools—about 3,000—the very considerable proportion of passes at the University of London examinations, and that there were upwards of 250 teachers distributed among the schools; such interests, he contended, justified their demand for direct representation rather than indirectly through the Royal Colleges. Dr. Allchin pointed out that both the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools desired that the conduct of the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) examination should remain, as heretofore, in the hands of the University, for, among other reasons, the unfair advantage it would give to both University and King's Colleges were they possessed of the power of carrying out this examination of their own students.

Although no definite answer was given to the deputation, it was understood from the interview that it was not the intention of the Senate to institute a Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) examination in conjunction with University and King's Colleges, thereby conceding the point that had been urged, and that in respect to the acceptance of the 1st B.Sc. (as conducted by one of those two Colleges in association with the University) in lieu of the Preliminary Scientific (M B.) the Senate had not yet determined.

In the course of the same month the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, independently of the other schools, put in a claim to recognition as a Constituent College in the Faculty of Science as well as in the Faculty of Medicine, and the application, which came before the Senate on July 30th, was referred to its Special Committee.

Nothing further remained to be done until the Senate had signified its decision upon the points which the

schools had raised, and it was not until the publication of the final revised scheme of January 28, 1891, that the subject came again under the notice of the schools collectively. When in due course the scheme reached the medical schools, it found ready acceptance, and on March 3rd a letter, signed by the representatives of the nine schools authorised to do so on their behalf, was addressed to the Senate expressing "their acceptance of "the scheme as it now stands. They approve especially "of the association of teachers with the examining "body, as provided for by the Faculties and Boards "of Studies; of the recognition of the position of the "Medical Schools by establishing them as Constituent "Colleges of the University; and of the indirect "representation of the Medical Schools on the Standing "Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Medicine." The letter concluded by referring to the absence of any definite statement in the scheme as to the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) examination being conducted, as heretofore, by the University alone. The authority of this communication as expressive of the views of the staffs of the hospitals and schools was called in question by an anonymous writer in the "Lancet" (May 2, 1891), who asserted that the project of the Senate had never been considered by the council of his school, and he was sure that he was not alone among his colleagues in the belief "that whilst the scheme in question will "destroy the value of the degrees of the London Uni-"versity, it will not meet the demand of the London "medical student." The "Lancet" itself took the same view, and considered that by the approval expressed by the representatives of the schools, "the interests of "the schools would seem to have taken precedence of "the interests of the students" (May 9, 1891, p. 1052).

Some support for this view had been manifested from the students themselves. Whilst the Royal Colleges were engaged in the manner described, in endeavouring to obtain for the London medical students the much

desired degree on reasonably accessible terms, a somewhat self-denying proceeding on their part, inasmuch as the provision of such a degree would be detrimental rather than otherwise to the interests of the colleges, a note of opposition was sounded from the very quarter on whose behalf action was taken. At the meeting of the Senate on April 23, 1890, a protest was received, signed by nearly 600 graduates and undergraduates of the University engaged in the study and practice of medicine. The covering letter, signed by Messrs. Waring and Bailey, both graduates, and of St. Bartholomews Hospital, stated therein that the "smallness of the number was due to " the difficulty of obtaining individual signatures from " distant parts, and not to a want of unanimity of " opinion," for in no single case had they met with any expression other than disapproval of the changes in the curriculum which it was understood were contemplated.

The protest submitted the following considerations—

Most of us commenced and have continued our curriculum since passing the Matriculation upon the understanding repeatedly assured on Presentation days by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor that no change was contemplated or likely to take place in the high value hitherto attached to the medical degrees of this University.

We have been advised to pursue a course of study indicated by the medical syllabus issued by the University, under the impression that such course of study, distinguished as it is from the ordinary course by additional requirements of scientific training and more extended reading in strictly professional subjects, would secure for us a Degree which should be an adequate and distinctive recognition thereof.

We now learn that it is in contemplation to admit as matriculated students, without passing the Matriculation, the pupils of certain Colleges, and to accept in lieu of the Preliminary Scientific Examination, the Certificate in Elementary Physics and Chemistry of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. And further that changes may not improbably follow in the Medical Examinations proper.

We feel that such proposals, if carried into effect, would act injuriously towards those who had been induced to follow the curriculum advised by the University in the past by admitting to similar academic distinction those who had not complied with the

same academic requirements, and we feel with the Vice-Chancellor that even if two Medical Degrees of different value were bestowed by the University, "it would be impossible to distinguish them by any appropriate title."

We had been led to believe by expressions contained in official communications made by the Registrar of the University and others, that a high standard of examination was, in the opinion of those responsible for the management of the University, held to be of greater importance than the mere number of those upon whom Degrees were conferred. That the Degrees of the University were to be maintained as honourably distinctive among academic bodies, and that no competition with the ordinary licensing bodies for the conferment of a mere practising qualification would be entertained. We understood that a Degree in Medicine from an University was held, at any rate by the authorities at Burlington Gardens, to imply an education and examination in Arts and Science, as well as in professional subjects.

We therefore desire to present to you our respectful protest against the contemplated infringement of privileges which we might have reasonably expected would not have been encroached upon, and against the new departure of the University in relaxing the requirements in Arts and Science from those who seek its coveted titles.

Without attempting to gainsay the arguments employed in this protest, or impugn the *bonâ fides* of the signatures thereto, it may, nevertheless, be affirmed that it would have been quite easy to obtain an equally numerously signed memorial in favour of the recommendation of the Royal Commission and the scheme of the Senate framed thereon. The protesters who were so keenly concerned, lest the brillancy of their title should suffer, or appear to suffer, any tarnish from what they looked upon as a degradation in the methods of its attainment, overlooked the fact that by the line they were taking in defence of an examination system that was essentially an "honours" one, they were practically excluding the great majority of their fellow students in London from obtaining any such title at all, and so placing them at an unfair disadvantage, not so much in respect to themselves, the objectors, but in regard to the large numbers who obtained a University

degree elsewhere. To those skilled in the arts of political warfare, and there were many so endowed both on the staffs of the London and Provincial Schools as well as unconnected therewith, it was not a difficult matter so to describe the consequences of the Senate's proposals as to arouse the liveliest feelings of self-interest, to the exclusion of a clear perception of what was for the best all round, and for medical education in London in particular.

Notwithstanding that the authorities of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons—the most important of the examining medical corporations in England—had, as the result of negotiation and concession, come to satisfactory terms with the Senate of the University and were to be accorded a position in the scheme of reconstitution which in essentials was what they had all along contended for; and that the arrangement met with the approval of most of the teachers in the London medical schools, it was evident that in other sections of the profession much dissatisfaction thereat existed. From the foregoing account it will be scarcely necessary to indicate that the "medical question" so far as the University was concerned, was a difficult one and it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that it was, and indeed remains, the most difficult of the questions which any inquiry into London University reform is called upon to solve. Various circumstances have contributed to make it so. For although among the subjects of higher education in the metropolis, medicine at that time was certainly the best organised, its connection with the University was of a scarcely more than nominal character, the association was not one that favoured any interdependence or any financial relationship, and certainly not any academic *esprit de corps*, beyond an exaggerated idea of the value of the degree and a pretty firm determination on the part of a large proportion of the medical graduates that this fancy value should run

no risk of deterioration whatever might befal the bulk of the London students. It must not be forgotten that medical education—as indeed most of the higher education in the country—was wholly unendowed; the medical schools except in many cases for some assistance from their connected hospitals, depended on the fees from the students, and when these began to fall off in numbers and at the same time the cost of the education given by the school began to increase from the necessity for providing additional laboratory accommodation, the question of a reasonably accessible degree for the London student became a pressing one, whilst the Royal Commission had declared that this want of a degree was "injurious not to the men themselves only but to the public." There were then several interests to be consulted—the students and their wants, the London medical teachers and their needs, the graduates of the University and their "rights" which were most effectively represented through Convocation with its power of veto on any fresh charter proposed by the Senate. The Senate with an inherent reluctance on the part of many members to consent to any change which should give influence to teachers, whilst those who were more favourably disposed thereto found themselves the object of attack on all sides, dragged first in this direction by the promoters of the Albert Charter, then in the opposite by the provincial Colleges, urged to one course by the Royal Colleges, and threatened with opposition from bodies of Fellows and members of these corporations, had ultimately adopted a series of compromises which thoroughly satisfied no one. The resulting scheme, though really very much better than was allowed to appear, and, whilst representing as it did a great improvement on the existing state of things, contained the possibilities of still further improvement as it developed in the working. After nearly twenty years most of these difficulties and contradictions still remain unsettled, a further and dangerous element has been added by the semi-political atmosphere

which has come to envelop the considerations of the problems. There remains yet another aspect of the subject which should be referred to as contributing to increase the complications of the question. Accustomed in the practice of their profession to exact an unquestioned obedience, medical men, it must be confessed, exhibit but little inclination to subordinate their personal views to the attainment of a common end, and whilst two or three when serving on a committee are likely to prove most valuable in effecting some practical object, when acting together in larger bodies the conclusions — if conclusions they be—are frequently impracticable and contradictory. Often much pressed for time, their consideration of questions is apt to be partial and their judgments incomplete, and a disproportionate value is given to exception and doubt, a consequence, perhaps, of their scientific training, whilst the readiness with which they will go back from principles they have previously accepted is at times bewildering in its effects. With differences thus engendered among themselves and tenaciously clung to, and an appearance, if no more, of not knowing their own minds, small wonder is it that laymen find difficulty in satisfactorily settling matters for them. Were justification wanted for this indictment, it may be found in the want of organisation in the profession and the difficulty in obtaining common action in respect to any question of general importance.

During the two years that the Senate was continuously engaged in framing a scheme to give effect to the general recommendations of the Commissioners, the Royal Colleges were as actively concerned in formulating the conditions on which they could co-operate with the University, and in frequent negotiations on the matter with the Senate. In all these proceedings the Colleges kept in view and reiterated again and again the necessity for an accessible degree for the London student, the desirability of the association of the Colleges with the University for examinational purposes, and the necessity for direct

representation on the Senate of Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools. The Senate's scheme complied in great measure with these requirements, and Section II. of their accompanying Memorandum (p. 264) may be usefully studied in this connection. Without doubt, of all the medical interests the Royal Colleges were most consistent in their views, and the position they took up when the Commissioners decided against their claim to constitute a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons with power to grant degrees is one they have maintained until the present year (1910). The negotiations, however, between the Senate, through its Special Committee, and the Colleges, which resulted in their mutual agreement, was not at all to the liking of the promoters of the Albert Charter (*see* pp. 223, 236), and the subject was significantly referred to in their letter to the Senate of July 22nd, 1890 (p. 237), when, indeed, it was foreshadowed that this independent treatment of the medical question was risking the acceptance of the Senate's scheme by the authorities of University and King's College. Though this may at the time have only been a convenient peg on which to hang an objection to what they had no wish for, it undoubtedly was the first step towards a rupture which the admission of the provincial Colleges to the scheme completed.

It need scarcely be said that as the several stages of the negotiations between the Senate and the University Colleges or the Royal Colleges were published or otherwise became known, criticism, warning, and advice, were poured out in the columns of the professional journals. It was somewhat remarkable, however, that no word of regret was ever heard for the scheme of the Royal Colleges so definitely set aside by the Royal Commission; there was no one to lament in the columns of the press a scheme that proposed to provide for medical students "mere titles from professional "corporations rather than University distinctions,"* though the suggested relations of the Colleges to the reconstituted University came in for sharp comment. The Senate's proposals as embodied in their scheme of November 20th, 1889, found at once an unfavourable

* The "Lancet," July 12th, 1890.

critic in Dr. W. J. Collins, who, in the "Lancet" of January 11th, 1890, after reminding his readers that "the movement for reform in "the direction of increasing the teaching element and influence in "the University was initiated by Convocation in 1877," regarded it as particularly desirable that that same body "should have ample "opportunity, collectively and individually, to consider the proposals "now made by the Senate, in order to see how far such changes as "would result from the scheme are likely to secure fair representa- "tion of all interests which are centred in a University, and promote "that which all parties profess to hold in view—'the promotion of "'liberal education throughout Her Majesty's dominions.'" The writer then proceeded to point out "the close resemblance of the "scheme to the first scheme of Convocation (Pt. I., p. 82), and to "that which the Senate had in hand when the Commission inter- "vened" (Pt. I., p. 160), and attributed all to a common author—Lord Justice Fry. Dealing with the more distinctly medical features of the scheme, Dr. Collins went on to say—"This scheme, alas, is "unique in embodying provisions for abrogating matriculation in the "case of certain persons of a certain age, and who conform with "certain conditions, and in offering lower grade degrees in medicine. "This proposal, intended to satisfy the 'medical grievance' latent in "former schemes of reform, is painfully prominent in the last; it "is directly opposed to the wishes of Convocation, the traditions "of the University, and the repeated promises of the Chancellor and "Vice-Chancellor. The Royal Commission rejecting on academic "grounds the prayer of the Royal Colleges for power to confer a "Doctorate, divided in opinion as to the desirability of establishing "a second university in London, and having no medical representa- "tive amongst them to secure the interests of higher medical "education, yielded to the loud demands of the medical schools "and called upon the University to make Doctors of licentiates." What the medical schools really asked for was that the University should provide a degree of M.D. for London educated students on reasonably accessible terms and not at an honours standard, and pointed out that the final examinations of the Royal Colleges in the professional subjects were of an equivalent if not higher standard than that for which degrees were conferred by other universities in the kingdom—which was quite another matter.

The proposal of the Senate, contained in section 51*d* of their scheme, whereby all existing M.B.'s were to become M.D.'s, and existing M.D.'s and those who passed under the old conditions were to be styled M.D. Lond. (Honours), and a new M.D. "not requiring "the attainment of so high a standard as the present examination" was to be constituted, evoked, as might have been expected, a good

deal of scornful comment. Dr. Collins observed: "The bribe "offered to M.B.'s is as distasteful to them as the proposed vulgar "ostentation of M.D. Lond. (Honours) is to the Doctors," whilst Dr. J. W. Carr in the same issue of the "Lancet," after referring to the proposed changes consequent on the association of the University and Royal Colleges in respect to the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) examination (section 51*c*) remarked: "It seems to have been felt "that this comprehensive scheme of reform was somewhat unfair to "existing graduates, and, accordingly, by way of compensation they "are to undergo the interesting process of being 'kicked up stairs.' "Whether graduates will show adequate gratitude for this beautiful "distribution of favours remains to be seen. Perhaps they will "prefer to keep unimpaired the distinctions which they have "genuinely gained, rather than to have fresh ones gratuitously "thrust upon them. But the great question, after all, is whether it "is really necessary thus to destroy the reputation of what has "been considered a degree worth obtaining, and at the same "time allow what is virtually a new university to start with "that prestige which must for a time be associated with the old "name?"

Not a few of the correspondents advocated the foundation of a second university specially for London, protesting against any interference with the existing institution. An excellent letter on these lines was from Mr. George Cowell, F.R.C.S. ("Lancet," February 1st, 1890), who, though not a graduate of London, but a London teacher of surgery, was quite independent in his views. Admitting that the Senate's proposals "followed in the letter the "lines laid down by the Royal Commission they offer us only the "dry bones of what is wanted. They fail to supply the great "desideratum—a university for London wherein education and "teaching shall be the first object and consideration, and examina- "tions be subordinated to it; where teachers shall have an "adequate if not preponderating voice." He did not believe the University of London was "capable of being so modified as to "become a teaching university and yet retain its present character- "istics. On its own lines and from its own point of view it has "been a great success . . . A teaching university is essentially "a local university, and it is this which is wanted in London. . . . "I deprecate most strongly the watering down of the examinations "of the existing University. . . . The University of London must "be careful to retain the standard of its examinations and its "prestige, and then it will have nothing to lose and everything to "gain by a real teaching university by its side. I am very jealous "of its lowering either by trying to do two things at once."

Dr. C. H. Taylor, of Derby, urged that a second university should be established, since the standard of the existing University ought not to be tampered with, and the mass of students could not be educated up to it. ("Lancet," May 31st, 1890.)

Dr. Sansom, who was prominent in the discussions both in the College of Physicians and in Convocation, fully admitted the medical grievance, but protested against being termed illiberal and obstructive, because he agreed with the three academic members of the Royal Commission in preferring the establishment of a second university which was not at all likely to injure the existing one, which already drew many candidates from other universities.

Among the few who supported the Senate's scheme in the medical press, the name of Dr. Robert Barnes, a distinguished graduate and London medical teacher, was prominent. Both in the College of Physicians and from a very early date he had taken a leading part in the discussion in University affairs, and this added to the importance and interest of a series of five letters which he contributed to the "British Medical Journal" in February and March 1890, on the relations of the graduates and Convocation to the proposed reform of the University. "It may be taken for granted," he wrote, "that the constituent body of the University must make "up its mind to one of two things. It must either accept such "a reform of the present constitution, charter, and working of the "so-called University of London, or it must make way for a new, "independent, and more liberal university. . . . If anything "could add weight to arguments, the bare statement of which "carries conviction, it would be the names of the Commissioners. "And what have we on the other side? The protest of men, justly, "no doubt, proud of their degrees, who feel or think that 'their "'privileges would be infringed,' if the reforms pointed out by the "Commission, formulated by the Senate of the University, and "emphatically called for by the great teaching bodies of the "Metropolis were adopted. . . . It is a matter of vital and "pressing interest to the public that the greatest clinical school of "medicine in the world, working in the great centres of scientific "activity and educational facilities, producing practitioners in no "way inferior to the graduates of any university in the kingdom "or elsewhere, should be enabled to hold out to their pupils the "prospect of academical recognition from a metropolitan university. "No one will deny that the University of London has done excellent "work in stimulating general and medical education. But the time "has fully come when it is well to recognise the fact that adherence "to the scheme—itself a temporising compromise—of its foundation is "now clogging the progress of education and inflicting grave injury

"upon students and aspirants to professional advancement. . . . I "fear it must be admitted that the obstacle must be sought in "the jealousy of a few, a very few, men who seem to be possessed "with the idea that they carry the stamp of superiority, which "will endure through life, by virtue of their degrees alone; and "that they would be dragged down from their high estate if others "were admitted to graduate on less harassing conditions. It is "well to remember that a degree, apart from certain academic "privileges—such as talking in Convocation and voting for a "member of Parliament—is simply a start in a career, and that "real distinction is only acquired by subsequent honourable work. "The opposition will hardly come from men who, acting in this "spirit, have thus justified their degrees. . . . In truth, the "vested interest of the London graduates is but an airy senti- "mental fancy. It is not proposed to deprive them of their degree, "or to lower its real value; but on the contrary, to strengthen it, by "enhancing the quality of the degrees, and by increasing the ranks "of the graduates. Let this be remembered—a small university "can never, in this progressive age, be a powerful university."

The promulgation of the final scheme of the Senate early in 1891 called forth a fresh crop of letters, some of them from former correspondents. Dr. W. J. Collins ("Lancet," March 7th, 1891), after complaining that the scheme had not been officially communicated to Convocation, suggested that such a policy on the part of the promoters was "suicidal," though it might "be consistent "with the intention of first squaring all outside claimants, and "then, having thus cornered Convocation, endeavour to compel its "reluctant submission." The purport of the communication was specially to set out a fancy sketch of "a hypothetical medical "student's career through the curriculum which the new scheme "implies up to the coveted M.D. London." The object of this was to show to the writer's satisfaction, and in spite of the distinct pronouncement of the Senate, that the standard of the examinations would be lowered throughout as the inevitable result "of attempting "the impossible—of incorporating metropolitan teaching colleges "into a cosmopolitan teaching university." A fortnight later Dr. M. Baines, who was an active member of Convocation, wrote in support of Dr. Collins, to point out that "there will be "at least three different standards of Arts and Science degrees "according to the 'arrangements' made with the various colleges "in London and the provinces, and, in accordance with the powers "reserved by the Senate, these schemes for these degrees may be "if required, multiplied to any extent to meet the demands of the, "colleges individually. If such be the case, how can we hope for

"any uniformity of standard, the syllabus of each college, and of "each combination of colleges, necessarily varying and being of "unequal value." The arrangements proposed with the Royal Colleges, which the writer described as giving them "great if not "absolute control over the M.B. examination," was even more strongly condemned, and he went on to foreshadow the absorption by the Colleges of the M.D. also. "Such a course," Dr. Baines concluded, "will be detrimental to the cause of that higher "education which the University of London first established, and "will finally, under the pressure of competing colleges, encourage "a depreciation of the value of our degrees, which, though not "backed as in the older Universities by the social standing of "residence, have their mark in the world at large, and command "respect as an evidence of that higher education, which, under "threatened arrangements (a most elastic word), will bid fair to "be a phantom in the future history of our University."

Professor Charlton Bastian, who, it will be remembered, gave evidence before the Commission on behalf of the Albert Charter, wrote ("Lancet," February 28th, 1891) to emphasise the desirability of setting up a teaching university in London, leaving the existing institution alone, and to indicate that the Senate's scheme would not facilitate the acquisition of the M.D. degree by the London student, of whom only 8 per cent. obtained that distinction, since the difficulties of the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) examinations would remain, even if the standard of the professional examination should be lowered by association with the Royal Colleges. Dr. Bastian expressed doubts as to whether this association was not contrary to the views of the Royal Commission, which had condemned the claim of the Royal Colleges to grant a degree.

The feeling of the "Lancet" itself, as expressed in several editorial articles which appeared in the course of the first few months of 1891, was distinctly adverse to the scheme of the Senate, and the opposition to it in Convocation was clearly encouraged. The points in which the proposals differed from the recommendations of the Commissioners were emphasised, particularly the admission of the provincial Colleges, though the severest condemnation was bestowed on the arrangements laid down for the medical degrees. These, it was asserted, would not remove the grievance, since whatever relaxation in the standard for the M.B. degree might ensue from the association of the Colleges in examination, the standing difficulties presented by the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) would remain, and after passing the M.B., the M.D. with all its severity would still confront the candidate. That the

arrangement was peculiarly advantageous to the Royal Colleges, both financially and as increasing the number of diplomates, and thus the influence and prestige of these institutions, was dwelt on, and the increased cost to the student, imposed by his having to take both the degrees and the licences was complained of. . It was to no purpose that Dr. Hale White ("Lancet," April 14th and 25th), a teacher at Guy's Hospital, pointed out that the position of the provincial Colleges was permissive and not likely to be taken advantage of to any extent, that the degree would be more accessible to the London student than heretofore, and that no one was obliged to take both the degrees and the diplomas unless he so wished, and that the cost would be no more under the new arrangements than it was under existing conditions. The journal was not to be altered from the line it was pursuing, a line that was not indistinctly connected with its opposition to the general policy of the Royal Colleges, for beating which any stick was good enough, and it called on the medical graduates to reject the scheme in Convocation. As will be seen, these gentlemen—or at least a great number of them—required but little incitement to such a course.

It required no very great intelligence to see that a good many of the criticisms against the scheme were mutually destructive; whilst Dr. Collins complained that the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) examinations would be apparently lowered in standard to those students who studied at University and King's Colleges, the editor of the "Lancet" was condemning the scheme because they were unaltered. The fact was, a good deal of missapprehension existed, even among those who posed as being well informed, but the essential point was that the Senate's scheme was to be deprecated, and it did not much signify what was said or done to accomplish this end.

The "British Medical Journal," the organ of the British Medical Association, was less decided in the line it took, for while its columns were open to correspondents—many of them repeating the arguments they had used in the "Lancet"—who supported or opposed the scheme, the editorial comments were rather more favourable to the Senate's proposal. When these were first published in their final form, the Journal remarked that "the scheme certainly seems to meet "in an equitable spirit many of the objections which were urged "against earlier drafts" (February 7th, 1881). Again (May 2nd; 1891) after expressing disappointment that such divergencies of opinion existed after so great an expenditure of time and labour, it went on to show that the two essential principles, viz., the right of the London student to a degree on reasonable terms and the right of the teachers

in association with the graduates to settle these terms having been conceded, all other considerations became matters of secondary consequence. And in a final leader, on May 9th, 1891, far from calling on the medical graduates to reject the scheme in Convocation, it was written: "That the charter has many defects will be generally "admitted, but that these defects are of so radical a nature as to "render its rejection essential is a conclusion at which we find "great difficulty in arriving. . . If the draft charter is rejected "next Tuesday it is difficult to see what will be the immediate "consequences. In all probability the matter will be shelved so "far as the University of London is concerned, and we shall go "back to the spot at which we were four years ago. We have "a shrewd suspicion that those graduates who are now loudest "in opposing the scheme of the Senate will find still more serious "objections to the course which is likely to be urged upon the "Privy Council by the representatives of the two Colleges [University "and King's] and urged, it must be remembered, with all the "force which the recommendations of a Royal Commission give."

Enough has been set forth to demonstrate—if demonstration were needed—the exceeding difficulty of the medical side of the question.

3. *By the Legal Institutions.*

The Council of Legal Education, in reply to the communication from the Registrar of the University of November 26, 1889, stated that as the Council derived its authority in respect to such matters as those contained in the scheme of the Senate from the Treasurers of the several Inns of Court, that it was to those bodies the scheme should be referred. Early in May 1891 the Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple informed the Senate of their inability to concur in the proposal that the Chairman of the Council of Legal Education should have a seat on the Senate, as provided for in the Scheme; it may be presumed that the other Inns of Court acquiesced in this decision.

The Council of the Incorporated Law Society, however, regarded with favour the proposal that the President of the Society should be a member of the Senate.

The action of these several bodies in respect to the question at issue was quite in accord with what might

have been expected from the evidence tendered on their behalf before the Royal Commission. (*See* pp. 105–116.)

4. *By the Provincial University Colleges.*

It now becomes necessary to give some account of the action taken by the Provincial University Colleges, who had given warning to the Senate of the London University of their strong protest against any remodelling the University on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission. This objection was embodied in two resolutions which, as already recorded (p. 181), were communicated to the Senate on November 13, 1889, on the day, in fact, on which the scheme as proposed by the Committee of the Senate, was received, and a week before it was adopted and made the basis of conference with certain Metropolitan Institutions. It was quite clear that the Provincial Colleges did not intend, if they could possibly prevent it, that the condition laid down by the Royal Commission for the formation of a Teaching University in London as "indispensable"—namely, that its teaching institutions ought to be in or near London—should be acted upon. This point it was that contributed in great measure to the failure of the first scheme drafted by Lord Justice Fry's Committee of Convocation, when the arguments from the country Colleges' point of view were brought forward (Part I., p. 104), and it bid fair to lead to the same result with regard to the Senate's scheme.

A curious side issue was raised in connection with the line taken by the Provincial Schools. In great measure instigated by Professor Lawson Tait, the Birmingham Medical School, in the autumn of 1889, entered into negotiation with that of the University of Durham at Newcastle, with a view to affiliation, thereby obtaining for the medical students of Birmingham exemption from the year's residence at Newcastle required for the degree of that University; such students pursuing their entire

studies at Birmingham and proceeding to degrees at Durham. Now, although the Professors in Arts and Science were talking of a Midland University, Professor Tait deprecated any such idea, on the ground that a similar institution recently founded elsewhere (the Victoria University) was not a success, and that the formation of a University in Birmingham would be the signal for a number of similar creations in other large towns. It was on these grounds he had been in communication with the University of Durham. It was clear, however, that if such privileges were to become open to the medical students of Birmingham, a like claim might be made for those of London; and it was also obvious that such a remote affiliation would solve the difficulties less satisfactorily than the founding of Teaching Universities on the pattern of the Scotch Universities both in London and Birmingham. Nothing, however, came of these far-fetched endeavours.*

The promulgation of the Senate's scheme led to a more decided action on the part of the authorities of these Colleges, and on February 12, 1890, a large and influential deputation from among them waited on the Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook), being introduced by Mr. Richard Chamberlain, M.P., in the absence of his brother, who was accompanied by more than a dozen members of Parliament, including Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. W. Rathbone. The views expressed by the various speakers were to the effect that they were not actuated by any feeling of rivalry or jealousy of the London University, and they quite appreciated the desires of the London Teaching

* The Senate of the University of Durham wrote to express "regret that the time does not appear to them to have arrived "when it would be desirable to affiliate the medical department "of Queen's College with the University, especially as the connexion "of the medical colleges with universities is now the subject of "a parliamentary report, the proposals of which have not been "considered." ("Lancet," February 22nd, 1890, p. 438.)

Colleges, but they objected to the provincialising in the interests of London, of what had hitherto been a national institution, and putting the management entirely in the hands of the Metropolitan Colleges. It was pointed out that not a single witness from the provinces had been called before the Royal Commission, and this notwithstanding that for the intermediate and final examinations in Arts and Science as many or more candidates went up from the Provincial Schools as from those in London, and that they were equally successful as regards passing and obtaining honours. They recognised that the London University had done magnificent work, and they desired the *status quo* to continue, as the London University was the only body to which Provincial Colleges had to look for the stamp or seal on the education offered in those institutions. Reference was made to the fact that the Royal Commissioners were equally divided as regards the recommendation they finally made, half being in favour of the foundation of a separate Teaching University in and for London, which was what the members of the deputation would desire, and further, as Dr. (now Sir Wm.) Tilden, of Birmingham, stated, the London Colleges (*i.e.*, University and King's) were no more in favour of the Senate's scheme than were those in the country.

The Lord President, in reply, was distinctly sympathetic. He expressed regret that one of the Commissioners (Mr. Brodrick) had retired after the first meeting, leaving six to continue, but he had not thought it desirable to replace him after the inquiry had begun. The division of opinion on the Commission, the three teachers taking an opposite view to that of the three lawyers, had impressed him,* and he admitted that no provincial witnesses had been called; the Commission gave a decision without having heard

* The full significance of this difference has been explained, *see* footnote, pp. 149, 150.

those against whom they decided. He clearly appreciated the point of view taken by the deputation, that the existing University in London should continue as an Imperial University, and that it would be impaired by making a part of it a Provincial College, as it were, for London, which would have the effect of subjecting the examinations to an influence which would be detrimental to the provincial institutions. At the same time, he was bound to keep in mind, when the matter came before him for decision (referring to the anticipated petition of the University for a new Charter), that the Commissioners were unanimous in considering that there ought to be some Teaching University for London.

It was impossible not to recognise that the Provincial Colleges, from their point of view, had a very strong case, and that in proportion to the soundness of their contention did the position of the University of London appear more anomalous. That this was so was very fully dilated on in a lengthy and very interesting article that appeared in the "Times" for February 21, 1890, "from a correspondent," whose identity it was not difficult to surmise from its fully informed character, the tenor of which was obviously in the interests of University and King's Colleges. Starting from the important decision of the Commissioners that the "existing University is not a *London* University in any practical sense" (par. 11 of Report), it proceeded to sketch the means proposed by the Commissioners to supply the want, dwelling on the recommendation that certain leading institutions should be made "Constituent Colleges," as others were to be merely "associated," and that both groups should be limited to London and its neighbourhood; "for other "parts of the Kingdom (as for the Colonies) it was "sufficient that there should be access as heretofore "to examinations and degrees." Now, it was this very proposal that had roused the opposition of the Provincial Colleges, and had been anticipated before the Commission in the memorandum put in by Lord

Justice Fry (Part II., p. 59), where reference was made to the objection to this course as giving "the London "Colleges a position of preference both in dignity and "power, as compared with the country Colleges, and "would thereby discourage candidates from coming "from these latter Colleges to the examinations of the "University," an objection quoted by the Commissioners in their Report (par. 22) with the sole comment that they attached no practical weight to it. Since, if the power and influence of institutions in or near London were properly balanced by independent elements (such as nominees of the Crown and of the Convocation of the University) there would be "no risk of any practical "injustice being done to candidates for degrees who "come from country Colleges or from no Colleges at "all." Inasmuch as the Commissioners had no evidence before them on the point, and gave judgment, so to say, without hearing witnesses from the Provincial Colleges, there was no other course open but to protest to the Privy Council as they had done. In a memorandum submitted by them to the Lord President they urged that "at present the University of London is an examining "and degree-giving body alone, and exists for the "benefit of the whole country. Its examinations are "open to all comers without regard to place of educa-"tion, and the syllabuses of the subjects of examination "are drawn up without reference to the curriculum of "any particular College or Colleges. If the proposals "of the Commissioners be adopted, this impartiality "will be destroyed, to the detriment of places of "education outside London, and especially of the Pro-"vincial University Colleges of England and Wales." Obviously, under the conditions proposed, University and King's Colleges in London would have an influence in controlling the examinations and degrees of the University of which the Provincial Colleges would be destitute. In fairness it should be observed that the London Colleges made no claim to this position,

which was thrust upon them by the Commission and given effect to to by the Senate's scheme; their objective had been quite different—the forming part of a second University for London only, leaving the Provincial Institutions free to develop their own system in unison with the London University or otherwise. Naturally, such vigorous and well-endowed institutions as the Colleges of Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Sheffield, Cardiff, Aberystwith, and Bangor, including, as they did, some of the ablest men of learning and science in the kingdom among their professoriate, objected to being placed at a disadvantage as compared with the London Colleges. As the "Times" correspondent acutely pointed out, the objections of the last-named institutions was precisely on the opposite side from that of the Provincial Colleges, though directed against the same defect. They objected that a Teaching University "ought not to be burdened with obligations " towards external candidates for degrees, or towards " Institutions of imperfect efficiency, or it will be unable " to adapt its examinations to its teaching, and will fail " to utilise, as it should, the special gifts and studies of " eminent men, whose presence and influence make the " success of a University." In other words, the London Colleges felt that a Governing Body which had to adapt its examinations to the wants of students all over the country, and even in the colonies, could never do justice to the special work of London teachers; while the Provincial Colleges urged that a Governing Body in which London teachers and institutions had special influence would be unable to do justice to the work of provincial and colonial institutions and of external teachers. It was the appreciation of all this that doubtless made the Lord President so favourably inclined to the representations advanced by the deputation.

Inasmuch as the scheme of the Senate of November 20, 1889, which gave effect with certain modifications to the recommendations of the Commissioners, had not been

formally, if at all, before the authorities of the Provincial Colleges, and was so far confined to the consideration of certain Metropolitan institutions, it, of course, could find no mention by the members of the deputation except indirectly; but it may be observed that its provisions in no way met the objections put forward, and, indeed, the only mention of these country Colleges was in the much debated clause 51, where in par. (6) it was open to such of them as might satisfy the Senate that they gave academical instruction upon an adequate scale in the necessary subjects, to have their students admitted by the University as matriculated on the same conditions as were to be accorded to the Constituent Colleges in or near London. By clause 52 candidates were to be admitted to Matriculation, and all degrees other than degrees in the Faculty of Medicine, without regard to their place of education, which re-affirmed the essential practice of the University pursued since 1858, and now for the first time proposed to be modified by the provisions of clause 51.

For some little time the Provincial Colleges allowed the matter to rest with the protest they had made, pending the announcement on the part of the University of some definite steps on their part. In June rumours were afloat that the Senate had settled its negotiations with the London Colleges and Medical bodies, and was preparing to petition for a charter on obtaining the agreement of Convocation—a false alarm, however, as it was fully six months longer, as has been shown, before this position was arrived at. During the interval the further revised scheme of June 4 came into the hands of the authorities of the country Colleges, and a conference was held on June 23, 1890, of delegates of Mason College and the medical schools of Birmingham, Bristol, and Sheffield, when the following memorandum was decided on for laying before the Lord President, together with a covering letter reminding his Lordship of his promise to the deputation on February 12, that "he would take no steps

" which should have the effect of depressing the work " of the Provincial Colleges," and expressing the earnest hope that when the scheme comes before the Privy Council that he would " be able to suggest some modifi- " cations of the scheme, whereby the interests of Provincial " Institutions may be protected."

Memorandum presented by Provincial Colleges to the Lord President of the Council.

My Lord,

The Scheme proposed by the Senate of the University of London for the reconstitution of the University is now practically complete, and we, the undersigned representatives of University Colleges and Medical Schools of the Provinces, beg to call your Lordship's attention to some of the provisions of the Scheme, whereby the interests of these Colleges and Schools of Medicine are seriously prejudiced.

At present the University of London is an examining and degree-giving body alone, and exists for the benefit of the whole country. Its examinations are open to all comers without regard to place of education, and the syllabuses of the subjects of examination are drawn up without reference to the curriculum of any particular College or Colleges. If the proposals of the Commission be adopted, this impartiality will be destroyed, to the detriment of places of education outside London, and especially of the Provincial University Colleges and Schools of Medicine of England and Wales.

The provisions which we feel will act injuriously on the Provincial Colleges and Schools of Medicine are those which leave these Colleges entirely without representation upon the Senate (the governing body), the Boards of Studies, and the Standing Committees for the appointment of Examiners.

I. Out of forty-two members of the Senate (the governing body of the University) twenty-two are to be representatives of London Colleges, either *ex officio* or appointed by the Faculties, which consist of representatives of constituent Colleges. Of the remainder, ten are to be nominated by the Crown, and ten by Convocation. Inasmuch as the constituent Colleges are defined in the Scheme as " Institutions in or near London," the Provincial Colleges would be entirely excluded from representation on the governing body of the University, which exists, not for London alone, but for the whole country.

II. The Boards of Studies are nominally to be consultative only. One of their duties will be to represent to the Senate their opinion

upon any matter connected with the degrees, examinations, and teaching of the subjects of their respective Faculties. Naturally, therefore, they will practically have the moulding of the syllabuses of the examinations in their own hands. Each Board is to consist of two graduates in the subject which the Board has under its care, appointed by Convocation—one Examiner in each subject—two, and not more than two, persons eminent in the subject of the Faculty—whether members of the University or not—and the remainder of four, eight, twelve, or sixteen persons elected by the representatives of the Colleges and Medical Schools in London. Thus the standard and character of the whole of the examinations will be practically in the hands of the London Colleges and Medical Schools, and will naturally (and properly for a teaching University) be made to suit the London curricula, without reference to the needs of other parts of the country.

Another duty of the Board of Study of the Faculty of Medicine will be to advise the Senate in the revision of the list of recognized Medical Institutions, and to determine in what branches of medical education the certificates of each of the said institutions shall be received. Thus the acceptance or rejection of the certificates from Provincial Schools of Medicine, and the approval or disapproval of their curricula of study, will depend entirely upon the representation, and largely upon the judgment of rival schools in the Metropolis, many of which are inferior in equipment and general efficiency to the Provincial Schools, and the Provincial Schools will have no opportunities of urging their claims to recognition, inasmuch as they are to have no representation on the Faculties.

III. The Examiners are to be chosen by Standing Committees for that purpose. Each Committee will consist of three Fellows elected by the Faculties, two *ex-officio* members of the London Colleges, and the remainder (seven in number) elected by the Senate. Thus, again, in the selection of Examiners, the Metropolitan Colleges will have a preponderating influence.

The Examiners for the Pass M.B. degree are to be partly appointed by the Royal Colleges and partly by the University. The former will doubtless be selected as at present, with one known exception, from Fellows of these Colleges attached to London Hospitals, and in the appointment of the latter the London Medical Schools will have a preponderating voice. Thus, the University and Collegiate Examiners will tend to be appointed from the same class, the result being to neutralise the evident intention of Clause 59 of the Scheme, and particularly that portion of it which states that the Examiners appointed by the University

may be called upon, if the Senate think fit, to make in addition separate reports.

IV. In the event of the Scheme proposed by the Senate being incorporated into a new Charter, the University will find it practically impossible to refuse the rank of "Constituent College" to a number of institutions now existing within the Metropolitan area which unquestionably afford assistance to many students towards the degrees of the University. But neither the character of the instruction given nor the professional standing of the teachers in these institutions would justify their being preferred before the more efficient University Colleges, whose only disqualification is that they are outside the prescribed area.

It is in no spirit of opposition to the creation of a teaching University for London that objection is made to the Schemes of the Royal Commission and of the Senate. Objection is raised against the transformation of a national institution like the present University of London, whose domicile is naturally in the Metropolis, into a local University, with merely the additional power to grant degrees to outsiders.

We have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's obedient servants,

J. Mortimer Angus, M.A. (Acting-Principal *pro tem.*, University College, Aberystwith); H. R. Reichel, M.A. (Principal, University College, Bangor); R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc. (Principal, Mason Science College, Birmingham); Bertram C. A. Windle, M.A., M.D. (Dean of Medical Faculty, Queen's College, Birmingham; C. Lloyd Morgan, F.G.S. (Dean of University College, Bristol); E. Markham Skerritt, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Dean of Medical School, Bristol); J. Viriamu Jones, M.A. (Principal of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire); N. Bodington, M.A. (Principal, Yorkshire College, Leeds); Thos. Scattergood, M.R.C.S. (Dean of Medical School, Leeds); G. Y. Heath, D.C.L., F.R.C.S. (President, Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne); J. E. Symes, M.A. (Principal, University College, Nottingham); W. M. Hicks, F.R.S. (Principal, Firth College, Sheffield); Wm. F. Favel, M.R.C.S. (President, Medical School, Sheffield).

To the Lord President
of the Council.

A copy of the document was also forwarded to the Senate of the University, and by them referred to their Special Committee. But the action of the Colleges did not stop with this. Headed by the energetic representatives of Mason College, Birmingham, and of the

Medical Faculty of Queen's College, of the same town, they entered on a campaign directed towards preventing the scheme of the London University Senate taking effect. The circumstances were favourable for united action, since the Provincial Colleges were all and equally affected, and with community of interest and a clearly defined object, common action was possible and easy. A leading article setting forth the main points of the memorandum in journalistic style was contributed to the "Birmingham Daily Post." The main objects of the London Colleges and Medical Schools, it was affirmed, appeared to be to attract students by lowering the examinations for degrees, and, broadly stated, the new scheme would give these institutions the practical control of the ordinary degrees, and enable them to fit the examinations to their own necessity. It seemed, however, that those who had been engaged in carving and cutting the constitution of the University had overlooked the fact that there were other interested parties whose claims could not be neglected, and it behoved those who had at heart the interests of the Provincial Colleges and Medical Schools to exert themselves in good earnest so that such an unjust and unwise scheme might not harm the constitution of the University without a struggle on their part.

A copy of the memorandum was also sent to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to Mr. Henry Matthews, and to Lord Randolph Churchill, all members of the Government, with a letter pointing out that should the scheme receive final approval, "the result may be to most "gravely affect, if not absolutely ruin, the prospects of "the Provincial Colleges," and enclosing the following succinct statement of the chief objections to the scheme propounded :—

(i.) That the scheme transforms the University from a National to a Local Institution.

(ii.) That a list of constituent Colleges is created from which are omitted all Provincial Colleges and Schools of Medicine.

(iii.) That these Colleges are excluded from all share in the representation and management of the University.

(iv.) That most of the Medical Colleges created constituent Colleges are inferior to those of the provinces, *e.g.*, in no London School, save University College, is there a specialist teaching Anatomy, and but few have Physiological specialists. The Provincial Colleges are better supplied in this as in other respects.

(v.) That in the event of the Provincial schools desiring to apply for the privileges still left to them by the Scheme, they must first submit themselves to the criticism of these rival and inferior Institutions.

(vi.) That if they desire to maintain their present position of presenting students for degrees, they still remain subject to the direction of the same rival Institutions.

(vii.) That the appointment of the Examiners, University and Collegiate, is practically in the hands of the same body of men, viz., the Teachers in the London Medical Schools, and that thus the independent action of the two classes of Examiners, obviously intended by Clause 59, is rendered difficult if not impossible.

In response to a suggestion from Mr. Chamberlain, an addition to the scheme was drafted, which met the views of the objectors:—

That such Provincial Colleges and Schools of Medicine as may desire and as fulfil the requirements of the Scheme be added to the first list of constituent Colleges on equal terms with Metropolitan Institutions.

The effect of this, of course, it may be observed, would have been entirely to neutralise the terms upon which the London Colleges had consented to any negotiations, and would have as effectually destroyed the scheme from the point of view of the metropolitan institutions as in its then form it was so seriously detrimental to the provincial ones. The Mason and the Queen's Colleges, however, at once petitioned the Senate in the sense of Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion, and this was soon followed by a similar application from the Council of the Sheffield School of Medicine.

On July 15, 1890, appeared in the "Times" the following letter from the Principal and Professors of University College, Bangor:—

Sir,

An impression seems to prevail that the modifications recently introduced into the Scheme for a teaching University for London have eliminated from it all objectionable features. As this betrays a misconception of the attitude generally taken up by the Provincial Colleges, perhaps you will permit the undersigned professors in the University College of North Wales, Bangor, to state briefly their objections to the original Scheme, which, it will be apparent, are equally applicable to its modified form. These objections have in substance been repeatedly urged by the Provincial Colleges.

The Scheme endeavours to combine in one institution two incompatible systems, an examining University for the Empire, and a teaching University for London. The functions to be discharged by these are wholly distinct, and it is impossible to devise any Scheme which would provide at once a real teaching University and an impartial examining board.

It is proposed to effect this combination by handing over the whole government of the present University, including the regulation of studies and the appointment of Examiners, to bodies in which the Colleges situated within London shall have a predominant voice, and those situated outside London no voice at all. This would at once create a difference of *status* between institutions hitherto on a footing of absolute equality, a difference professedly based not on academic character, but on the accident of geographical position. As at present constituted, the University of London is a national, not a local corporation, and belongs to London only in the sense that for convenience of organization its head-quarters are placed in the capital. It is, in fact, the University of London only in name; in reality it is a great degree-granting body for the Empire. At present the Provincial Colleges, many of which are of as high academic *status* as the Metropolitan Colleges, and send up by far the greater number of the candidates who take the London degrees, and win the accompanying University distinctions, enjoy precisely the same privileges with respect to the University. To hand over to the London Colleges the government of what is really an Imperial institution is therefore to allow the mere name to beg the question.

But not only does this arrangement involve a total disregard of the rights of the Provincial Colleges, it also fails to satisfy the conditions either of a general examining University or of a local teaching University. On the one hand, the University will lose

that reputation of impartiality which is essential to a body whose examinations are open to all comers, and are regarded as the test of the work done by a large number of institutions of high academic standing. At present the local colleges, whether situated inside or outside London, are in competition with each other at the London degree examinations, which are managed by an independent and impartial board. By the proposed Scheme this board would be made practically identical with one set of competitors.

On the other hand, the London Colleges would be hampered at every turn by the necessity for taking into consideration the unrepresented Colleges outside London, which would still, as now, furnish by far the greater part of the candidates for the degree examinations. One essential feature of a teaching University—viz., that examinations should be determined by the teaching—will thus be largely sacrificed under any such Scheme in the vain effort to maintain an appearance of impartiality. Thus the London Colleges would fail to secure the academic freedom which should be theirs in any proper teaching University for London, while the Provincial Colleges would feel that their work was no longer impartially tested, and that they were placed in a position of great disadvantage generally with respect to their work.

The modifications recently introduced into the Scheme do nothing whatever to satisfy these claims of the Provincial Colleges, but, on the contrary, increase the disabilities under which it is proposed to place them, by increasing the share of the privileged colleges in the government of the University.

Surely the simple and effectual plan for satisfying, on the one hand, the legitimate demands of the London Colleges for a teaching University, and on the other, the claim of the Provincial Colleges not to be degraded into an inferior position with respect to the Examining University, would be to create a separate Teaching University for London, and to leave the present examining body free and unhampered to continue the work it has done so well in the past.

It is the more imperative that the demands of the Provincial Colleges should be carefully considered, as the Commission, one part of whose divided Report has produced this unjust Scheme, completely ignored the connection of the Provincial Colleges with the University of London, and did not call a single witness to ascertain how their interests would be affected by modifications in the constitution of that University.

We are, &c., H. R. Reichel (Principal, and Professor of English); Andrew Gray (Professor of Physics); J. J. Dobbie (Professor of Chemistry); W. Rhys Roberts (Professor of Greek); Edward V. Arnold (Professor of Latin); G. B. Mathews (Professor of Mathematics); Frederic Spencer (Professor of Modern Languages).

The further consideration of the question now stood over until after the vacation, when, on October 29, 1890, the Special Committee of the Senate entered on the consideration of the several documents and letters that had been referred to them, and on the same day received a deputation from the Provincial Colleges consisting of Professors Snape, D.Sc. and Brough, Ll.M. (*University College, Aberystwith*); Principal (now Sir Harry) Reichel, M.A., and Professor Andrew Gray, M.A. (*University College, Bangor*); Principal Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; Professor (now Sir William) Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*The Mason College, Birmingham*); Professor Windle, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty (*Queen's College, Birmingham*); Principal C. Lloyd Morgan, F.G.S.; Professor Young, D.Sc. (*University College, Bristol*); Dr. E. Markham Skerritt, F.R.C.P., Dean; Mr. Greig Smith, M.B. (*Medical School, Bristol*); Principal J. Viriamu Jones, M.A.; Professor W. R. Sorley, M.A. (*University College, Cardiff*); Professor F. Clowes, D.Sc. (*University College, Nottingham*); Dr. Porter; Dr. W. Tusting Cocking (*School of Medicine, Sheffield*); Professor Anderson (*Firth College Sheffield*).

The narration of the course that was being pursued by the several Provincial Colleges may, with advantage, be interrupted to refer to the approval with which that course was regarded by persons outside their ranks whose position allowed them to take an independent view of the subject. On October 1, 1890, Sir William Turner, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, delivered the address introductory to the winter session at Queen's College, Birmingham, and, after some preliminary remarks on the general medical curriculum, proceeded with an interesting sketch of the rise of the three Universities then existing in England, established since those of Oxford and Cambridge, viz., Durham, London, and Victoria. He stated that the last named had in great measure eventuated from the discontent felt in the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire at the

divorce of the teaching from the examining functions such as had taken place in London, with the result that in 1880 the Victoria University was founded, power being granted for the admission as Colleges of the University of such Institutions as were sufficiently equipped, adequately endowed, and prepared to give instruction in medicine and science as well as in the chief branches of general education. Owen's College, Manchester, was the first to take advantage of the arrangement, Liverpool soon afterwards followed and then Leeds, so that, when speaking, England possessed five teaching and degree-giving Universities, and one the sole duty of which was to examine and confer degrees, thus being on the same plane as regarded the number of Universities with Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Scotland, and in a sense on a lower platform than Germany. London was the only great capital in Europe without a teaching University, though with many teaching institutions of the highest efficiency, but without organisation, and without any representation as such on the governing body of the University. Passing on to speak of the recent Royal Commission, Sir William Turner pointed out that no evidence was sought from educational bodies and persons outside London, many of whom had an interest in the National examining Board called the University of London nearly, if not quite, as strong as those in London itself. So complicated did the Commissioners find the problem submitted to them that they practically left it to the Senate and Convocation to solve, and, should they fail, then it was to be remitted to the Commissioners who, in all probability, would recommend a second University being established, independent of the existing one, with which the numerous educational establishments in the Metropolis would be federated. If, on the contrary, the present University were to be modified in the direction indicated by the Commissioners, then both the Provincial Colleges and the graduates would have to be heard—the former in support

of their claim to a voice in the arrangement of the curricula, the scope and method of examinations and the appointment of examiners, in all which questions they were as deeply interested as the Metropolitan schools. The graduates (in Convocation), on their part, in such circumstances should insist that the standard of the degrees should be maintained, and that the frequently heard cry for "easier degrees" should not be listened to. If the reasonable requests of the Provincial Colleges on these matters were not acceded to, it would be for them to consider the question of becoming connected with the Victoria University, which it was open to them to do. Or, in the case of Birmingham, it might be, as capital of the Midlands, they would be aspiring to the dignity of a University for themselves.

Reasonable as all this appeared to be, it was somewhat of an exaggeration to speak of a demand that London degrees should be made "easier." From no responsible quarter had such a claim ever been advanced. It was greater accessibility, and bringing the examinations into line with the teaching, that was asked for, and not any lowering of standard—a misrepresentation of the situation that has been previously criticised (Part I., p. 93–96). The reference to a possible University for Birmingham was putting into definite shape what had for some little time been whispered. The legitimate ambition of the town, saw an opportunity for its realisation in the important political position it was occupying, and though it might have been thought that this possible independence would have rendered the authorities of the Birmingham Colleges less inclined to interfere in the development of the University of London for the benefit of London, this was not so, as will appear in the sequel, when they were active in opposing and preventing the establishment of any teaching University in the Metropolis.

On November 26th the Senate of the University received the following :—

Memorandum from the Provincial Colleges to the Senate of the University of London.

The Provincial Colleges have considered the criticisms and suggestions made at their recent interview by the Senate of the University of London, and beg respectfully to represent that these do not in any way meet the objections urged by the Provincial Colleges to the proposed scheme of the University reconstruction.

It was suggested by the Senate, that if a Teaching University had to be created for London, no other solution than that embodied in the proposed scheme was practicable, inasmuch as it would never do to have two independent Universities existing side by side for the same district. The Provincial Colleges would respectfully submit that this view is based upon a misconception of the character of the present University of London, which is an Imperial and not a local corporation, and belongs to London only in the sense that for convenience of organisation its headquarters are placed in the Capital. Nor was this objection entertained by the academical members of the Royal Commission.

It was further pointed out by the Senate that care had been taken to safeguard the interests of the Provincial Colleges by the provision of two separate Committees of Studies, the one to control the examinations of the constituent Colleges, the other those of the non-constituent Colleges. To this the Provincial Colleges beg to reply that both Committees of Studies will be equally appointed by the Senate which will in the main be controlled by the London Colleges, and that this provision is a mere detail in a scheme, their objections to which are fundamental. Moreover, the formation of Boards of Studies for the London Colleges is rendered compulsory on the Senate by the terms of the scheme, whereas those for non-constitutent Colleges, though permissible, need not necessarily be formed.

The Senate, in fact, does not seem to have perceived that the objections of the Provincial Colleges are vital, and cannot be met by trivial modifications of detail which do not affect the cardinal principles of the scheme.

Precisely in so far as the scheme can be made acceptable to the London Colleges by giving them a special voice in the control and management of the Examining University, in so far is it unjust to the Provincial Colleges which at present stand in exactly the same relation to the University as do the London Colleges.

The Provincial Colleges regard the scheme as radically bad, and are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to offer to it an unqualified opposition. The only course which, in their opinion, would meet their just claims would be the withdrawal of the proposed scheme and the retention of the University in practically its present form, with perhaps such minor modifications, not requiring a new charter, as would serve to bring teachers into closer connection with the Governing Body and the Examiners.

The Senate has represented itself as bound by the Report of the Commissioners, and has asked the Provincial Colleges to take this circumstance into consideration.

The Colleges, while respecting the difficulties under which the Senate feels itself placed, cannot, for the following reasons, attach any weight to that Report:—

(i) The Commission so entirely misconceived the character and scope of the institution with which they had to deal that they never called a single witness either from the Provincial Colleges from which the greater part of the graduates of the University are derived, or, except with regard to medical examinations, from the nation at large, to whom, and not to London, the University really belongs.

(ii) The Commissioners themselves were fundamentally divided in opinion, as the legal members practically adopted a scheme, which had been put forward privately, for combining a teaching University with the present Examining University, while the academical members only signed the principal report in which the proposed scheme is contained, subject to a separate recommendation unanimously made by themselves, that an independent institution should be created to meet the demands of the London Colleges.

The Provincial Colleges are of opinion that no action of any kind can justly be based upon a Report which is vitiated by the first of these objections, and seriously invalidated by the second.

Briefly to recapitulate, the Provincial Colleges desire respectfully to state that they object entirely to the spirit of the proposed scheme for the reconstitution of the University of London, as fatally impairing the character for impartiality of the great Imperial Examining University. They consider that little weight can be given to the report of a Royal Commission which took no evidence from the Provincial Colleges, and was itself fundamentally divided in opinion. They further wish to convey to the Senate their

unanimous decision, that they are unable to give their adherence to any scheme of reconstitution which does not preserve an absolute equality in power and privileges between Colleges within the Metropolis and Colleges situated in other parts of the Empire.

T. C. Edwards (Principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwith); H. R. Reichel (Principal of the University College of North Wales, Bangor); Reginald W. Phillips (Vice-Principal of the University College of North Wales, Bangor); Lawson Tait (President of the Council of the Mason College, Birmingham); R. S. Heath (Principal of the Mason College); B. C. A. Windle (Dean of the Medical Faculty of Queen's College, Birmingham); C. Lloyd Morgan (Dean of University College, Bristol); Sydney Young (Professor of Chemistry, University College, Bristol); Aberdare (on behalf of the Council of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff); J. Viriamu Jones, Principal of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff); W. R. Sorley (Secretary of Senate of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff); Leonard Lindley (Chairman of University College, Nottingham); J. E. Symes (Principal of University College, Nottingham); W. M. Hicks (Principal of Firth College, Sheffield); Alfred Denny (Secretary to the Board of Studies, Firth College, Sheffield); William F. Favell (President of the Sheffield School of Medicine); W. Tusting Cocking (Secretary of the Sheffield School of Medicine).

The Mason College, Birmingham,
12th November, 1890.

Together with the foregoing memorandum, the following letters were also received by the Committee:—

University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Dear Sir, Cardiff, November 11, 1890.

The Council and Senate of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire are in full agreement with the Memorandum of the Provincial Colleges in condemning the proposed Scheme of University Reorganization, on the ground that, under its provisions, London Educational Institutions exercise predominating authority over the University, not only in its relations to themselves, but also in its relations to similar institutions in the Provinces.

In the opinion of the Council and Senate the Scheme is a very unhappy compromise; for, in proposing it, the Senate of the University metes out unjust and unequal treatment to some of the most efficient Colleges with which it is in relation; and, in accepting it, the London Colleges commit themselves to what is by their own account an educational heresy, and consent to occupy in relation to

Colleges of like nature the very position against which they have themselves with all their power been protesting as radically unsound and calculated to prevent their due growth and development. But in signing the Memorandum the Authorities of the College wish to make one qualification. They understand that it is the desire of the Senate of the University that criticism of the present Scheme should be accompanied by positive proposals for its alteration; and they will endeavour after further consideration and consultation with the other Provincial Colleges to bring such proposals before the Senate. They are not quite without hope that it may be possible to frame a plan, which, without altering fundamentally (except in regard to preponderating representation on the Senate) the proposed relations of the University to the London Colleges, may yet secure the Provincial Colleges from the serious injury that would be inflicted on them if the present Scheme were adopted.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. Viriamu Jones,
Principal.

To the Registrar of the
University of London.

The Bristol Medical School.

University College, Bristol,
November 7, 1890.

The Faculty of the Bristol Medical School, while agreeing in the main with the objections to the Scheme for the Reconstitution of the University of London, as set forth in the Memorandum prepared by the Provincial Colleges in accordance with the desire of the Committee of the Senate of the University, consider that these objections were sufficiently urged at the interview of the Deputation with the said Committee on the 29th ultimo, and think that greater good would result from more definite constructive suggestions than are offered in the said Memorandum of the Provincial Colleges.

They would themselves be fully satisfied if the Bristol Medical School were included among the Constituent Colleges on the same footing as the London Medical Schools, and would be prepared with suggestions as to details, if this principle were admitted.

Signed on behalf of the Faculty,
E. Markham Skerritt, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P.,
Dean of the Faculty of the Bristol
Medical School.

University College of North Wales.

The Senate of the University College of North Wales, while fully endorsing the terms of the Memorandum already presented to the

Senate of the University of London by the Provincial Colleges, as embodying the views expressed by their recent Deputation to the Authorised Committee of the Senate, have taken into consideration the request of that Committee that the Provincial Colleges should suggest such modifications of the Scheme as might in their opinion tend to guard their interests, and facilitate the performance of the examining functions of the proposed University.

This Senate desires to state that it is in full sympathy with the demands of the London Colleges for a Teaching University in the Metropolis. It regards, however, the proposed scheme for the reconstruction of the present Examining University as failing to secure this object, inasmuch as the free action of the Teaching University must be to a large extent prevented by the endeavour to preserve impartiality in the discharge of its functions as an Examining Body. In short, it seems to this Senate that the two objects aimed at are mutually destructive, and, therefore, cannot be attained through a single organisation.

In the opinion of the Senate the true solution of the difficulty is that suggesed by the academic members of the Royal Commission, namely, the creation of a separate Teaching University for the Metropolis by a charter granted to certain London Colleges. This course has already been followed in the case of the Colleges now forming the Victoria University, which were formerly related to the University of London in precisely the same way as are the Colleges in London at the present time.

The Examining University would thus be left free to carry on its own proper work of supplying academic recognition impartially to attainments, wherever and however acquired, and this work, in the opinion of the Senate, would not be rendered less important and influential by the creation of the new Degree-granting Body.

It has been objected that it would be undesirable to create a new Teaching University entirely independent of the present University, and deprived therefore of the advantages arising from its experience and prestige. This objection, however, seems to be met by the provision usually made in the charters of new Universities for the representation of already existing academical bodies, a method by which academical uniformity is maintained without the sacrifice of that freedom of action which is essential to a local Teaching University.

Signed, for the Senate,
H. R. Reichel,
Principal.

It will be very apparent that the extremely logical and equally insistent claims advanced by the Provincial

Colleges not a little increased the difficulties of the Senate which were associated with their concurrent endeavours to satisfy University and King's Colleges, and to come to terms with the Medical Corporations, to mention only the most important of the interests involved. It was impossible to meet the objections of the country Colleges, which furnished a large share of their supporters, without ignoring the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and to do this, and so open the way to the establishment of a second University in London, which was what the Metropolitan equally with the Provincial Colleges desired, would have been to contradict all they had urged before the Commission and be opposed to the position they had taken up.

Allusion has already been made more than once to the efforts of Mr. Anstie to reconcile the varied interests that were concerned in the proposed reconstitution of the University, and evidences of his skill were not wanting in connection with the endeavours of the Senate to overcome the objections to the Scheme raised by the Provincial Colleges.

In the "amended scheme" of March 12, 1890,* power was "given to the Senate to constitute a Standing "Committee to discharge such functions in relation to "the examination of students other than students from "Constituent Colleges as the Senate may from time to "time delegate to them, but subject nevertheless to the "control of the Senate" (clause 23*c*). In the "further revised scheme" of June 4th, and in that of June 25th, for this clause was substituted the following: "There "shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the "Faculties of Arts and Science in connexion with the "Colleges which are not Constituent Colleges and the "examinations of students other than those from the "Constituent Colleges. This Committee shall consist "of 14 members to be elected by the Senate annually,

* *See* page 213.

" and shall discharge such functions in relation to the " examination of students other than students in Arts " and Science from Constituent Colleges as the Senate " may from time to time delegate to them" (clause 27). Further, " The Senate may obtain such advice and assis- " tance from Professors in Colleges not being Constituent " Colleges and others preparing students for examina- " tions in the University as may from time to time seem " expedient" (clause 30). With the exception of clause 39, which approved the retention of the right to grant certificates of study for degrees in medicine by Medical Institutions recognised by the University, whether Constituent Colleges or not, the above were the only provisions in the successive schemes approved by the Senate up to the latter part of 1890 which could be said to refer particularly to the Provincial Colleges, and even then, as may be seen, not specifically by name. But to give effect to the representations made by the delegates from these institutions at their conference with the Committee of the Senate on October 29th, and as set out in the several memoranda and letters they had submitted, it was proposed—

(*a*) To add 8 Fellows to the Senate to be elected by the Provincial Faculties.

(*b*) To establish a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculties of Arts and Science in connexion with the Provincial Constituent Colleges which shall consist of 16 members, 8 of whom to be elected by the Provincial Faculties and 8 by the Senate annually, with such powers and duties as were conferred on the other Standing Committees.

(*c*) To provide for representation of the Provincial Colleges on the Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine.

(*d*) Definitely to admit Provincial Constituent Colleges in the Faculties of Arts and Science and in the Faculty of Medicine.

(*e*) To form four Faculties on the Provincial side comparable to those on the London side, who should elect the 8 members of the Senate.

(*f*) Also to form Boards of Studies on the Provincial side corresponding to those on the London side.

In the Scheme as it was finally approved on January 28, 1891, some modifications of these provisions were made, thus of the eight members of the Senate, only four were to be elected by the Provincial Faculties acting conjointly, and four were to be elected by the Principals and chief officers of the Provincial Constituent Colleges, and the clauses refering to the Provincial Constituent Colleges, Faculties, and Boards of Studies were amplified (*see* Final Revised Scheme, p. 250).

These concessions, full as they seemed, did not suffice, however, for those for whom they were intended. Subsequent to the circulation of the Final Revised Scheme to the Provincial Colleges, along with other interested bodies, the Senate received replies from the Birmingham and Sheffield Colleges and Medical Schools, stating that the representation on the Senate of these institutions as set out in the scheme was inadequate; that clause 16, which dealt with the Standing Committee for the Faculty of Medicine, was fatal to the successful working of the University, and if the disproportionate representation of the Provincial Schools therein afforded was maintained, it would close the door to any further consideration of the scheme on their part.* Letters to a similar effect were subsequently received from the University Colleges of Bangor and of South Wales. The Senate, however, had issued their ultimatum, and did not re-open the subject on behalf of institutions to whom so much had been granted, and who clearly did not intend to be satisfied whatever was offered. It must be remembered that it was to their interest to resist any alteration in the existing University, and that the practical withdrawal of University and King's Colleges was known to have taken place, with consequent wrecking of all the Senate's efforts, even if Convocation did not bring about the same result, ominous indications

* *See* Minutes of the Senate for February 25, and March 18, 1891.

of which were not absent. The Provincial Colleges, therefore, were securing their own ends to the full in the line they took, and were doing so with the least appearance of interested motives. More will be said later of their future influence on the question of London University education.

5. *By Convocation.*.

It has already been described how the Senate, in the course of the preparation of their Scheme which was adopted as a basis of Conference on November 20, 1889, had consulted with the Special Committee of Convocation, who had, whilst making certain suggestions expressed a general concurrence in the Scheme* (p. 180); and further how the Scheme came informally before Convocation at its meeting on January 21, 1890 (p. 198), subsequent to which date copies of the scheme were communicated to all the members of Convocation.

At the annual meeting of Convocation, held on May 13, 1890, the following interim report of the Special Committee on the constitution of the University was presented by Sir Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc., and W. J. Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc. Although the document chiefly consists in a recital of the course of events that had

* On this point it may be of interest to quote from a letter by Dr. W. J. Collins which appeared in the "Lancet" for April 26, 1890: "It is true that on two occasions a Committee of the Senate "has received a deputation from the special committee of twenty-"five appointed by Convocation in 1885 to reconsider Lord Justice "Fry's earlier scheme; but this committee's appointment and "re-appointment were, as I have repeatedly pointed out, antece-"dent to and independent of the intervention of the Royal Com-"mission. This being the case, the members of this Committee "have no authority to inform the Senate of the wishes of Con-"vocation in respect of the new draft scheme based on the Com-"mission report, except in so far as the scheme adopted by "Convocation in June 1886 along with other resolutions passed "by Convocation from time to time, agree with or conflict with "proposals therein contained."

occurred in connection with the subject of University reform since Convocation had determined to carry into effect the proposals made by the Association for promoting a Teaching University in London, it may conveniently be set out here as giving in coherent sequence an account of the various steps taken by Convocation, all of which have been fully described in the previous pages. Attention may be drawn to the claim made by the Special Committee, when recounting the results of their action, that they had contributed to the conferring of such privileges on the Provincial Colleges as placed them in a more favourable position, which tended, it will be remembered, to defeat the Senate's scheme in its relations to University and King's Colleges.

Interim Report by the Special Committee for the Consideration of the Scheme for the Constitution of the University proposed by the Special Committee appointed by Convocation on February 24, 1885.*

The Special Committee appointed on December 8th, 1885,† for the consideration of the Scheme for the constitution of the University, and re-appointed on June 29th, 1886,‡ with power to confer with the Senate, beg leave to submit to Convocation a statement of their proceedings.

At a meeting of Convocation held on May 25th, 1886, the Special Committee submitted a Revised Scheme for the constitution of the University, framed as far as possible on the lines of the original Scheme drawn up by the Committee of 40 appointed on February 24th, 1885. At this meeting several of the proposals of the Revised Scheme were adopted, and at an adjourned meeting, held on June 29th, 1886, most of the remaining proposals were agreed to, and the Report and Scheme were adopted as a basis of conference with the Senate.

At a meeting of Convocation held on January 18th, 1887, your Committee reported that, pursuant to the resolution of Convocation, a deputation of some of their members had met the Senate at a conference on December 1st, 1886, when the points of difference between the revised Scheme and the original Scheme were fully discussed, and the Senate promised to take the whole question into

* Part I., pp. 81 and 82.
† Part I., p. 113, for names of the Committee.
‡ Part I., p. 120.

their careful consideration. A further conference took place at the request of the Senate on May 18, 1887. The Draft Scheme, which, as the result of these conferences, was subsequently prepared by a Committee of the Senate, but which was never formally adopted, gave evidence of the desire of the Senate to meet the views of Convocation on several important points.

About this time, University College and King's College made formal application to the Privy Council for a University Charter, and similar action was taken by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons. The Senate, in a letter signed by the Registrar and published in the daily papers, opposed these applications, and urged the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the entire question of the reconstitution of the University. This letter was communicated to Convocation at their meeting in January, 1888, when a resolution was passed approving the action of the Senate. On May 2nd, 1888, a Royal Commission was appointed "to inquire whether any, and what kind of new University or "powers is or are required for the advancement of Higher Education "in London;" and at the meeting of Convocation held on May 8th, 1888, it was resolved that the Annual Committee jointly with the Special Committee be empowered "to take steps with reference "to the representation by suitable witnesses of the views of Con- "vocation to the Royal Commission, and to adopt such measures "and make such communications to the Senate as shall seem "desirable." Three meetings of the two Committees were jointly held, and two meetings of a joint sub-committee appointed to consider as to the evidence to be given before the Royal Commission, to suggest witnesses, and to confer with the Senate. At the second meeting of this joint sub-committee, held on May 30th, 1888, and attended by Lord Herschell, Lord Justice Fry, and Dr. Quain, who had been appointed by a Special Committee of the Senate to watch the proceedings in regard to the Royal Commission, the nature of the evidence to be tendered to the Commission was carefully considered. At a meeting of the two Committees held on June 27th, 1888, Dr. Wood, Chairman of Convocation, Sir Philip Magnus, Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. Anstie, and Dr. Collins were requested to attend and to give evidence before the Royal Commission on behalf of Convocation. At previous meetings it had been agreed that the witnesses on behalf of Convocation should base their evidence on the Report and Scheme adopted by Convocation in June 1886, which was the only authoritative statement of the views of Convocation, and should follow the witnesses appointed by the Senate in endeavouring to show how the Constitution of the University might be adapted to the legitimate

requirements of the teaching bodies, without interfering with the functions it had hitherto so successfully discharged. The representatives of Convocation attended at the offices of the Commission on July 7th, and subsequently on July 14th, on which latter date they tendered their evidence as published in the Commissioners' Report. From this time until the Commissioners had concluded their labours, the Special Committee suspended its meetings.

In May 1889, the Report of the Royal Commissioners was published, and as signed by all the Commissioners, while setting forth in detail the changes suggested in the present Constitution of the University, concluded with the following important recommendation :—

(§ 37.) "We, therefore, humbly recommend to Your Majesty, that a reasonable time should be allowed to the Senate and Convocation of the University of London to consider whether they will apply to Your Majesty for a new charter, extending the functions and duties of their University to teaching; associating with it teaching colleges and institutions; re-modelling the constitution of its Senate; establishing as electoral bodies the teachers of its constituent and associated colleges and institutions, in the several faculties of arts, science, laws, and medicine; establishing boards of studies; and otherwise granting new powers to the University, in accordance with the suggestions contained in this our Report. In the event of their applying for, and obtaining, such a new charter, we recommend that no other university be now established in London, and that the prayer of the petition of University College and King's College be not granted. We further recommend that the consideration of the course which Your Majesty might be advised to take, in the contrary event, should be for the present reserved; and that, if that event should happen, and if Your Majesty should think fit to remit the subjects on which we have been appointed to make inquiry for our further consideration, we should be at liberty to make to Your Majesty a further Report."

On June 13th of the same year, when sufficient time had been given to the Members of the Committee to become acquainted with the provisions of the Report, a meeting of your Committee was held to consider the bearings of the recommendations of the Commissioners upon the revised Scheme adopted by Convocation, and also upon that provisionally adopted by the Senate, and referred to in the Commissioners' Report as "the Senate's Scheme." Having regard to the final recommendation of the Commissioners above quoted, your Committee thought it highly probable that the Senate would desire to modify their proposals with a view of

more closely assimilating them to the suggestions of the Commissioners, and they accordingly resolved to ask the Senate to again receive a deputation to confer as to the extent of the divergence of the proposals of the Commissioners from those contained in the revised Scheme of Convocation.

On June 19th, 1889, the Report of the Commissioners was referred by the Senate to a Committee "to report on the "expediency of a re-constitution of the University on the general "lines indicated in the Report of the Commissioners"; and on July 17th, 1889, a deputation from the members of the Special Committee of Convocation conferred with this Committee of the Senate, and indicated their opinion as to the points in the Scheme of Convocation which Convocation would regard as of primary importance, and the probable extent to which their views might be modified in deference to the recommendations of the Commissioners.

Subsequently, the Committee of the Senate formulated a new Draft Scheme, which, on July 30th, 1889, was confidentially communicated to the Special Committee, when the Committee of the Senate invited a deputation of the Special Committee to a further conference. Prior to this conference, at a meeting held on October 3rd, 1889, the Draft Scheme of the Committee of the Senate was carefully considered by your Committee, and it was agreed to suggest several modifications in it with a view of adapting it to the frequently expressed opinions of Convocation.

The conference between the deputation from the Special Committee and the Committee of the Senate was held on November 6th; and the Draft Scheme, which had been modified in several particulars in deference to the views of your Committee, was adopted by the Senate on November 20th, 1889. Copies of the Scheme were ordered to be forwarded to University College and King's College, with letters inviting their co-operation, and stating that, in the event of their approving the Scheme, Convocation would be asked to concur with the Senate in petitioning the Crown for the grant of a Charter accordingly.

This Scheme was submitted to Convocation through the minutes of the Senate at the meeting held on January 1890, and by a resolution of Convocation copies of it have since been forwarded to all its members.

Although your Committee have received no official intimation of the fact, it is believed that the Colleges submitted to the Senate counter proposals, which, together with the Scheme, were the subject of conferences between the Senate and representatives of the Colleges. Whilst the Scheme of the Senate was still under

consideration, "suggestions towards a possible scheme of co-opera-
" tion between University and King's Colleges on the one hand
" and the University of London on the other" were made by Professor Carey Foster and forwarded to members of the Senate and of the Special Committee. These suggestions were based upon the Scheme provisionally adopted by the Senate in November 1889, but introduced a new feature, which was, in substance, that in the case of constituent Colleges the College courses of instruction, so far as they were to form the basis of University examination, should be in the first instance approved by the Senate, and that, subject to such approval, the examinations (with the exception of the Matriculation Examination) should be conducted by the College professor or teacher in each subject, acting in conjunction with a second Examiner appointed by the Senate.

As the result of the conferences held with the representatives of the two Colleges, the Senate, on the recommendation of their Committee have agreed to certain important modifications of their Scheme of November, 1889, and accordingly an amended Scheme embodying some new alternative proposals was adopted by the Senate, at their meeting of March 12th, 1890, and copies of this amended Scheme, which is appended to this *Report*,* were ordered to be sent "to the Councils of University College and of King's
" College, with an inquiry whether the Colleges are prepared to
" concur therein, and to assume the place and duties of constituent
" Colleges thereunder."

It will be seen that the difficulty of the negotiations of your Committee with the Senate on the basis of the Scheme of 1885 has been greatly increased by the fact that the views of the Senate, as embodied in their Scheme of 1887, have, in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners and of the proposals of the Colleges, undergone considerable modification, and cannot even now be said to have taken final shape. To show the complexity of the negotiations, it may be well here to point out that your Committee have had under their consideration—

i. The Scheme of the first Committee of Convocation, which was originally referred to them for consideration.

ii. A provisional Scheme of the Senate, which was submitted to the Commissioners.

iii. The Scheme of the Royal Commissioners as embodied in their Report.

iv. The Revised Scheme of the Senate of November 1889.

The Senate's Amended Scheme of March 1890 has not yet

* *See* p. 213.

been considered by your Committee; but there is no doubt that it differs in many important particulars from the Scheme adopted by Convocation in June 1885. Nevertheless, the labours of your Committee have not been void of results. Owing to their strong advocacy of the claims of the Provincial Colleges, these colleges, although not distinctly reeognized as "Constituent Colleges," are placed, in the Senate's most recent Schemes, in the same position as such Colleges in all matters relating to the special facilities for the examination of their students, a privilege, in the opinion of your Committee, of considerable value. Then, too, the proposal of Convocation to the effect that the University, in order to become a teaching University, should take powers to establish Professorships or Lectureships for the furtherance of regular and liberal education and of original research has been adopted; and, under this provision, it is expected, that the University may be able to take under its direction the work now carried on by the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Your Committee have further succeeded in inducing the Senate to increase the representation of Convocation on the Board of Studies from one member to two members, and in many other ways, the Scheme, in its present form, affords proof of the influence which your Committee have been able to exercise in giving effect to the views of Convocation. It is not, of course, contended that any one of the Schemes which the Senate or their Committee have provisionally adopted is exactly the kind of Scheme which Convocation would have recommended. But it must be remembered that the Senate have advisedly attached great weight to the suggestions of the Royal Commissioners, and have been desirous not only of meeting the views of Convocation, but also of arriving at some terms of agreement with the two London Colleges. To what extent they have succeeded in this latter endeavour is not yet ascertained.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the action of your Committee from the date of the adoption by Convocation of the Report and Scheme of December 1885 till the present time. Since their appointment the Committee have held 25 meetings, and have taken part in two meetings of a Sub-Committee and in four conferences with the Senate. In the negotiations that have taken place between the Senate and University and King's Colleges, your Committee have had no share. At no period since 1885 have your Committee been in a position to present a final Report; and even now they are unable to do so. Month after month they have been expecting that the negotiations that have been taking place between the Senate and themselves on the one hand, and

between the Senate and the Colleges on the other hand, would be sufficiently advanced to justify them in presenting to Convocation some definite and final recommendations for adoption. But this they are not yet able to do.

As the latest Scheme of the Senate may still be subject to revision, your Committee avoid reference to the details of its provisions; but having regard to the possibility of further intervention being desirable, they recommend Convocation to adopt the following resolutions:—

1. That the *interim* Report of the Special Committee, appointed December 8th, 1885, and re-appointed on June 29th, 1886, be received.
2. That the Special Committee be re-appointed, with power to confer with the Senate with respect to the Schemes now under consideration for the reconstitution of the University.

In moving the reception of the Report,* Sir Philip Magnus said the University was still passing through a crisis in its history, and the stage had not yet been reached when it would be possible to take the opinion of Convocation upon the questions under discussion. Nearly every important reform in the University had been initiated in Convocation, and had the Senate adopted the recommendations passed by that body in 1878 (Part I., p. 20-25) the present crisis might not have arisen. The scheme suggested by the Royal Commission did not materially differ from that put forward by Convocation except that it was based on the intention of providing London with additional facilities for higher education. But the proposal of the Commission that the Constituent Colleges should be enabled to examine candidates for Matriculation was a retrograde step, and would tend to lower education. Students should enter the Colleges after Matriculation, not before. This was impressed on the Senate by the Special Committee, and in deference to that view the privilege of matriculating at a College had been restricted to students who had completed their eighteenth year. The same objection did not apply to the Intermediate examinations, which

* For report of meeting of Convocation, *see* "Lancet," 1890, May 17, p. 1088, and "British Medical Journal," May 17, p. 1171.

might reasonably be undertaken by the Colleges, leaving the degree to be conferred by the University alone. Professor Carey Foster's proposal, although causing the Colleges to accept a curriculum laid down by the University, was not new in detail, for it obtained at the Victoria University. This scheme would advance education and it was not unreasonable, for it did not contemplate depriving the University of its sole right to examine for degrees in honours or for the higher degrees of Master and Doctor. He contended that the Provincial Colleges should be admitted as Constituent Colleges, not that they required to, or were entitled to have, a voice in the management, but they should share with the London Colleges in the privileges which had been conceded to the latter (holding examinations, &c.). Were this granted to the Provincial Colleges, they would remain loyal to the University, and they would hear no more of plans for multiplying Universities all over the Kingdom. He regarded the clause empowering the University to establish professorships as most important, especially in view of the University Extension movement. He thought Convocation would be disposed to make considerable concessions to prevent the establishment of a second University in London, which certainly would not conduce to promote higher education; but the cause would not be served if these concessions extended so far as to hand over the control of the University to the two London Colleges. It must be remembered that the University had to offer the prestige of its degrees, and they had no right to part with that at too low a price.

Dr. Collins, in seconding the motion, stated that Convocation had been waiting for the opportunity of discussing the scheme of reconstitution, and now a year had elapsed since the Royal Commission's Report. It was still undecided what was to be the exact relation of the Colleges to the University, and the present scheme of the Senate was not in accordance with resolutions passed by Convocation four years previously concerning

the Provincial Colleges. As regarded medical degrees, Convocation had already expressed a decided opinion against any lowering of the standard; and yet the Senate in their scheme had adopted a suggestion of the Royal Commission to institute a lower order and to confer honours on all existing graduates.

Mr. T. Tyler said the Senate would have to explain why Convocation had not been consulted, for the Special Committee which had an interview with the Senate, had been appointed for a specific purpose—viz., to report on Lord Justice Fry's scheme. He thought Professor Carey Foster's scheme was most objectionable, for it would subject the University examiners to pressure by College professors. The idea of a "London side" with full degree-giving powers was entirely contradictory to the idea of a University. He contended it was monstrous to give such privileges to the Colleges. On the other hand, he approved of the proposal for the Royal Colleges to form a board conjointly with the University for conducting the examinations for the pass M.B. degree.

Dr. Napier, LL.D., was surprised that members of Convocation took so little interest in this important question. He said the central part of the scheme was to place the whole regulation of the curricula in the hands of teachers, which he thought most dangerous. It would cripple learning and favour crotchets. It was time for the graduates to make their voices heard. He hoped the University of London would remain the only University in London, and not become the mere handmaid of University and King's Colleges.

Dr. R. D. Roberts, D.Sc., said the real question was whether the University was prepared to take the lead in a new departure. Its original aims had been fulfilled. Founded to grant degrees to those excluded from the older Universities, it had seen the doors of those Universities opened, and its work in this respect was at an end. It was not a question of lowering degrees, but of

raising the standard of education by harmonising teaching and examining and preventing defective training. The closer association of the University with teaching bodies would have an effect the reverse of lowering. The standard of an examination might be raised as much by securing better trained candidates as by setting harder questions. He looked forward, too, to the possibility of those who were being educated by the University extension lectures being able to take degrees at the University, and he maintained the University of London ought to lead the way here, as it had formerly done in other directions.

The motion was then adopted.

The resolution re-appointing the Special Committee was also agreed to, though not without opposition, Mr. Tyler maintaining that the Committee had no *locus standi*. Sir P. Magnus, in moving the proposal, expressed surprise that the Senate had continued the negotiations with University and King's Colleges for so long a time, and expressed a fear that the Privy Council might take the matter into their own hands if matters were much further protracted.

It may be observed, that the carrying of these two resolutions after all did not amount to very much; it did not commit Convocation very far. The report of the Special Committee was little more than a summary of their proceedings, and offered no definite recommendations for adoption, indeed, the uncertain condition of the negotiations in which the Senate was engaged with the several interested bodies prevented it being otherwise. No reference appeared in the report of the general concurrence of the Special Committee with the Senate's scheme which had been expressed at the conference with the Committee of the Senate on Nov. 6, 1889 (p. 181), and it was scarcely referred to by the mover of the resolutions in the course of his remarks; Convocation therefore was completely free, and the approval which had been extended was really binding on no one, particularly

since the Senate's scheme had been a good deal modified since its appearance in November 1889.

The feeling, however, that in some way or another the degrees of the University were in peril of being depreciated was very general, and gave rise to a wide-spread uneasiness, particularly among a section of the medical graduates. It was this which accounted for a resolution moved by Dr. Sansom at this same meeting of Convocation, and seconded by Dr. Baines, to the effect that "This House disapproves of any such change in the " regulations of the University as would reduce the " standard of attainment for degrees in the Faculty of " Medicine to a relatively lower level than that for " degrees in the other Faculties." The mover said that the scheme of the Senate contemplated the institution of a lower grade of medical degrees, and this ought to be resisted. There ought not to be two criteria of attainment for the same degree. To lower the standard of the University degree in order to give the London medical student the same facilities for obtaining a degree as existed elsewhere would be to destroy the University, and no other Faculty would listen to such a proposal. The resolution, though it was somewhat vague, was adopted, more than one speaker expressing a wish that it had embraced all degrees, and Dr. Collins pointing out that it was practically assented to five years previously.

Although no definite opposition to the Senate's scheme resulted from the meeting, and this chiefly because the scheme as presented was realised as not being in its final form, and consequently no distinct opposition could be satisfactorily formulated, the tone and temper of the discussion that took place sufficed to show that Convocation was largely possessed with the spirit of hostility to any change in the University in the direction wished for by teachers and by those whose position and knowledge of the subject rendered them most capable of forming an opinion, and was sufficient, as was after-

wards proved, of wrecking the best endeavours of the Senate towards the establishment in London of a real University. The same old fear on the part of many that their degrees were somehow in danger, and that the enormous prestige conferred by the possession of a London University degree was likely to be jeopardised, determined the course that was being pursued without any consideration of what was best for education or for the needs of London students generally, and some support for this was to be found in the protest of nearly 600 medical students against the proposed changes, which was reported to Convocation, and to which reference has already been made (p. 348).

Owing to the resignation from the Senate of Mr. (now Sir W. T.) Thiselton Dyer (p. 220), it fell to Convocation to fill the vacancy, the turn being for a graduate in Medicine or Science. On June 24, 1890, a special meeting of Convocation was held for the purpose. Those who had been nominated were Alfred William Bennett, M.A., B.Sc., John Syer Bristowe, M.D., F.R.S., Sir Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc., and Michael Francis O'Reilly, D.Sc. The result of the voting was: Sir Philip Magnus, 990; Dr. Bristowe, 626; Mr. Bennett, 274; Dr. O'Reilly, 180. The first three names were subsequently submitted to Her Majesty, and, according to custom, the first named was appointed. Notwithstanding the prominent part that Sir Philip Magnus had taken in Convocation in connection with the reconstitution of the University, it might perhaps have been expected that Dr. Bristowe would have received a greater measure of support from the large number of medical graduates on the list. But Dr. Bristowe, although he had really by his letter to Lord Granville, in 1879 (Part I., p. 28), sounded the first note for University reform, had of late taken very little part in the controversy within the University. Moreover, he had never given any public withdrawal of the views concerning the examinations of the University, especially the Matriculation and preliminary

scientific M.B., which he had expressed at the meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association in March 1885 (*see* Part I., p. 44), when he stated that in his opinion the University was "a failure," and that the preliminary scientific examination was, he thought, "the most unsatisfactory exami-
"nation in existence for the purpose for which it was
"held, and that the Matriculation examination promotes
"grinding more than any other examination in the
"kingdom." Attention was drawn to these and other adverse criticisms of the University in a letter to the "Lancet," from Dr. Collins, on June 14, 1890, and although this was to some extent answered by Dr. Bristowe in the issue of the following week, it doubtless influenced those who were whole-hearted admirers of the University and all its works.

The business of the meeting, however, was not confined to the selection of three persons from among whom the vacancy on the Senate was to be filled. Two hours were consumed in debating a resolution standing in the name of Mr. Tyler, M.A., whose interest in the University, as indicated by his motions put down for discussion in Convocation, appeared to be unceasing.* He moved "That in the opinion of this House, the
"decision of the University for London Commission
"that the final examination for degrees should be the
"same for all candidates, wherever educated, is worthy
"of hearty approval, and that the proposal to confer
"London degrees after two, or possibly many, differing
"examinations, would impair or even destroy the value
"of these degrees, and would cause such division and
"disintegration as would render the very name of
"'University' no longer suitable." Mr. Tyler reviewed the attempts made by Convocation to obtain a reconstitution of the University since 1877, and maintained that the present movement was an endeavour to come to the relief of University and King's Colleges, which

* For account of debate, *see* "The Lancet," 1890, June 28, p. 1441.

of late years had been declining owing to the abolition of tests at Oxford and Cambridge and the activity of the Provincial Colleges. He warned the University that it might itself be swamped if it went to the rescue of these bodies. The Royal Commission—which had too limited a mandate—in the 34th clause of its Report recommended that the final examination for degrees should be in the hands of the University. It was also recommended that the Senate, together with Convocation, should prepare a scheme for reconstitution in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission. The revised scheme (June 4th) went right in the face of that recommendation. If that principle were departed from, the degrees must be lowered in value. The union of professors and examiners in the degree examinations would seriously diminish the value of the degrees. The reputation of the University rested upon its high standard for the pass degrees, and this would be fatally influenced if the revised scheme were adopted. The professors of University and King's Colleges would have immense influence in the Senate, and an independent examiner would not stand much chance of prevailing. The University would be divided and disorganised by these collegiate examinations, and there would no longer be any *esprit de corps* among graduates. The University was entering on a serious crisis, and though he did not like to counsel resistance to the Senate, he would resist such proposals as had appeared, even to the point of rejection of the Charter.

Mr. Lynn, B.A., seconded the resolution. He attacked the policy of the Senate, the whole object of which was to lower the London degree.

Dr. Silvanus Thompson, D.Sc., moved as an amendment "To leave out after the word 'That' all the " words of the resolution, and to insert the following: " 'This House, though extremely desirous not to " 'embarrass the Senate in its efforts to arrive at a " 'satisfactory solution of the problem of reconstitution,

" 'hereby expresses the strong opinion that it ought to " 'be consulted as to the scheme of reconstitution before " 'that scheme is finally embodied in a Draft of a new " 'Charter.'" He said there had been innumerable schemes both of Convocation and of the Senate, and the last published one (of June 4—this appeared in "The Lancet" for June 21) they had been told by the Chairman was not published by authority, and that the Senate was still engaged in considering the subject. Surely, said Dr. Thompson, the Senate would not be so ill-advised as to attempt to force through the House a scheme when it was too late to review its details. The constitutional procedure would be for Convocation to have the opportunity of reviewing the scheme before the Charter was drafted.

After the amendment was seconded and was ruled to be in order—though, as Dr. Collins pointed out, there were some present who desired to support both resolution and amendment—a long discussion ensued, one set of speakers urging resistance to the scheme of the Senate, whilst their opponents begged Convocation not to impede their efforts by passing resolutions which subsequent events might make regrettable. Finally the amendment was carried by 33 against 16, and thus, as the "Lancet" observed, the Senate was enabled to know the opinion of 49 out of its 3,000 graduates. It is really extremely difficult to see what good purpose could be served by such a waste of time. If the resolution insisting that the final examination for degrees should be the same for all candidates had been adopted, it would have seriously hampered the Senate in its negotiations with the teaching Colleges, and if it had been regarded by the Senate, would have probably wrecked the whole scheme Although the Royal Commission had recommended that "a reasonable time should " be allowed to the Senate and Convocation of the " University to consider whether they would apply for " a new charter," it is not difficult to see a reason for

the Chairman (Dr. Wood) informing Convocation that the Draft Charter would probably not be submitted to that body until it had been put into formal shape. To make the details and negotiations that had to take place with the various interests concerned the subject of discussion between Senate and Convocation would have been hopeless so long as the mischievous power of veto resided with Convocation. All that could be done was to draft such a scheme as best met the wishes of the several bodies interested, and leave it to Convocation to accept or reject it on its own responsibility; this at least offered the chance of a practical result, to have done otherwise offered none.

It may be of interest to record that before the meeting closed, Mr. Tyler, M.A., undeterred by the loss of his resolution, moved, "That the purpose of the founders of "this University that its powers and privileges should "eventually be the same as those of the Universities of "Oxford and Cambridge, requires to be kept steadily "in view in arranging any scheme of reform or reconsti-"tution, and that in conformity with this purpose, there "should be an avoidance of any provisions which may "place great or predominant power in the hands of "persons who are not graduates of this University." This was seconded by Mr. Lynn, and carried by a small majority.

It was another six months before Convocation had the opportunity for another talk about and around the subject, and the meeting on January 20, 1891, really offered but slight occasion. The Chairman informed the House that on the previous day the Special Committee of the Senate (of which he was a member) had completed its labours, and that the final revised scheme would be presented to the Senate on the next day and considered a week later. He could not forecast what the Senate would do, but in order to conciliate the Colleges they had gone beyond the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and the Senate were very anxious to get

the scheme adopted. It was possible the Senate might consult the Privy Council on the scheme, but if so it was likely the Lord President would decline to consider it until it had received the assent of all the parties concerned in it. The clerk of Convocation was ultimately instructed to apply to the Senate for copies of the scheme, when approved, for circulation to all members of Convocation.

Lest the subject of University reform should be lost sight of, the following notices of motion appeared on the agenda paper by Mr. W. T. Lynn, B.A., and Mr. T. Tyler, M.A.: "That in the opinion of this House, it is "desirable that a body be formed to be called the "congregation of the University of London with powers "to consult with and advise the Senate on all matters "connected with the examinations in the University; "and that this body be composed partly of members "of Convocation of such standing and other qualifica- "tions as may be determined on, and partly of repre- "sentatives of the Colleges now affiliated or hereafter to "be affiliated to the University, provision being made "in the new Charter for revision from time to time of "the list of Colleges so affiliated."

By Mr. T. Tyler, M.A., and Mr. W. T. Lynn, B.A.: "That since the advancement of knowledge is one of "the chief objects for which universities exist, any "scheme for the reform of this University, should, in "the opinion of this House, include provision for the "encouragement of nature study and research; and "that such provision should have respect to all members "of the University, whether collegiate or non-collegiate, "no preference being given in the former case to students "from London over those from Provincial Colleges."

The absence of a quorum prevented these weighty matters receiving consideration at the hands of Convocation, and although put down again on the paper for the meeting on May 12, other matters took precedence of them by resolution, and they dropped out.

It was not long before the final scheme of the Senate was in the hands of the members of Convocation, and submitted to discussion whenever a few graduates might be gathered together. As the next meeting of Convocation would not take place until May 12, there was an interval of four months in which the proposals might receive consideration from every point of view, and ample time was furnished for newspaper controversy and for working up the supporters and opponents to a proper sense of their duties.

One of the first expressions of opinion found publication in a two-column article "From a Correspondent" in "The Times" for February 17. Hitherto this journal had more or less strongly supported the claims of University and King's Colleges to constitute the basis of a Teaching University, and the present article might be regarded as following the same line, by most unfavourably criticising the Senate's scheme and pointing out that the only solution of the problem was the establishment of a second University in London. The entire article afforded so excellent a summary of the scheme, and at the same time so forcible a criticism of its provisions, that it might with advantage be quoted in full :—

> The London University question has just assumed a new form, in which it may be expected to receive more general and more active attention than has, perhaps, yet been paid to it. From the circumstance that it was first practically raised by the action of the two London colleges, it has been too much regarded in its relation to those institutions, and the important public interests involved in it have been imperfectly perceived. The two colleges, however, have been contending for principles which are of the highest importance to education, not only in London, but in many important centres of provincial life; and the general character of University education, in all parts of England and Wales, where no local University at present exists, may be said to be now at issue. The Senate of the University of London have just issued one more "revised scheme," which by their own account of it is positively the last, for a new charter, and by this scheme University education, as afforded by the various University colleges throughout the country,

except those connected with the Victoria University and Durham, would be brought under the direction of an unwieldy and heterogeneous Senate, sitting in Burlington House. The development of all independent University teaching would be prevented, and a huge bureau would control all our best professors and lecturers in London and the provinces in respect to the courses of instruction they were to follow. One subject only would be exempted from this centralized supremacy, but only by the substitution of a more questionable superior. The Senate would practically abandon the control it has hitherto exercised over its pass degrees in medicine, and it would hand it over, with merely nominal safeguards, to the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London, who would thus acquire in practice a power denied to the corresponding colleges in Scotland and Ireland, of converting their professional diplomas into degrees. A great effort will be made to force upon the Privy Council, if necessary by Parliamentary influence, the scheme which involves these extraordinary pretensions, and it is to be hoped that the interests which are threatened by it will take warning in time.

The question has assumed this form in consequence of a sudden and complete change of front on the part of the Senate since last July. Up to that time they had been endeavouring, in conference with the two London colleges, to frame a scheme which should in principle carry into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission which reported in 1889 on the question "whether any "and what kind of new University or powers is or are required "for the advancement of higher education in London"; and, though they had proposed to enlarge the privileges which the Commission recommended for the London colleges, they had adhered to the general principles laid down by the Commission. They have now, however, thrown the Commission fairly overboard; they have proposed a scheme involving the flat contradiction of a vital principle, most emphatically and unanimously laid down by the Commissioners; and, instead of a charter which would provide an improved University "in and for London," as the Commissioners expressed it, they have proposed one which would render the so-called University of London more cosmopolitan than ever. Never will a Royal Commission have been so flouted as that over which Lord Selborne presided, if this reversal of one of its cardinal principles and this defeat of its main object, should be carried into effect. The manner in which this transformation has been brought about can be briefly explained. The "University of London" has hitherto been an open Examining Board for the United Kingdom and the colonies, and for the last quarter of a century, at least, has been free from any organic connexion with local colleges, whether in

London or elsewhere. It has examined many candidates for degrees without reference either to the place or to the method of their instruction; and, though it may be doubted whether the education thus fostered can be of the highest character, yet a high standard of examination was successfully maintained, and great and widespread benefits were no doubt conferred upon those to whom no other form of University education was open. But of late years an urgent desire has been expressed in London for another form of University—for one which would unite into a single corporation for University purposes the great teaching institutions of the metropolis, particularly its two University colleges and its medical schools; thus constituting a teaching University in and for London, in which degrees would be granted in close connexion with the instruction given. The Commissioners reported that this "general case for a teaching University" was, in their opinion, "made out"; but three of them thought the present University of London could be so modified as to serve this further purpose, while the other three thought it would be better to establish a new University. But they all agreed that the attempt to modify the existing University should first be tried, and Lord Cranbrook gave the Senate a year—which they have prolonged to a year and three-quarters—to make the attempt. But the very first principle which the Commission proceeded to lay down was that the teaching institutions to be associated with the University must be limited "to London or its neighbourhood." This, they said, "appears to us to be indispensable if the present University "is to undertake the functions and duties of a teaching University "for London."

But the report of the Commission had no sooner been published than, even before any overtures had been made to the London colleges by the Senate in accordance with its recommendations, an urgent protest was raised by the provincial University colleges against the grant of such special privileges in the existing University to London institutions. A deputation, introduced by Mr. R. Chamberlain, from Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield, and the three University Colleges of Wales, was received by Lord Cranbrook a year ago, and Mr. Chamberlain represented that they were "not actuated by any rivalry of London, for they "thought that it was most desirable that the London colleges "should have a teaching University for London; but they objected "to provincializing what was a great examining University, and "putting it under the management of London colleges." This feeling was, of course, accentuated when the Senate, as the result of their conferences with the London colleges, produced a scheme last July which much enlarged the representation proposed by the Com-

mission for those colleges; and representatives of the provincial colleges were heard by the Senate in opposition. In the result the Senate resolved upon the change of front already mentioned, and have endeavoured to produce a scheme which would satisfy both London and the provinces.

The scheme is certainly a bold and ingenious one in conception, though its practical working would of necessity be very different from what its projectors put forward. There would be established within the Senate no fewer than five standing committees; one for arts and science in connexion with the London constituent colleges in those faculties—at present University and King's; one for the same faculties in connexion with the provincial colleges; one for the examination in arts and science of students not connected with constituent colleges—the old open examinations, in fact; one for the Faculty of Medicine, and for the Faculty of Law. The Senate from which these committees are to be selected would be enlarged from the 42 proposed last July to 52. Ten members would be nominated by the Crown; ten elected by Convocation: six would officially represent University College and King's College; four would represent the two Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London, two would represent the Council of Legal Education and the Incorporated Law Society, three would be elected by the London Faculty of Arts, three by the London Faculty of Science, five by the London Faculty of Medicine, and one by the London Faculty of Law. But, besides those, it is now proposed to introduce four members "elected by the principals or chief officers of "the provincial colleges," and four to be elected "by the provincial "faculties acting conjointly." How faculties including places so distant from each other as Wales, Leeds, Newcastle, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Bristol are to "act conjointly" may not be easy to say; but this is only one of the practical details which seem so easy to draftsmen. But to the committees thus constituted are to be intrusted "such functions in the examination of students and "in arts and science," or in medicine and law, "as the Senate may "from time to time delegate to them"; it being expressly provided that "the standing committees shall in all respects be subject to the "control and direction of the Senate." Subject, however, to this control, the committees may enter into arrangements with the constituent colleges in arts and science, or any of them separately, for the following purposes:—First, for "the approval by the Senate of "syllabuses of courses of instruction proposed to be given in the "colleges to candidates for matriculation, and for the pass examina-"tions for the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc.," and for the examination of students who have regularly attended the college courses "by a

"college professor or teacher, and an examiner to be appointed by "the Senate." It is thus proposed, as in the scheme of last July, to bring the pass examinations of the University in arts and science into connexion with the teaching given in the colleges; while, by appointing separate standing committees, and separate boards of studies, for the London colleges and the provincial colleges respectively, it is hoped to release the provincial colleges from any apprehension of being subject to courses of instruction and systems of examination specially adapted to the London colleges.

But how would such a scheme work? Is it seriously supposed by its authors that the London colleges and the provincial colleges are to have independent and distinct courses of instruction and standards of examination? If so, the London B.A. and B.Sc. degrees are henceforth to mean at least three different things, according to the methods of instruction and the standards of examination by which they have been obtained—namely, either in accordance with the London *curriculum*, or in accordance with the provincial *curricula*, or by the system of private instruction and open examination. Indeed, there seems no reason why, under this scheme, the degrees should not mean half-a-dozen or a dozen different things, for the arrangements above described are expressly provided to be admissible with "any" of the constituent colleges "separately"; and, consequently, Birmingham, Bristol, and Newcastle might each have their own system of teaching and their own examinations. At the very best, the University would be a Cerberus, each of its heads having a different collar and a different bark. Can it be seriously supposed that a confusion of the kind would be found endurable? The tendency of course would be irresistible to fix a similar collar on each of the three heads, and to make them give tongue in the same note. For this purpose the means are carefully provided, in the power reserved to the Senate, as a whole, of approving the various courses of instruction, and checking the various examinations by their own examiners. Of these powers the former, at all events, would involve the gravest consequences. Any tendency to a novel departure in the teaching of men of originality in the various colleges would be liable to immediate check by the dead weight of the Senate. Under the scheme, for instance, of last July, which the London colleges accepted, the London Standing Committee would have been half the whole Senate, and there was therefore a fair prospect of the views and the interests of the two London colleges being duly maintained. But under the new scheme, ten new votes are introduced, eight of which would belong to the provincial colleges, and the London colleges would consequently be liable at any time to be overruled, in respect to

their own courses of instruction, by a decided majority. The provincial colleges, having only eight votes of their own, would be much worse off, especially as the very constitution of their Standing Committee is left at the mercy of the Senate. The obvious effect would be to give the Senate, as a body, complete control over the teaching of both the London and the provincial colleges, and thus to destroy all freedom and individuality. If the colleges assent to such a scheme, all the University education of the country, except so far as already provided for in independent Universities, will be moulded into a monotonous bureaucratic system, and independent academical life will be impossible. Probably there would be a revolt sooner or later in a place with a masculine individual life like Birmingham, and it would successfully claim to become an independent University. But other provincial colleges would remain subject to the bureau; new colleges might claim admission; and London and the London colleges would alone remain for ever burdened and fettered by association with alien institutions.

But the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England have only too successfully asserted their claim to practical independence. The degrees in medicine would be given by a board of examiners consisting of examiners appointed by the University, and examiners to be appointed by the Royal colleges. But the arrangements for this purpose are to be carried out under the direction of a committee to be appointed in equal numbers by the Standing Committee of the Faculty of Medicine and a committee to be appointed by the two Royal colleges, subject to the approval of the Senate and of the two Royal colleges. So that the committee to manage the medical examinations will not be a committee of the Senate, but a hybrid committee of the Senate and the Royal colleges, and the two colleges will have a veto on the arrangements. To this it is to be added that even the members appointed by the Senate must, in the nature of the case, be generally themselves members of the two colleges; and it will be evident that the two Royal colleges will practically have in their own hands the granting of pass degrees in medicine. As the Senate, moreover, have refused to allow the preliminary scientific examination of medical students belonging to constituent colleges in arts and science to be conducted in those colleges, like other pass scientific examinations, the whole scientific education of medical students would fall under the control of the two Royal colleges. It will, as has been said, be interesting to see what view is taken of this arrangement by the medical colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin; and, it may be added, by the hospital schools of London itself. But it will be seen that these arrangements are in

glaring contrast with the restrictions under which the University colleges are placed in arts and sciences; and they are as inconsistent as the rest of the scheme with the Report of the Royal Commission. One of the proposals which the Commission had to consider was a petition from the two Royal colleges for power to confer medical degrees upon their own examinations. This proposal was decisively and summarily rejected by the Commission; but it would be practically conceded under the cover of the scheme now in question. The Senate o the University of London would be the mere instrument for conveying to the professional qualifications of the two Royal colleges an academical character, and would thus give them a privilege denied to any other medical corporation in the United Kingdom.

These observations are necessarily confined to illustrating the cardinal and inherent vices of this new scheme. It is quite possible that they have been practically forced on the Senate by the attempt, to which it was condemned by the Commission, to combine the functions of a general examining and of a local teaching University. Such a result, in fact, only tends to show that the correct view was that taken by the three members of the Commission, practically experienced in education, who "doubt the possibility of effectually "combining the functions of an examining, and of a teaching "as well as examining, University in the University of London," and who "on this account would have preferred the establishment "of a new teaching University for London, leaving it to the "London University to discharge its present functions."

As the time approached for the meeting of Convocation, direct appeals were made to the graduates to oppose or support the Senate's scheme. The first to appear was the following:—

The Proposed Reconstitution of the University of London.

To the Members of the Convocation.

The Senate of the University of London, after numerous revisions and variations, has at length produced a scheme for the reconstitution of the University, which it has considered sufficiently complete to submit to the governing bodies of University and King's Colleges and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and to other external institutions.

Before any application is made to the Crown for the grant of a new Charter, embodying the proposals contained in the Senate's last scheme, it will be necessary for Convocation to express its approval thereof.

1. The scheme in question differs very materially alike from that suggested by the Royal Commission, and from the one to which Convocation gave its sanction in the year 1886.

2. The new Senate is to consist of the unwieldy number of 52 Fellows, of whom 10 only will be elected by Convocation, thus reducing the representation of Convocation from one in four (as is now the case, and as the Commissioners advised) to less than one in five.

3. Sixteen Members of the Senate will directly represent various Collegiate and Corporate bodies hitherto not represented on the Senate, and sixteen more will be elected by Metropolitan and Provincial teaching bodies. It is understood that the proportionate representation of University and King's College on the one hand, and of the Provincial Colleges on the other, is regarded as equally unsatisfactory by those bodies.

4. Five separate standing Committees of the Senate are provided for: viz., one for the London Colleges in Arts and Science, one for the Provincial Colleges in Arts and Science, one for Arts and Science Examinations of Candidates not from Constituent Colleges, one for Medicine, and one for Law. These Standing Committees, although nominally under the control of the Senate, will evidently be influential in effecting such arrangements for examination in the matters with which they are conversant as will open the way for considerable variations in standards of graduation.

5. Convocation has not in this, as it had under former schemes, any share in the selection or revision of Constituent Colleges; the first list contains schools of very different efficiency, some of which have unsuccessfully claimed admission as Constituent Colleges in more than one faculty, while others exhibit little justification for admission in any.

6. The representation of Convocation on the Boards of Studies in each faculty is to be two Members out of a possible total of 24 or more, instead of one-fourth of the combined Boards of Studies (Council of Education) as recommended by its Special Committee and carried by Convocation.

7. Power is given to the Senate to enter into arrangements with each Constituent College in Arts and Science *separately* for conducting examinations for the Matriculation and Pass B.A. and B.Sc., by a College Professor and a University Examiner conjointly, and consequently opportunity is given for as many varieties of standard in such examinations as there shall be Constituent Colleges.

8. The Pass M.B. Examinations are to be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Royal Medical Colleges conjointly with University Examiners, under a Committee elected in equal numbers by the

Colleges and the Standing Medical Committee of the Senate. As this latter cannot fail to consist largely, and must consist in part, of nominees and Fellows of the two Royal Colleges, the University thus practically abandons the control of its Pass M.B. to the Corporations, in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Royal Commission.

9. The Preliminary Scientific Examination, which has hitherto offered the most serious check to medical candidates, the M.D. Examination, which confers the coveted title of Doctor, are still to be conducted by the University. If they continue as they are the so-called medical grievance will remain un-redressed; there is, however, reason to believe that they will be modified or lowered in standard under pressure from the Corporations until the M.D. London is the equivalent of the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. How powerful such pressure may become is indicated by the enormous departure from the decision of the Royal Commission which the two Colleges have already succeeded in effecting.

10. Hitherto the Examinations in all faculties, save the Medical, have been equally accessible to, and of the same severity for, private and collegiate students. Our Examinations have won the confidence of the private student and their public repute on account of their impartial, because impersonal, character. The facilities afforded to collegiate students, under the scheme, cannot fail to place private students at a relative disadvantage.

11. Lastly, the power of conferring Honorary Degrees, which Convocation has uniformly opposed, is again introduced.

J. W. Carr, M.D., B.Sc.,
J. G. Joseph, LL.B., B.A.,
A. L. Morris, LL.B., B.A.,
H. J. Waring, M.B., B.Sc., } *Hon. Secs.*

March 17, 1891.

As the result of this communication, the names of more than 1,100 members of Convocation were obtained who expressed their dissent from the reconstitution of the University as proposed by the Senate. On the other side, the following was issued:—

To the Graduates of the University of London.

We desire to call your attention to the grave importance of the question of the Petition for a New Charter, which is to come before the Meeting of Convocation on the 12th of May next. A crisis has arisen which may affect most materially, not only the future of the University, but the interests of higher education throughout the country. A circular has been issued to the Members of Convocation

putting before them certain objections to the proposed Charter, and inviting them to express their dissent from the proposal to adopt it. We need hardly point out that this circular places before you one aspect only of the question. This is sufficiently shown by the fact that the Special Committee, appointed by Convocation to consider this question, have resolved to recommend Convocation to concur in petitioning for the Charter. It is most important that the decision of such a question should express the matured opinion of Convocation arrived at after a full consideration of the case in all its bearings. It is, therefore, important that all the Members who can possibly do so should attend during the discussion on the 12th of May. We would earnestly urge you, considering the importance of the interests at stake, to make every effort to be present and record your opinion on that occasion.

Herschell, B.A.; Richard Quain, M.D.; Edward Fry, B.A.; William Scovell Savory, M.B.; Arthur Charles, B.A.; Julian Goldsmid, M.A.; Joshua Girling Fitch, M.A.; Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, LL.B., B.A.; William Roberts, M.D., B.A.; Samuel Wilks, M.D.; John Russell Reynolds, M.D.; John Syer Bristowe, M.D.; Albert Kaye Rollit, LL.D., B.A.; Michael Foster, M.D., B.A.; William Odling, M.B.; John Foster Vines, D.Sc.; Donald McAlister, B.Sc.; George Buchanan, M.D., B.A.; William Miller Ord, M.D.; Talfourd Ely, M.A.; Richard Wormell, D.Sc., M.A.; Andrew McDowall, B.A., B.Sc.; Russell Martineau, M.A.; Feederick Thomas Roberts, M.D., B.Sc.; George Carey Foster, B.A.; Henry Savage, M.D.; Lindsey Middelton Aspland, LL.D., M.A.; William Blake Odgers, B.A.; Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc.; Silvanus Phillips Thompson, D.Sc., B.A.; John Hennell, B.A.; Nathaniel Micklem, LL.B., B.A.; William Henry Allchin, M.B.; Philip Henry Pye-Smith, M.D., B.A.; James Anstie, B.A.

A very practical plan for bringing the question before those members of Convocation who had studied at Guy's Hospital was through the medium of a circular letter, thus:—

Guy's Hospital,
16th April 1891.

Dear Sir,

The following Resolution was unanimously passed at a Meeting of those Members of the Staff of Guy's Hospital Medical School, who are Members of Convocation of the University of London:—

"That the London University Graduates on the Staff of Guy's Hospital desiring to support the Scheme of the Senate,

think it advisable that a circular note be sent to Guy's men who are Members of Convocation, asking them to attend the Meeting of Convocation, on May 12th, in order to support the Scheme of the Senate by their votes."

We therefore trust that you will be able to be present at the Meeting of Convocation, on Tuesday, May 12th, at the London University, at 5 p.m., to support the Revised Scheme of the Senate.

The chief reasons which should influence us as Medical Graduates in supporting this Scheme are :—

(1) It is already approved by—

(*a*) The Senate.
(*b*) The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.
(*c*) All the Medical Schools in London.
(*d*) University College } With the exception of the clauses
(*e*) King's College. } relating to Provincial Colleges.
(*f*) The Incorporated Law Society.

It is indeed the only Scheme that has yet been proposed which has received a strong support from the bodies chiefly concerned.

(2) If this Scheme is not adopted one of two things must happen, either the Medical Faculty of London must be left in its present unsatisfactory state for many years to come, or a second University will be founded in London. This will lead to dangerous rivalry, and probably to a lowering of the standard for degrees by one or both of the Universities. Further, there will be great confusion between the two London degrees.

(3) The Scheme gives a large share of the representation and government in the University to the Medical Profession.

(4) No attempt is made to lower the present high standard of the degrees; they are simply made more accessible.

These considerations will, we hope, commend themselves to the Members of Convocation, and induce them to accept a Scheme, which, if it is not perfect, is, in our opinion, far superior to any before proposed, or at all likely to be brought forward.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

S. Wilks, F. W. Pavy, P. H. Pye-Smith, F. Taylor, W. Hale White, H. G. Howse, R. Clement Lucas, L. E. Shaw, J. W. Washbourn, C. H. Golding-Bird, C. J. Symonds, P. Horrocks, W. A. Brailey, T. Stevenson, G. H. Savage, L. A. Dunn, J. H. Targett, E. H. Starling, A. H. Tubby, H. J. Campbell, E. W. Goodall, A. Parkin.

The final appeal of any consequence took the form of a letter to the "Times," on May 8th, from Lord Justice Fry :—

The University of London and the proposed new Charter.

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—On Tuesday next the Convocation of the University of London is to decide whether it will join with the Senate in petitioning the Crown to grant a new charter on the terms adopted by the Senate. If the decision of Convocation be affirmative, there is great hope that the charter will be granted; if negative, the matter is at an end.

I believe that it is of the last importance to the University and to the interests of the higher education in England that this charter should be granted; and I crave your permission shortly to state why I so think.

The charter will effect several very important ends. In the first place, it will bring together the great educational institutions of the metropolis, and will furnish that kind of union which time and habit will probably strengthen. It will give to the two great colleges of London—University and King's—a most important place in the councils of the University, and it will take account of their educational work in the granting of the Arts degrees. It will also offer a place to the provincial colleges; it will give to the University the assistance of the professors, which will be of great practical value. As regards the law, it gives places to the chairman of the Incorporated Law Society and to its teachers; and it will do the same for the Council of Legal Education and its teachers when (if ever) wiser counsels shall prevail in the Inns of Court. Above all, it comprises a scheme with regard to the medical degrees which has received the approval, I think I may say the warm approval, not only of the two Royal Medical Colleges, but of the London medical schools.

The medical difficulty has been one of the most formidable; on the one hand, there was a reasonable demand that the value of the London degree should be maintained; on the other, there was the almost scandal of the small proportion which the London graduates in medicine bear to the students of London, the greatest of clinical schools in this country, or, perhaps, in Europe. A happy device, that of allowing the same examinations to serve two purposes—to count at once with the medical colleges and with the University—will, I believe, go very far to lessen the difficulty, and this, coupled with the increased interest which the London medical teachers will in future take in the University, furnishes a guarantee,

in the opinion of many, at least, of those most competent to judge, that the value of the medical degrees will be maintained, whilst the examinations will attract a far larger portion of the London medical students. To those who appreciate the injury done year by year to medical science, nay, to the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects, by driving students from the great hospitals of London to small Universities, where degrees are easy, this of itself will seem no slight matter.

It is objected to this scheme that it is a compromise. Of course it is a compromise, and has some of the defects, as well as the merits, of a compromise. But nothing but compromise was possible. The Senate, assisted, as it has been, by Committees of Convocation, has had to deal with the London Colleges (not even yet quite satisfied), with the two Royal Medical Colleges (which did not always see eye to eye), with the medical schools (which thought their interests more or less distinct from those of the Royal Colleges), with the provincial colleges (full of youth and hope), and with the claims of Convocation itself. No one will probably think that the scheme is perfect. I am sure that it is not precisely as I should draw it if I were a despot. But I believe it to be a reasonable compromise.

It is said that the scheme is complex and unworkable. I believe its complexity appears greater on paper than it will in practice, and that, if set to work, it will work smoothly.

It is said that it will be impossible to maintain equivalence in the arts degrees between the two sets of examinations. This will require care; but I see no greater difficulty in maintaining this equivalence in the same year than in successive years.

It is said that the interests of the non-collegiate candidates will be imperilled by the presence of the college professors and representatives. But I cannot see that the non-collegiate candidates at the examinations held by Oxford and Cambridge suffer from the collegiate character of their examiners, or of the syndicate which superintend the examinations.

The issue before Convocation is a broad one. If Convocation concur in the petition of the Crown, there is good hope that we may see the University enter upon a new course of even wider influence and usefulness than that of its past life; that we may see it encouraging collegiate work in London without closing its doors to any candidates, and offering representation and influence to the provincial colleges; and lastly that we may see the difficulty with regard to medical graduation solved.

If Convocation refuse to join with the Senate, we must expect to see a new University constituted in London and smaller

Universities springing up over the country, and by their competition for graduates degrading the value of a University degree, and we shall still see the medical students of our great London hospitals quitting them at the earliest moment to get degrees in some northern or foreign University. Let there be no mistake; if the Convocation go wrong now the University will be a very Esau and will find no place for repentance.

It remains only to add that, in thus addressing you, I am acting on my individual responsibility, and without consultation with any graduates like-minded with

Your obedient servant,

May 7. EDW. FRY.

This communication called forth the following, which was interesting as making public the position taken up by University and King's Colleges, but was scarcely helpful towards the acceptance of the scheme by Convocation, since it dispelled all idea of agreement among the various parties whose claims the scheme was designed to satisfy:—

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—We shall be obliged if you will allow us, on behalf of University College and King's College, to obviate a misapprehension which might arise from the reference to our two colleges in the letter from Lord Justice Fry published in your columns this morning. He speaks of the London Colleges as "not even yet quite satisfied." Without entering into his argument, which chiefly concerns the Convocation of the University of London, on whom we have no claim to intrude, we desire to say that such a description of the position of our two councils most inadequately expresses the character of their dissent from the proposed draft charter. Each council has addressed a letter to the Lord President, explaining, on various grounds, that, in its judgment, the proposed scheme fails to meet the just requirements of the London colleges, or to establish a Teaching University for London in the proper sense of the words.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN,
President of University College, London.

HENRY WACE,
Principal of King's College, London.

London, May 8.

In the "Times" of May 11th, the day preceding the meeting of Convocation, was published another special article on the subject "from a correspondent," repeating to a great extent the arguments adduced in the previous contribution, and especially emphasising those which either directly or by implication pointed to the establishment of a second University in and for London as the only solution of the problem. The complete knowledge of the whole subject displayed in those articles, the skill with which one aspect of the question was presented and the support that they lent to one of the main contentions submitted, left little room for doubt as to the quarter whence they emanated. Referring to Lord Justice Fry's letter, the "correspondent" pointed out that even should Convocation concur with the Senate, the hope expressed by Sir Edward, that the required charter would be granted, was by no means certain, and that account must be taken of the fact that "if it should reach the Privy Council, its provisions will "be opposed by University and King's Colleges in London, "and probably by some of the provincial colleges and "other bodies." Thus due notice was given, and evidently from an authoritative source, that whatever Convocation might do in the way of consent, that did not settle the matter, and that, in any case, there was opposition to be looked for, all which could not fail to affect the result of the discussion next day. It was again pointed out that the admission of the Provincial Colleges to the same privileges as the London Colleges was not only in flat opposition to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, but was destructive of the principle of a teaching University for London, a case for which it was admitted by the Commission had been made out. Although the London Colleges gave a provisional assent (p. 233) to the scheme put forward in June 1890, partly influenced thereto by the fact that their affairs and the educational interests of London would be under the immediate management of a "London Standing Committee," which would have numbered 24 out of 42

members of the Senate, and would thus have had a clear majority, inclusion of the Provincial Colleges in the later scheme quite upset this arrangement, the London Standing Committee forming then 24 out of a total Senate of 52, and so coming to be in a decided minority. Other reasons of a like kind were set out justifying the withdrawal of University and King's Colleges from the scheme. It was also shown that under the plan proposed by the Senate the teaching of London would not be in the hands of a body representative of the teachers of London and of the interests of London education, and a university so constituted was in no sense a "teaching University in and for London." Moreover, it was shown that similar, or even greater, disadvantages would accrue to the Provincial Colleges since they would be in a still smaller minority, and their individual views would stand little chance of attainment. The numerous modes in which certain of the degrees, especially in Arts, might be obtained, and the corresponding differences in their values, was commented on, and it was concluded that the reconstituted University would neither be a London nor a provincial one, nor as at present a new examining University, but an attempt to combine all three. Concerning the medical question, the "correspondent" thus expressed himself:—

"The arrangement proposed has been accepted by the Royal "Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for the good reason that it "entirely secures the professional claims and fees of those cor- "porations, and practically places the pass medical degrees of the "University under their control, or at least under their veto. But "an arrangement by which the University thus surrenders its "academical authority over a great part of medical education to "Professional Corporations seems in itself anomalous and dis- "creditable, and will hardly be acceptable to the majority of "medical graduates of the University of London, who are justly "proud of the academical distinction of the degrees they hold."

[No account was taken, it may be observed, of that not inconsiderable body of graduates connected with the metropolitan medical schools, who had signified their approval of the scheme.] Further, it was pointed out

that the Senate in their explanatory memorandum accompanying the scheme had declared "that no alteration is "now made in the degree of M.D.," notwithstanding that it was the need for increased facilities for obtaining an M.D. degree which had occasioned what Lord Justice Fry called "the almost scandal of the small proportion which "the London graduates in medicine bear to the students "of London, the greatest of the clinical schools in this "country, or, perhaps, in Europe." The Commissioners had also drawn special attention to the need there was for greater facilities for the London students obtaining a degree of M.D., and that the small number who succeeded in passing the London M.D. was "injurious not to the "men themselves only, but to the public" (*vide* Report, clause 9). In consideration of all this it was surely "strange," wrote the "correspondent," "that in a scheme "proposing to carry out the purposes recommended by "the Commissioners no provision whatever should be "made for altering this state of things." The objection to the continuance of the Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination unaltered, as raised by the "Lancet," was quoted with approval, and it was concluded that though the proposed charter might be advantageous to the Royal Colleges, it would be "of no appreciable service to the London medical student." In conclusion it was observed :—

"If the charter were passed it would not accomplish its main "professed object—that of uniting into one body London and "provincial institutions. The plain truth is that Lord Justice Fry "is attempting what is already shown to be impossible—to prevent "the establishment of fresh local universities. The establishment "of Victoria University admitted the principle of local universities. "Wales, as is evident, will be content with nothing less, and "Birmingham avowedly is only biding its time. It is absurd to "urge, as is sometimes done, that this will lead to 'the American "system of graduation.' The abuses of the University system in "America arise from the fact that there is no central authority to "control the establishment of Universities. That central authority "exists in this country, and is strong enough to prevent that multi-

" plication of 'small' universities of which Lord Justice Fry and
" Sir Philip Magnus were afraid. But a Teaching university in
" London, composed of University and King's Colleges, and the
" great medical schools, would certainly not be 'small,' and would
" be at least as great as the Victoria or the Scottish Universities.
" In the establishment of such a University, it would now seem
" evident this movement must result, whatever may be the vote of
" Convocation."

Whether designedly or not, it was obvious that such an article could only serve to stimulate and organise opposition to the Scheme when it came before Convocation on the morrow. Each and every interest was shown why it ought to oppose, and no word was said concerning the enormous improvement the Charter would effect in the existing state of things. Though nearly twenty years have elapsed since the prophecy uttered in the concluding sentence, its realisation is yet to seek.

In the same issue of the "Times" appeared a long letter from Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson dealing with two aspects of the Senate's scheme—the demand for a university which should teach as well as examine, and the provision of a medical degree in London which should be obtainable "with about the same amount of trouble " as is involved in getting the same degree at Edinburgh " or Glasgow." In respect to the former, the writer appeared to prefer a modification of the existing University, so as to give to teachers a larger share in framing the regulations for degrees, and to give more of the teachers the opportunity of becoming examiners, provided nothing were done to diminish the confidence which was generally felt in "the unity of the standard of the London degree." To meet the second point it was proposed that there should be a pass and honours M.D. granted, the latter on the same conditions then existing, and the holders thereof to be at liberty to mark their names with an asterisk in the Medical Directory. The pass M.D. to be conferred on those who had passed through the matriculation, preliminary scientific, first and second M.B.

examinations as existing (except that they should be held much more frequently or divided into parts which might be taken up separately) without further examination or on presentation of a thesis, but only to the holders of the diplomas of the Royal Colleges or of the Apothecaries' Hall. Comment on such a proposal is unnecessary.

There was also a letter from Dr. W. J. Collins indicating the resemblances between the Senate's scheme and that of Sir Edward Fry rejected by Convocation in 1885, and pointing out the novel proposal to allow Constituent Colleges to conduct certain examinations for degrees in conjunction with University examiners. "Lord Justice Fry," observed the writer, "must be a sanguine man if he "really believes in 'maintaining an equivalence' of "examination amid such heterogeneity." The constitution of the Senate and diminished influence of Convocation thereon was animadverted on, as also the practical abandonment to the Medical Corporations of the intermediate and pass M.B. examinations "in direct opposition "to the recommendations of the Royal Commission." "True, London offers unrivalled opportunities for medical "study; is that a reason for competing downwards with "Scotch Universities in the matter of examinations? On "the other hand, while the new scheme must damage "the work which the present University is doing so well "for private students, it would in no real sense supply "a Teaching University for London."

The first business at the meeting of Convocation on May 12, 1891, was the re-election of Dr. Frederic John Wood, LL.D., as Chairman for the ensuing term of three years. Reference was then made to the death of the late Chancellor, and the chairman reminded the House of the great services rendered by Earl Granville to Convocation in early times.

The new draft supplemental charter was laid upon the table. (*See* Appendix V.) The following account

of the meeting, which the "Times" rightly described as "occasionally somewhat stormy," is taken from the columns of that journal for Wednesday, May 13th:—

Lord Herschell, in moving the first resolution—"That the draft supplemental charter be approved"—said that whatever might be the merits or defects of the proposed charter, he could assert that it had been the result of as much careful thought and as much anxious desire to meet a satisfactory result as had ever been bestowed upon any document of the kind. The committee had conferred with representatives from every quarter, and had received every assistance from the committee appointed by Convocation. Such a document was, he thought, entitled to fair treatment and consideration. He regretted, therefore, that on what he might term *ex parte* grounds opposition had been raised to the scheme. (Hear, hear.) He would ask even those who had joined in the opposition to the scheme to listen with an open mind to what could be said on behalf of the scheme. He regretted that graduates had been asked to pledge themselves to oppose the scheme beforehand. The opponents of the scheme were at least as much divided among themselves as they were from the scheme now before them. (Hear, hear.) Some objected altogether to the inclusion of Provincial Colleges in the scheme; others again thought the London Colleges were too much considered and the Provincial Colleges too little, and the large body of graduates who belonged to neither class had their own grievances. Then some found fault with what they termed the lowering of the medical degrees. But those who desired easier access to those degrees were by no means of the same mind. (Hear, hear.) Thus the objectors to the scheme were a sort of happy family who, when put in a cage together, could be made to get along pretty well together; but if liberated would at once proceed to devour each other. (Cheers and laughter.) It was necessary in approaching this question to consider the past history of the University question. In 1884 an association was formed to advocate the formation of a teaching University for London. This association was convinced that the non-existence of such a University was a real misfortune. Then a resolution was passed on February 24, 1885, that the association of teaching bodies with the University would add to its usefulness and importance. This, then, was the view taken by the Convocation. Then it must be remembered that University and King's Colleges had presented petitions for incorporation as a University, and the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons had applied for the privilege of conferring degrees. Then there

was the report of the Royal Commission with respect to the formation of a teaching University for London. It appeared to him that it would be much better to create such a University by modifying the constitution of the existing University of London than by the creation of a new University. (Hear, hear.) The *crux* of the whole problem was to provide the teaching element and make it coalesce with existing arrangements. They could not proceed as if they had a *tabula rasa*; they had to deal with things as they were. The scheme had to be regarded from two points of view—first, its effect upon the present University; and, secondly, its effect on education generally. The latter he conceived to be by far the more important of the two. He could not but believe that it would be a great disadvantage to have another University in London. Confusion would arise. The new institution would be called the University of London. (A voice: "Why of London"?) If there were such a University, it would certainly be called the University of London. (Loud cries of "No, no.") Well, there had been complaints from Trinity College, Dublin, that the Royal University, simply from its position at Dublin, was often spoken of as the University of Dublin. If that was the case in Dublin, why was it not likely to arise in the case of London? He was sure that the establishment of a new University would tend to lower educational standards. It was impossible to multiply Universities without injury to the standard of degrees. A number of small Universities would be tempted to enter into competition with each other. King's College and University College, if incorporated, as at one time they desired, into a University, would constitute a small University. If these two colleges had been so incorporated the University of London would necessarily tend to become a mere examining body, without contact with the teaching bodies throughout the country; and the non-collegiate members of the University would inevitably suffer. When the report of the Royal Commission was issued it was found that the two colleges, University and King's, were by no means satisfied with it. Surely no member of Convocation would have desired the Senate simply to have held its hands and sheltered itself behind the report of the Royal Commission. On the contrary, the Senate thought they ought to consider how the wishes of the two colleges could be considered. There was a difficulty with respect to the conduct of the intermediate examinations by the colleges. That difficulty was met by the appointment of joint examiners—by the colleges and the University. Then, again, the provincial colleges objected to the proposals of the Royal Commission, which would have given exclusive representation on the Senate to the London colleges;

and deputations from the provincial colleges had come to protest against their exclusion. Accordingly, on January 21 last year, Convocation passed a resolution expressing a sense of the injustice of the exclusion of provincial colleges. The Senate thought that by the proposed Royal Charter they had reconciled conflicting interests. They did not claim that it would create an ideal or perfect system; but they thought it was the best attainable, that it was a just and equitable solution. (Cheers.) Opposition had come from many different quarters. But that was inevitable. The scheme was of necessity a compromise. It met the legitimate desire of the London colleges, and would bring the examining and teaching elements into closer intercommunication. No doubt many objections might be raised. Some said the standing committees would deprive the Senate of all control. Others contended that these committees would become the mere creatures of the Senate. Both objections could not be realised, and he thought the truth, as usual, would be between the two extremes. He did not believe either that the influence of Convocation on the Senate would be diminished. Then he believed that the charter would be of special advantage to the medical faculty, and tend to raise the standard, and induce a larger number of licentiates to seek the additional distinction of the degree. He would also ask them to bear in mind that they were not masters of the situation. If the charter were not accepted the numerous applications to the Privy Council would have their effect, and a body answering the description of a real teaching University would be constituted. The matter would be taken out of their hands, and not only would their Alma Mater suffer, but the cause of higher education in the country would suffer still more. (Cheers.)

Sir Richard Quain seconded the proposal, as a graduate of this University for 50 years, who had watched its progress and seen how the Senate had conducted the University through all its difficulties to its present position. With respect to medical degrees, those who were not in the profession could not realise the grievance which the medical students of London felt themselves to be sustaining by the present state of things. Hundreds of capable men were driven to seek in Scotland, at Newcastle, and elsewhere the medical degrees which they ought to have obtained in London. (Hear, hear.) Men who wished to graduate in medicine in the University of London had to get through the *chevaux de frise* of a matriculation examination. (Hear, hear.) There was no desire to diminish the excellence of the medical degrees of London; but it was desirable to bring the Senate into touch with the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and the other examining and educational bodies.

The two Royal colleges had accepted the draft scheme, and he warned them that if it was not accepted steps might be taken under the Medical Act, 1858, to compel union between the University of London and other colleges. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the scheme would be accepted as the most satisfactory settlement attainable under present conditions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bompas, Q.C., as an old member of Convocation, wished to give a few reasons why the House should refuse assent to the motion. (Cheers.) The scheme had to be considered on its merits, and not on the merits of its mover and seconder. The scheme would endanger the higher education of the country. What had the Royal Commission—which consisted of six members, three of whom were lawyers and therefore not practically acquainted with the working of a University, and three practical men—said? The three men who were practically acquainted with educational matters were Sir W. Thomson, Professor Sir Gabriel Stokes, and Mr. Welldon. The three last had emphatically pronounced against any charter and against the possibility of combining the functions which the University had hitherto so admirably performed with those of a local London teaching University. These three gentlemen had also said that any such University must be in one place, and that its degrees should be granted by the University solely upon its own examination. Lord Herschell's idea, in fact, of an Imperial degree-granting University for the Empire, with its system of London and provincial colleges, was a chimera. (Hear, hear.) He was an M.A. of Cambridge, but that was no evidence that he knew more than a third or fourth form boy in a school. He was also an M.A. of London, and that did show that he had some knowledge. An Oxford or Cambridge degree was evidence that a man had for some years been subjected to the humanizing influence of contact with cultivated and refined minds by residence in the University. The University of London had discharged the function of granting a degree which was real evidence of knowledge. It had done much, too, to raise the standards of the older Universities. But the new scheme would give the country graduates who would not gain either the peculiar advantages of the older Universities or the evidence hitherto afforded by the University of London of the possession of real knowledge. (Cheers.) The scheme would divide responsibility, and all experience showed that divided responsibility meant failure. (Cheers.) It was absurd to suppose that two bodies who were hostile or suspicious of each other could unite to conduct examinations together satisfactorily. He would appeal to Convocation to reject the scheme, and thereby finally save their University. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Pye-Smith said they were all indebted to Mr. Bompas for having put the controversy on a clear basis. It was whether the University was to be left just as it was (cries of "No") or any improvement was to be made and the University was to be made into a real University and not a mere examining board. Convocation had dealt with the question in resolutions and schemes. The committee of 40 had prepared a scheme which unfortunately was rejected, and one proposal after another had met a like fate. Then came the Royal Commission with its recommendations. If they did not take the matter into their own hands they would lose control over the matter. Let them accept the charter and make their University into a teaching as well as an examining body—a University in its fullest sense. He did not ask them to accept every line of the charter as it stood. No doubt amendments and modifications would be suggested. But if it was not accepted the whole matter would be left to the arbitrament of alien bodies. (Hear, hear.) Their desire was that there should be one University, and not two or three miserable bodies contending for the name—that there should not be a Dutch auction for degrees. With regard to the medical question, it was in the power of Convocation to do irreparable harm to the cause of medical education in London. He would ask the graduates who were not medical graduates not hastily to thwart the attainment by the medical profession of the end which they had been aiming at for the last 12 or 15 years. Their desire was to bring into harmonious working all the medical schools, and, secondly, to make the medical degrees more accessible without lowering the standard. (Laughter.) The standard need not be lowered if there were an economy of examinations and no needless going over the same ground more than once. The University had, at all events, brought into joint action the two Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, each of which was anxious not to lower, but to raise the medical standard. (Hear, hear.) The scheme was not really so complicated as it seemed, and was the best available means before them of solving the problem which would have to be solved in one form or another. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. H. Hutton said that he had watched the scheme for many years, and wished to say why he should vote against it. (Cheers.) He had much sympathy with the views of Lord Herschell and Sir Edward Fry. The one point which was the real flaw was that the charter would give the degree-giving power to a body which did not believe in the present degree, and wished to establish a different and purely collegiate standard of degree. The new Senate would consist of people most of whom wanted an altogether new kind of degree. (Hear, hear.) He recognised the extraordinary

ability and patience of Lord Herschell and Lord Justice Fry, but could not but regret the outcome of their labours. They were inventing a scheme which had an enormous number of ganglia and no cerebrum at all. (Loud cheers.) The great majority of candidates were non-collegiate, and he was sure the new scheme would not command their confidence. (Cheers.)

Dr. Sansom said the scheme was a delusive remedy for the evils under which medical education laboured. The scheme had in it elements of gross inequality and injustice to the medical students of the metropolis. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., said that the women members of Convocation, and especially those of them who were members of the medical profession, were almost unanimous in their opposition to the scheme, which would substitute various and conflicting standards for their examinations instead of the well-understood guarantee of knowledge which was afforded by their present degrees. (Cheers.)

Dr. W. J. Collins opposed the scheme. He would recall almost the last words Lord Granville addressed to them—first, that they should retain the Imperial character of the University; and, secondly, that they should maintain the high standard of their degrees. It was because these two sources of pride to the University were being imperilled that he hoped they would reject the scheme. (Cheers.)

Lord Herschell briefly replied to the objections to the scheme.

A division was then taken, and the scheme was rejected by 447 voting against it, only 197 recording their votes in its favour.*

It was resolved that the division list be published in the minutes.

After this result was arrived at, and the energies, not to say the temper, of the meeting had been considerably strained, the greater number of the graduates left notwithstanding that the Report of the Special Committee of Convocation that had been concerned with the question of the reconstitution of the University had not been reached. Inasmuch as this document represented the considered outcome of many meetings and much thought, and might have been supposed to be an important contribution towards making up the mind of Convocation in the momentous question at issue, it would have seemed to

* The total number of Convocation was 3,200.

have more suitably preceded the main debate. Such a course, however, would have been contrary to the standing orders relating to the business of Convocation, unless otherwise determined by special vote. At the stage at which it was presented it fell flat and was simply received on the motion of Sir Philip Magnus, seconded by Dr. T. B. Napier.

It should be read in continuation of the former report of the same committee (p. 387), and was well worthy of careful study as showing on the one hand the reasons which led the majority of the Committee to express approval of the Senate's scheme, which approval, it will be remembered, had been communicated to the Senate at their meeting on February 25th, 1891 (p. 260); and on the other the grounds which had induced a minority to dissent.

Report by the Special Committee of 25 Members for the consideration of the Scheme for the constitution of the University proposed by the Special Committee appointed by Convocation on February 24, 1885.

At the Meeting of Convocation held on Tuesday, May 13th, 1890, the Special Committee, appointed on December 8th, 1885, presented an interim Report, in which they gave a full account of their proceedings and explained the position which the University then occupied with respect to the several Schemes which had been proposed for its reconstitution. At that Meeting the Committee was re-appointed with power to confer with the Senate with respect to the Schemes then under consideration.

In their interim Report your Committee stated that they had to consider the following Schemes:—

(i) The Scheme of the first Committee of Convocation which was originally referred to them for consideration.

(ii) A provisional Scheme of the Senate which was submitted to the Royal Commissioners.

(iii) The Scheme of the Royal Commissioners as embodied in their Report.

(iv) The revised Scheme of the Senate of November 1889.

They also stated that at the time of presenting their interim Report they had not had the opportunity of considering the Senate's amended Scheme of March 1890, in which was introduced a new and important feature, viz., that, in the case of the Constituent Colleges, the College courses of instruction, in so far as they were to form the basis of University examination, should be in the first instance approved by the Senate, and subject to such approval the Examinations in Arts and Science for the Pass Degrees should be conducted jointly by the College Professors and by other Examiners appointed by the Senate. This amended Scheme was carefully considered by your Committee and formed the subject of a Conference with the Committee of the Senate on July 11th, 1890, when various suggestions were made in conformity with the views expressed by Convocation in the Scheme approved by them on June 29th, 1886, and in Resolutions which they subsequently adopted.

The Amended Scheme of March 1890 met with the qualified assent of the two London Colleges; but soon after it was circulated among the Members of Convocation it became known that the Provincial Colleges were resolved to oppose its acceptance as a basis for a new Charter in consequence of the special privileges it proposed to confer upon the Constituent Colleges in and near London, and of the absence of any direct representation of Provincial Colleges on the Senate of the University. These views were enforced by an influential deputation which waited upon the Committee of the Senate, and also in letters which appeared in the public prints. Your Committee learnt with some satisfaction that the Senate was disposed to favourably consider these representations, and to substitute for the amended Scheme of March 1890 a new Scheme in which the Provincial Colleges would be admitted to the privileges of Constituent Colleges. In so far as they were able, your Committee supported the Senate in their proposed action, first, because Convocation in the Scheme prepared by your Committee and approved by that body had recognised the claims of Provincial Colleges to be regarded as Constituent Colleges; and, secondly, because Convocation, subsequently, at a meeting held on January 21st, 1890, had distinctly expressed their opinion on this question in the following Resolution:

> "That the proposal of the University for London Commission, that under a new Charter for this University various powers and privileges should be conferred on certain institutions in or near London, is incompatible with the fair and just treatment of the Provincial Colleges, and that the acceptance of this proposal would be detrimental alike to

the interests of the Provincial Colleges and to those of the University itself."

Your Committee felt the responsibility of supporting the Senate in a course of action which was in opposition to the Report of the Royal Commission; but they had in mind the fact that the Provincial Colleges had not been heard in evidence before the Commissioners, and they think it possible that if evidence from those institutions had been received, the recommendations of the Commissioners might have been different.

A new Scheme was accordingly prepared by the Senate, embodying the important principle to which Convocation had consistently attached weight, that Provincial Colleges fulfilling certain conditions should have the privileges of Constituent Colleges of the University. This alteration necessitated an increase in the number of members of the Senate, the addition of separate Faculties and Boards of Studies, and the organisation of a Standing Committee for the Provincial Colleges similar in constitution to the corresponding Committee for the London Colleges. The details of these alterations and the reasons which induced the Senate to adopt them are fully set forth in the Memorandum prepared and issued by the Senate in explanation of their new Scheme, and the Members of Convocation are invited to carefully consider this Memorandum before committing themselves to any expression of opinion with respect to the new Scheme.

The Scheme when definitely approved by the Senate as the basis for a new Charter was forwarded to the Special and Annual Committees, and to the several bodies whose concurrence was sought. The two London Colleges, whilst recognising that their views on some important points had been fairly met, expressed their regret that in the new Scheme there were other points which were not satisfactory, and with respect to those points they reserved their right to lay their views before the Lord President of the Council. It would appear that exception was taken by one, if not by both, of these Colleges, to the departure of the Scheme from the recommendations of the Commissioners in the recognition of Provincial Institutions as Constituent Colleges. On the other hand, the Scheme has been favourably received by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and has been accepted by the Medical Schools in connexion with the Charing Cross, Guy's, London, Middlesex, St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and Westminster Hospitals. The Scheme was considered in all its

bearings by your Committee, and at a Meeting held on February 9th, 1891, it was decided—

> "That the Senate be informed that the Scheme meets with the general approval of the Committee of Convocation, and that the Committee is prepared to recommend to Convocation its adoption."

This Resolution was communicated to the Senate, and in accordance with the Resolution passed by Convocation on January 20th, 1891, copies of the new Scheme were directed to be, and have since been, forwarded to all members of Convocation.

In undertaking to recommend Convocation to adopt the Scheme and to concur with the Senate in seeking a new Charter on the basis of such Scheme, your Committee are fully sensible of the importance of the step they have taken, and of the responsibility of their action. The Scheme undoubtedly differs in many respects from the one adopted by Convocation in the year 1886 as a basis of negotiation with the Senate. But since then, opinions have very much changed and ripened on the question of University education, and particularly on the connection between examinations and collegiate teaching. But even allowing for this change of opinion, the Scheme is admittedly a compromise, the result of long and protracted negotiations between bodies having separate and in some cases opposing interests. Your Committee have never lost sight of the fact that the choice lay between the framing of a Scheme which should recognise the legitimate claims of the teaching Institutions, and the establishment of a second University in London; and they retain the opinion that the creation of a new University in and for London would not only injuriously affect the existing University, but also, by tending to lower the standard of Degrees, would prove detrimental to the cause of the higher education throughout the country. Your Committee, however, believe that the proposed Scheme, whilst offering to the advocates of a Teaching University all the advantages that are expected to follow from the establishment of Faculties of Teachers and Boards of Studies, and from the intimate association of teachers and Examiners in the collegiate work of the University, has been so framed as to safeguard those functions of the University, connected with its open system of examinations, which have been hitherto exercised with such acknowledged benefit to the whole country. Indeed, the Scheme provides the organisation by means of which the University, without interfering with its present sphere of usefulness, may be enabled to associate with itself educational institutions of University rank not necessarily in or near London, and to assist in directing and raising the standard of the instruction which they afford. Moreover, in

some respects, the new Scheme is in greater accord with the views of Convocation than any of the previous Schemes. The addition to the Senate of representatives of the Provincial Colleges will, it is hoped, tend to strengthen that body by helping to maintain a more even balance of authority among its members. The proposal for the joint action of London and Provincial Boards of Studies, as well as for the joint action of Boards of Studies in different Faculties, will, it is thought, secure to the University some of the advantages which were expected to follow from the creation of a "Council of Education" as suggested in the Scheme adopted by Convocation. The recognition of the Provincial Colleges as Constituent Colleges, and above all the maintenance of the standard of the M.D. Degree, which are distinguishing features of the new Scheme, involve important principles to which Convocation throughout these negotiations has consistently adhered, and the proposals for the organisation of the Faculties of Medicine and Law, and for providing Standing Committees of the Senate for these departments of knowledge, are, in the opinion of your Committee, distinct improvements on the provisions of previous Schemes, and as to the representation of Convocation upon the Senate, bearing in mind the functions of the several Standing Committees, and the fact that the election of the Convocation Fellows will be for a term of years, instead of for life as heretofore, your Committee are of opinion that the number of representatives allotted to Convocation is not unsatisfactory, and will make the influence of that body of great weight in the counsels of the Senate.

In conclusion your Committee considers that having regard to the complexity of the problem which had to be solved, the Scheme is as good as circumstances allowed, and that although apparently complicated, it will be found workable in practice, and will afford the necessary relief from the too rigid fetters of a centrally directed Examination System without interfering with the free competition for University honours which has proved so helpful in promoting higher education, and without changing the character of the University so far as its open examinations are concerned. Your Committee believe that upon the acceptance or rejection by Convocation of the Scheme now submitted to them depend issues of far greater national importance than the creation of a separate University in and for London. Should Convocation refuse to concur with the Senate in applying for a new Charter on the lines suggested in the Scheme, there is little doubt but that the petition of the University and King's Colleges would be granted. And what your Committee fear is, that the creation of a new University in London would be only the first step in the multiplication of Universities throughout England and Wales, resulting in a general decline in the value of

University Degrees. This regrettable outcome of the agitation for a Teaching University your Committee hope may be averted by the reorganisation of the University of London on the lines suggested in the new Scheme, and they therefore recommend Convocation to concur with the Senate in applying to the Crown for a new Charter in accordance with the Draft now submitted to them.

Philip Magnus,
Chairman.

*** The foregoing *Report* was adopted at a Meeting of the Committee held on Thursday, April 16th, a majority of 10 to 2, the members voting as follows:—

For.	*Against.*
Mr. J. Anstie.	Dr. W. J. Collins.
Mr. T. Ely.	Dr. T. B. Napier.
Mr. E. Johnston.	
Mr. A. McDowall.	
Sir P. Magnus.	
Mr. R. Martineau.	
Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith.	
Sir A. K. Rollit.	
Dr. S. P. Thompson.	
Dr. R. Wormell.	

Memorandum by Members of the Special Committee who Dissent from the Report of that Committee.

We, the undersigned Members of the Special Committee, are unable to concur in the foregoing report and recommendation to Convocation.

We agree with the majority that the present "Scheme un- "doubtedly differs in many respects from the one adopted by "Convocation in the year 1886 as a basis of negotiation with the "Senate"; but the departures therefrom appear to us to have been dictated by the pressure of outside bodies, rather than by a regard for the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The final result is far less satisfactory, in our opinion, alike to the interests of higher education and to the welfare of this University than would have been the case either under the Scheme of 1886 or that of the Commissioners.

I.—Powers given to Constituent Colleges.

In the report of this Committee adopted by Convocation in 1886, it was affirmed that "to allow the Professors of Constituent

" Colleges, acting in conjunction with external examiners appointed " by the Senate, to examine their own students for degrees, was " thought to be likely to produce too great a variety in the character " of the Examinations, and possibly lead to a lowering of the " standard of the degrees." This danger appears to have been recognised by the Commissioners, who reported that " the final " examinations for degrees ought to be the same for all candidates, " whether taught in Constituent or Associated Colleges, or " elsewhere."

In the draft Charter, on the other hand, power is given to the Senate to enter into arrangements with Constituent Colleges in Arts and Science, either jointly or *separately*, for conducting the Matriculation, and the Intermediate and *Final* B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations by a College Professor and University Examiner, an arrangement, in our opinion, calculated to seriously vary the character and standard of those degrees, and opposed alike to the views of Convocation and of the Commission.

II.—Restricted Influence of Convocation.

In the report approved by Convocation in 1886, it was stated, " Your Committee felt that no change in the constitution of the " University would be satisfactory which did not increase the " influence of Convocation," and it was pointed out that in the Scheme then recommended to and adopted by Convocation that the enlarged powers conferred upon this House would be—

> " 1. The direct representation of Convocation on the Senate is increased from 1 in 4 to 9 in 31.
>
> " 2. Convocation is further *indirectly* but largely represented through the Council of Education.
>
> " 3. The representatives of Convocation on the Senate hold office for four years only, and require to be re-elected if they are to retain their seats.
>
> " 4. Convocation elects one-fourth of the entire number of the members constituting the Council of Education.
>
> " 5. Convocation will be consulted through a Committee of its members in determining which Colleges and educational institutions shall be admitted as Constituent Colleges of the University."

In the draft Charter, on the other hand,—

> 1. The direct representation of Convocation is *reduced* from 1 in 4, as it is now, to 10 in 52; whereas the Royal Commission recommended an increased representation to 10 in 38.
>
> 2. The representation of Convocation on the Boards of Studies (which, in the aggregate, would be the equivalent of

the Council of Education) is to be two in each Board out of a possible 24 or more, whereas one-fourth of the Council of Education was to be composed of members of Convocation.

3. Convocation has no share whatever in the selection or revision of Constituent Colleges such as was provided for under former Schemes, in a manner which commended itself to the Royal Commission. Moreover, institutions are included in the Charter as "Constituent Colleges" which the Commission did not think should be so called.

III.—The reconstituted Senate.

In the reconstitution of the Senate, the relative proportions of representatives of the Crown, of Convocation, and of teaching bodies and corporations recommended in our Scheme of 1886, differed but slightly from those advised by the Royal Commission. On the other hand, in the Scheme upon which the draft Charter is based, no fewer than 32 out of a total of 52 Fellows will represent external bodies not hitherto represented upon the Senate. The Royal Commission considered that the representation of the professorial element should be substantial, but not preponderant, and suggested 18 out of a Senate of 38 as a fair proportion.

We venture to doubt whether the disadvantages arising from so large a Senate will be met by the provision of five powerful Standing Committees with specialised functions delegated to them, in a way not contemplated by the Royal Commission, and whose "control and direction" by the Senate must tend to become nominal.

We are not surprised to learn that the large direct representation accorded to the London Colleges, Faculties, and Corporations, viz., 24, is regarded with jealousy by the Provincial Colleges, who in view of the large number of Candidates prepared by them for the University might have reasonably expected a greater number than eight provincial representatives.

IV.—The Medical Grievance.

In regard to the Medical Faculty we are mindful of the wish expressed by Convocation to maintain the standard and scientific character of the present medical degrees. We would point out that the Royal Commission in advising against the Petition of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for power to confer degrees in Medicine, suggested, in accordance with the evidence of numerous witnesses, that a lower grade of medical degrees should be instituted, the distinction between the two to be such as to prevent any confusion. They further advised the acceptance

of a preliminary science examination by the Royal Medical Colleges in lieu of the Preliminary Scientific.

From the Memorandum explanatory of the Senate's Scheme it is claimed: 1. "That no alteration is now made in the degree of M.D." 2. That the Senate retains "entire control" of the Preliminary Scientific Examination. Moreover there is no provision of any other than the ordinary Matriculation in the case of the Students of Medical Constituent Colleges.

Now it is common knowledge that the Matriculation and the Preliminary Scientific Examinations have hitherto offered the most serious check to medical students, and that the acquisition of the M.D. upon easier terms has been repeatedly demanded. If it is seriously intended to maintain these as they are, the "medical grievance," as it has been termed, must remain unredressed. But provision is made for a Medical Standing Committee with a majority of Corporation and Teaching representatives, while the Intermediate and Pass M.B. Examinations are practically placed under the control of a Committee, half of which will be appointed by the Medical Corporations, while the other half will be appointed by the Medical Standing Committee. The Medical Colleges are thus accorded powers akin to those of University and King's Colleges, whereas the former are in no sense educational bodies of University rank. Such arrangements must, in our opinion, either lead to an approximation of the University degrees to the licenses of the Corporations, or fail to in any way satisfy the "medical grievance."

V.—The Non-collegiate Student.

One of the most serious defects in the Scheme is the neglect of the interests of the students unattached to any of the institutions made or likely to be made Constituent Colleges. From recent lists, it appears that these comprise more than three-fourths of the candidates who pass the degree Examinations in Arts and Laws. We think it has been one of the chief advantages of the University, that it has held out to those students, whose means have not enabled them to obtain Collegiate instruction, the reward of a high pass degree. The majority of Fellows on the new Senate would be identified with institutions whose interests must often be adverse to those of the private students. Of the 10 Crown nominees, some will always be connected with teaching institutions, and others may have no real interest in the University. The 10 Convocation Fellows would, it is true, represent the interests of the unattached students if expressly selected with that object in view, but it would be undesirable that Convocation should be forced to limit its choice of representatives by this con-

sideration. The Boards of Studies, composed mainly of professors, will have great influence with the Senate in relation to courses of study and examinations. The influence of these Boards will inevitably be used in a direction tending to give the students of Constituent Colleges advantages over the unattached students. It would not have been difficult to form Boards of Studies for private students if their interests had been seriously considered by the authors of the present Scheme. In the selection of subjects of examination, choice of examiners, times and places of examination, there will be opportunities for discouraging the private student, and unduly favouring the students of the Constituent Colleges. We believe that the result of the Scheme would be to diminish largely the numbers of unattached students without increasing to a corresponding extent the number of collegiate students.

We regard the opportunities afforded for varying the character of the degrees, the devolution of large powers to outside bodies, the restriction of the rights of Convocation, the inadequate consideration of the private student, as cardinal defects in this Scheme; we feel that it contains concessions not required by the Royal Commission, fraught with danger to the University, and opposed to the resolutions of this House. We are, therefore, unable to concur in the recommendation to Convocation to adopt it.

M. Baines, M.D.
S. Bryant, D.Sc.
E. H. Busk, M.A., LL.B.
M. P. M. Collier, M.S., M.B.
W. J. Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc.
T. B. Napier, LL.D.

Notice had been given of the following motions:—

That this House now re-affirms its resolution of June 29, 1886, adopting the report and scheme of the special Committee appointed by Convocation on December 8, 1885, presented May 25, 1886, as a basis of conference with the Senate, with a view to the reconstitution of the University.

By W. J. Collins, M.D., M.S., and T. B. Napier, LL.D.

That in consideration of the satisfactory working of the University at the present time, as well as in the past, and in view of the great diversity of opinion as to the form which a reconstitution of the University should take, and also as to whether any reconstitution is desirable, Convocation is of opinion that it is not expedient that any new Charter should be granted which would involve fundamental changes in the present constitution of the University.

By H. L. Hart, LL.B. and J. W. Bone, B.A.

The consideration of the former was not reached, and the debate on the latter was interrupted by the adjournment of the House. The resolutions, however, are worthy of record as indications of the views of some of those who were opposing the Senate's scheme.

The result, so far as Convocation was concerned, was certainly decisive, and cannot be said to have been altogether unexpected. As the "Journal of Education" for June 1st, 1891, put it, the scheme was rejected "notwithstanding the dexterous manipulations of Lord Justice Fry, the sweet reasonableness of Sir Philip Magnus, and the special pleadings of Lord Herschell —rejected, that is to say, by each of the constituent bodies it sought to reconcile by offering a wholly inadequate bribe." Truly the Senate were in a sad plight, and Nemesis had overtaken them for their long neglect of the real educational needs of London and their disregard of the representations so frequently made to them by the more enlightened section of Convocation. In the course of its endeavours to meet the recommendations of the Royal Commission and at the same time adjust the requirements of the various opposing interests, the Senate had exhibited a continuous yielding, more especially to the demands of University and King's Colleges, until it had resulted in going exactly against an important principle laid down by the Commissioners, and in the end completely satisfying no one, had distinctly alienated those it had gone furthest to conciliate. At the same time it is doubtful even if any scheme of reconstruction would have passed Convocation as this body would have equally opposed the setting up of a second university in London; a majority could have been whipped up to negative any and every proposal, and it was this which made the situation alike hopeless and impossible. The thorough-going supporters of the scheme were in reality but few, and were to be found chiefly among a section of the Senate who were responsible for it and some of the metropolitan teachers

—chiefly in the medical schools; and it may be safely affirmed that even they voted for the adoption of the charter rather from their objection to establishing a second university, and a feeling that the existing one ought to meet what was required, than from complete agreement with all its provisions. The question of founding a second university in London—a part of the still larger one of multiplying universities throughout the kingdom—was one that considerably exercised people's minds, and to a great extent influenced their attitude towards the subject of the reconstruction of the University of London. The following interesting letter on the foundation of local universities appeared in "The Times," May 18, 1891, from Professor (now Sir William) Ramsay, and might well be read in comparison with Lord Herschell's remarks at the meeting of Convocation (p. 424):—

LONDON UNIVERSITY RECONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—It may be well, now that the proposed scheme for reconstituting the University of London has been negatived by Convocation, to reconsider the question, and to do so in the light of experience of the systems adopted in foreign countries. Of these, the most important and instructive as regards University affairs are France and Germany.

But what is a University? I submit that the true criterion of a University is not the possession of a staff of teachers—that it has in common with every school; it is not the power of granting degrees—a degree differs from a diploma only in name, and many corporations give the right of using certain letters denoting a title after examination, and yet they are not Universities; it is not the monopoly of higher teaching, for that may be shared by every competent instructor. The true criterion of a University is that it advances knowledge beyond its present bounds. This was the idea of the Universities of the Middle Ages; it is the present aim of the Universities of Germany. Teaching students is merely a means towards this end; it is an indispensable step in training young minds in originality. I do not underrate its importance, for the more a teacher aims at the goal of extending the bounds of knowledge, the more stimulating will be his instruction. In every University of Germany, in every department of knowledge,

an immense army of trained investigators is engaged in research. When they leave the University, they carry with them their powers of origination to the workshop, the laboratory, and the desk; and and it is to Germany, and to other nations whose system is similarly organised, that we have to look for accurate and detailed knowledge in every branch of human inquiry. It is well to ask how this has been brought about; and as we have in Germany and in France two different systems, each of which has been in operation for many years, it is instructive to examine them and to compare their results.

In France, educational machinery was centralised during the first Empire in the Université de France, a degree-granting body having its seat at Paris. There were in 1890, to consider one of its four faculties—that of science, 798 students in the affiliated colleges of Marseilles, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Montpelier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, and Algiers —about 50 students on the average in each town. The numbers at Paris are greater than all these together. The result has been a complete dearth of scientific activity out of Paris, and a stagnation even in the capital, which most Frenchmen deplore. And, in order to remedy this state of things, the proposal is under the consideration of the Government to revert to the system of local Universities, and to create in each town a separate establishment, complete in itself, capable of entering into healthy rivalry with its neighbours, endowed with self-government, and having the privilege of granting degrees. "L'enseignement," to quote from an able article of M. Edmond Gautier, "doit être, non pas un mécanisme administratif, mais un organisme vivant et doué de personalité."

We have, in the vote of the Convocation of London University happily escaped this system of centralisation, where an attempt would have been made to unite in name all the unattached provincial colleges of England and Wales, together with the two large metropolitan colleges and the medical schools of the metropolis, into a huge unwieldy instrument, designed, not for the true purpose of a University—namely, the advancement of knowledge—but for the conferring of degrees of nominally uniform standard. Such a machine might, as the present University does, have stimulated teaching in junior subjects, but would have utterly failed in attaining the real object of a University. We have happily escaped the establishing of an institution precisely similar to one which has for many years been tried in France and found wanting.

Let us now turn to Germany. We see there 22 Universities, each manned by a staff of professors, ordinary and extraordinary,

privat-docenten, and teachers, from any one of which, even the smallest, an amount of research work in all branches comes, comparing favourably with that produced in both Oxford and Cambridge taken together; each one of which is self-governed; each of which gives its own degrees, unfettered by external control; and, most important of all, each of which competes with its fellows, not in granting degrees on easy terms, but in attempting to secure the most able and original members of staff, the most perfectly-equipped organisation, and the most productive students. The curator alone is appointed by the State, and his function is to watch the interests of the central power, and to secure due observance of laws and regulations.

Let us not ignore this lesson. Let us aim at decentralisation—not at centralisation; let us establish, as opportunity offers, and as local colleges show themselves fit, local Universities, one for London, and one in each of the large towns—Universities not merely in name, not merely in power of granting degrees, but Universities in the true sense of the word, establishments where knowledge shall be increased by teaching and by research. Let each work out its own ends in reference to the nature of its situation and the needs of its constituents. Let us, above all, not fetter the powers of knowledge by enforcing conformity to a uniform and rigid standard, but let each teacher have full liberty to follow the bent of his mind, and each scholar the chance of profiting by the special circumstances of his environment.

I am, yours faithfully,

University College, Gower Street, W.C. W. Ramsay.

Probably the features of the scheme which excited the greatest objection were the inclusion of the provincial colleges on terms similar to those of the metropolitan teaching institutions, and the delegation of certain of the University functions—viz., degree-giving powers—to University and King's College in one direction, and to the Royal Colleges in another, whilst of course all those who resented any interference with the existing University, but were willing to see another and a teaching university established voted against the adoption of the Senate's proposals.

The admission of the provincial colleges to privileges like to those of the London constituent colleges was clearly contrary to the recommendations of the

Royal Commission, but although one may admire the ingenuity with which their claims were adjusted, approval cannot be extended to the buying off of opposition by the sacrifice of principle. Nor was it really necessary, for notwithstanding that the provincial graduates of the University were in Convocation numerically formidable, the giving in to their demands at once put the supporters of University and King's Colleges in opposition, and no adequate reason for the concession was put forward by the Senate in their explanatory memorandum (*see* pp. 263, 264). Had they been a little firmer in withstanding the claims of provincial institutions, some of which were negotiating for the foundation of universities for themselves, the Senate, though it might none the less have been defeated, would have saved a larger share of dignity. The so-called Imperial or external side of the University should have sufficed for the colleges outside London.

The delegation by the Senate of degree-giving powers to certain constituent colleges aroused even greater opposition, except, of course, among the supporters of University and King's Colleges, and the examinational association proposed between the University and the Royal Colleges came within the same condemnation. No doubt there was a considerable element of novelty in these proposals, especially the latter, but that constituent colleges of a university had the power of conferring degrees upon their own students had existed for centuries, though this was probably unknown to most of those who were declaiming against such a proceeding.* It was true that the arrangements as laid

* There have been in England two instances of the enjoyment of a peculiar privilege by which a constituent college of a university has presented its students for degrees without their having undergone the public examinations of the University. These two cases are those of New College, Oxford (founded A.D. 1379), and King's College, Cambridge (founded A.D. 1441) the statutes of which were modelled on those of New College. In

down offered the *primâ facie* objection of providing several methods of obtaining the same degree, and with this an inevitable variation in standard, which, to those who looked upon a uniform examination test as the

neither case have historians discovered any legal instrument or other document which explains the origin or justifies the assumption of this privilege.

Under the statutes imposed by William of Wykeham, New College men, who originally were all old Wykehamists, were forbidden to claim any indulgence or remission of the strict requirements of their College, which coincided with those of the University, as regards the course of study and other necessaries for degrees. Graces for such dispensations were then needed only when some of the regulations had not been complied with. If all the requirements had been fulfilled the degree followed as a matter of right. The opinion has been expressed that the privilege in question at New College arose from the fact that whilst the remission of the requirements became general and a "supplicat" to the University for graces for such remission became the usual method of obtaining a degree, New College men, who could seek no such graces and had to fulfil all the regulations, were entitled to degrees without such "supplicats"; and that thus what was intended as a special disability, rigorously to be maintained, came to be regarded as a special privilege, and when the formal University examinations, common to all undergraduates, were introduced, the privilege was interpreted as exempting from these also.

Be that as it may, research affords no indication of the existence at New College of the privilege until 1607, when, on an appeal against it by the University, it was confirmed by the Chancellor, who required the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors to recognise it and to admit New College men to their degrees without "supplicating." From that time New College continued in the enjoyment of the privilege until 1834, when, in view of its evil effects upon the industry and scholarship of the students, the College voluntarily relinquished it. The institution of a University Honours "School" accelerated this decision.

The case of King's College is, if anything, still more obscure. Though it is almost inconceivable that the privilege should have been granted to the College subsequently to the death of its founder, Henry VIth, all the extant evidence up to the sixteenth century points to the conclusion that King's men had, and were intended to have, no such privilege. It may be mentioned that Henry VIth obtained from the Pope bulls exempting King's College from the

only thing to be desired—a consistent view when examination rather than education was the object aimed at—was naturally a ground for very serious opposition.

That the medical graduates contributed in no small degree to this result was shown by an analysis of the division list. Of the 197 supporters, 73 were graduates in medicine, and of these 31 were members of the staffs of London medical schools; whilst of the 447 opponents, 133 were medical graduates, but only 28 were attached to metropolitan schools, and of these 15 were on the staffs of University and King's Colleges. Without doubt, the failure of the Senate to carry their proposals was a serious matter for the London medical schools, who were

jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University, and by a subsequent "Concession," granted by the University in 1448, this exemption was confirmed except in all matters relating to the scholastic acts necessary for, and leading up to, degrees, &c. The privilege, however, was exercised by King's College up till 1851, when in the interests of educational efficiency it was voluntarily surrendered by the College. The University Commission was appointed in the preceding year.

Mr. J. W. Clark has expressed the view that Cambridge University acquiesced in the privilege of King's men out of feelings of gratitude and loyalty for the foundation of King's College in their University, and in consideration of the fact that the previous training of King's men at Eton was sufficient security that King's scholars had acquired an adequate standard in the rudiments of learning which rendered any further test of their attainments unnecessary.

It is curious that the privilege should have been possessed by New College and King's College alone, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that, if New College already possessed the privilege, Henry VIth should have obtained a similar privilege for King's College, which was modelled on the College at Oxford. For further information on this point, *cf.* College Histories: (1) New College; by H. Rashdall and R. S. Rait, London, 1901; (2) King's College; by Rev. A. Austen-Leigh, London, 1899. The Colleges of Oxford; by A. Clark, London, 1891. Observations on the Statutes of the University of Cambridge; by Dr. G. Peacock, London, 1841. Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages; by H. Rashdall, Oxford, 1895.

submitted to a further prolongation of uncertainty in addition to the other disadvantages under which they were labouring. There was a general impression that the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons would have benefited considerably by the scheme, and, indeed, by some they were regarded as the only bodies that would obtain any advantage. "The Times" even went so far as to say in its leading article—"The Royal "Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons have been recon- "ciled to measures they long regarded with suspicion "by provisions safeguarding their pecuniary interests; "but independent medical opinion is pretty equally "divided as to the merits of the draft charter, which "was thrown out, however, on general considerations." Such views, however, were most unfair. The Royal Colleges were solely actuated by the desire to provide a degree on reasonably accessible terms for the London medical student, and this they considered could be most satisfactorily effected by an examinational association of the Colleges with the Senate for the granting of a pass degree of which the final examination of the Colleges should form an integral part. They frequently pointed out (*see* pp. 300, 319, 328, &c.) that by such an arrangement they risked a loss both pecuniarily and in respect to the number of their diplomates and consequent influence, but that they were willing to submit to this in the public interest and for the welfare of the profession.

The "Lancet" was quite satisfied with the result of Convocation's action as it cleared the way for the establishment of a "real teaching university for the metropolis," wherein "we must have a degree for London "medical students on fair and equitable terms, and we "trust that this difficulty will be fairly met, and not "in the half-hearted manner which had so much to do "with the failure of the Senate's scheme." They had no fear of "such a multiplication of degree-giving "universities as to unduly lower the prestige of degrees," and affirmed that "Dr. Pye-Smith's contention that

"the scheme would bring into harmonious working "all the medical schools, and that it would make the "medical degrees more accessible without lowering the "standard, was not seriously received by his audience." The "British Medical Journal," which had been rather more favourably disposed towards the scheme, accepted the vote of Convocation as an expression of opinion in support of setting up a new university in London. "To "find the elements out of which such a university can "be composed is the problem before us. The Royal "Commission was clearly not indisposed towards the "formation of a teaching university with University "and King's Colleges as a basis, To a teaching "university thus founded the other medical schools "in London would undoubtedly feel the strongest "objection." Thus did the Journal enter in advance a protest against the other alternative which remained for meeting what was required and of which more will be heard hereafter.

Notwithstanding that these were the views of the leading journals, it will not be forgotten that they were not always of this mind. A year previously they had approved the provisions of a report presented to the College of Physicians (*see* p. 298), in which the co-operation of the Colleges with the University in granting a pass M.B. degree was a fundamental feature, thus avoiding the establishment of a second university in the metropolis; and one of them ("B. M. J.," 1890, ii., p. 155) did not scruple to attribute the hesitation of the College of Surgeons to fall in with the proposal as being based on the fear of loss of revenue and of fees for the examiners—a reason for the reform of the College. But journalistic consistency may not be too closely scrutinised.

No great regret at the vote of Convocation was expressed in the public press. "The Times," which had accorded a general and discriminating support to the

proposals of the promoters of the Albert Charter, nevertheless, in a leading article on May 13th, said:—

"For our own part we sympathise very largely with the advocates "of the charter, but it cannot be denied that the scheme rejected "yesterday fails to meet the wishes of many of those who in the "main agree with its authors and advocates. We have "no wish to see the multiplication of universities, and we are "conscious that there are grave objections to conferring degrees by "examination only. At the same time the objections to "putting a true teaching university into harness with an examining "university seem to be insuperable. London ought to "have, and must ultimately obtain, a true teaching university, but "we are afraid it can hardly do so on the basis of the existing "University of London, which is inseparably identified with the "examinational method. It is a pity that the name of London has "been attached to an organisation which has no necessary con-"nection with the place. If a teaching university is to be established "here it must probably look out for a new name instead of that "which would rightly and naturally belong to it, had not Parlia-"ment bestowed it many years since on a central examining board. "Perhaps the 'University of Westminster' might serve to indicate "its connection with the centre of our public life and of our national "traditions."

The difficulty connected with the name was recognised in all quarters. The name of London, said the "Journal of Education," "as applied to the Board in "Burlington Gardens, is a misnomer, though it has a "parliamentary title, and, as a trade mark, has a recog-"nised value. Why not 'King's University of London?'" Certainly an ingenious combination of the essential terms.

Where, in the writer's opinion, the Senate's scheme failed, as indeed all subsequent schemes hitherto have failed either in their conception or in their working, was that the provisions for the essentially London requirements have not been kept sufficiently independent. Accepting for the moment, though it is a disputable proposition, that the University of London should assume the rôle of an examining machine at which may be tested by a purely examinational standard the various Universities and Colleges of the Empire, it is unreason-

able, and it has proved to be impracticable, to allow this external or imperial function to interfere with and to control the work that is required especially for London. Whether it is possible to combine under a common governing body these two different powers—and the writer ventures to believe that it could—remains to be seen, for assuredly it has never yet been fairly tried.

The rejection of the Senate's scheme by Convocation on May 12th, 1891, marked another stage in the course of the attempted reform of the University of London.

APPENDICES.

I.

UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, Your Majesty's Commissioners appointed to make inquiry whether any and what kind of new University or powers is or are required for the advancement of Higher Education in London, humbly Report to Your Majesty as follows :—

1. Your Majesty having referred to us for our consideration the several petitions and other documents set forth in the Appendix to this our Report, which had been presented to or laid before Your Majesty in Council, we have carefully considered the same, and have received, on the subjects to which they relate, a large and important body of evidence, including several communications in writing. The communications in writing which we have so received are appended to the Minutes of the oral evidence which we humbly lay before Your Majesty with this our Report. We were deprived in an early stage of our labours of the benefit of Mr. Brodrick's assistance, who found himself under the necessity of resigning his place on the Commission.

2. Two of the petitions, so referred to us, ask for the grant of new charters of incorporation by Your Majesty. One of these is a joint petition of University College, London, and King's College, London, praying that Your Majesty would be pleased to grant a charter to a body of persons, to be appointed in the manner described in the petition, to be a university in and for the London district, having power to grant degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, with power to add other Faculties, and that Your Majesty would be pleased to make such orders in the premises as to Your Majesty in Your Royal wisdom and justice might seem meet. The other is a joint petition of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased

to incorporate the President for the time being of the Royal College of Physicians of London and 23 other persons to be elected from among the Fellows for the time being of the said College and also the President for the time being of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and all the other 23 Members for the time being of the Council of that College, being Fellows thereof, under the name and style of "The Senate of Physicians and Surgeons," with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power by that name to sue and be sued, and to grant to persons who have obtained qualifications under the Medical Act, and who should be otherwise properly qualified, degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

3. The petition of University College and King's College was opposed by the University of London. That of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons in England, was opposed by the Society of Apothecaries and the Association of General Practitioners, both of whom urged that, if the power of conferring degrees were given to a body constituted in the manner desired by the Royal Colleges, the Society of Apothecaries ought to be placed upon an equal footing in that respect with the Royal Colleges, as it is now with respect to the power of granting licences for the practice of medicine.

The University of London did not, in its corporate capacity, oppose the petition of the Royal Colleges; but it was opposed by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Durham, the Victoria University Manchester, Trinity College Dublin, the Royal University of Ireland, and the Yorkshire College of the Victoria University.

A joint petition to Your Majesty in Council was also presented by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, praying for the incorporation of a Senate under the name and style of "The Senate of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland." But it was explained therein, and also in a written communication to us, that this step was taken as a defensive measure in consequence of the presentation of the petition of the London Medical Colleges. In anticipation of that petition, and on receiving information that it was intended to present it, those Scottish Colleges presented separate petitions to Your Majesty, stating that, if the expected application of the London Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons were granted, "there "would be attached to the diplomas of those Colleges a privilege "that would not belong to the diplomas of the Scottish Corpo- "rations"; which they "regarded as an infringement of their "rights, and injurious to their interests, and the interests of "medical education in their country; and they craved that, in

" the event of the privilege being conferred on the two London " Colleges, the same might be extended to themselves." They further explained, that " the Scottish Corporations had no desire " to interfere with existing arrangements, under which Universities " alone had always hitherto had the power of conferring degrees " in medicine and surgery; but that the petition of the English " College of Physicians and Surgeons left no alternative, but " in like manner to petition Her Majesty in Council for the " incorporation of a Senate with, *inter alia*, power to grant degrees " in medicine and surgery."

A petition, similar to that of the Scottish Medical Colleges, was also presented by the King's and Queen's College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, for the constitution of a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, with power to grant degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

4. Of the evidence which we have received, a large and important part relates to the position and wants of the medical faculty and its schools in London, and to the reasons for and against the petition of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Witnesses of great eminence appeared before us in support of the petition of those Colleges. The result has been to satisfy us that a great demand exists for medical degrees attainable in London more easily than at present, and that it may be desirable to provide for that want in some proper manner. But a careful consideration of the whole evidence has led us unanimously to the conclusion, that the establishment of such a body as the Senate of Physicians and Surgeons proposed by the Royal Colleges would not be the best means by which that end could be attained; and that a remedy may be found for any practical grievance under which the medical students of London, the licentiates or members of the Royal Colleges, or the licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries, may now labour in respect of access to medical degrees, without either conferring the power of giving such degrees upon colleges which have no academical character, or creating a new examining and degree-giving university in a single faculty: neither of which innovations appears to us in itself desirable. Having thus arrived at the conclusion that the charter asked for by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England ought not be granted, we have not thought it necessary to receive evidence from any of those universities or medical colleges in other parts of the kingdom which have expressed a wish to be heard (if necessary) in opposition to the prayer of those Colleges. If we had thought this a branch of our inquiry which it might be expedient to pursue further, the claims of the

Society of Apothecaries, and also those of the Scottish and Irish Medical Colleges, might have required serious consideration.

5. It remains to consider the questions which arise out of the petition of University College and King's College, and the opposition of the University of London to that petition, and out of the general evidence which we have received as to the present state and wants of the higher education in the metropolis. The first of those questions is, whether it is desirable that there should be a teaching university in London; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, the next question follows, viz., whether that want can be adequately supplied by means of any change in the present character and organisation of the University of London, without calling into existence a new university, constituted either in the manner proposed by University College and King's College, or otherwise.

I.

6. It was no part of the original conception of the present London University that it should be a mere examining body, without direct connexion with any teaching institutions. The movement of which it was the result, originating with the promoters of what is now University College, contemplated a teaching university. The system of affiliation was regarded, when the first charters were given, as sufficient to establish a direct practical connection between the College and the University; not the less because King's College and other teaching institutions might also be affiliated. A mere examining body would not then have seemed to fulfil the true idea of a university as a seat and centre of learning. As long as the students examined by the University came only from affiliated colleges, there was, or there might have been, a real connection between the teaching of those colleges and the examinations of the University. If no institutions had been affiliated except University College, King's College, and any other institutions of the same character which might have been established in London, the results would probably have been different from what they were after the affiliation of teaching institutions all over the country, unconnected with London. When at last, in 1858, the examinations and degrees of the University were, under a new charter, thrown open to all comers, without any distinction between those who came from affiliated colleges and others, and when the University ceased to require, except for medical degrees, attendance for instruction at any teaching institution at all, affiliation became a name without practical value.

7. In the meantime, University College and King's College had taken high rank as teaching institutions. Their present *curricula*

include all branches of knowledge usually taught in universities; they have large buildings, not inconsiderable endowments, and students so numerous as to bring in, to each of them, a large revenue from fees. Their students are generally younger than those of Oxford and Cambridge, and do not, generally, reside within the walls; but in other respects they are not unworthy to be compared with the colleges of those Universities. In proportion as they have grown in importance, and in the value of the results which they produce, they have felt the disadvantage of having no academical *status* or privileges. Such of their students as aspire to degrees must seek them, either from other universities in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or from the University of London, on the governing body of which these Colleges, as such, have neither direct nor virtual representation. The examinations of the London University, as at present conducted, are said to be out of touch with the teaching of the Colleges, and to tend, not so much to test the proficiency of the candidates in what they have there learnt, as to divert their attention from the instruction given within the Colleges to whatever may be discoverable as to the views of the examiners from time to time appointed:—the Colleges having no *locus standi* to make representations to the authorities of the University, either as to the settlement or alteration of the "*syllabus*" by which the course of the examinations is regulated, or as to the choice of examiners.

8. University College and King's College have attached to each of them hospitals within a convenient distance, with medical schools. Nine other medical schools (some of them long established, and well endowed) are connected with other metropolitan hospitals, of which St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, St. Thomas's, and the London Hospital are the greater, and Charing Cross, Middlesex, St. George's, St. Mary's, and Westminster Hospitals are the less. Every one of these has its school; all good schools, efficiently conducted, though, in point of scientific as distinguished from clinical instruction, some of them appear to have advantages over others, which might make an interchange between them (like the system of combined or inter-collegiate lectures, lately introduced at Oxford and Cambridge) desirable. Each of these schools has its own staff of professors and lecturers, each has its own body of students, regularly admitted, and subject to some rules of discipline. Attendance at one or more of these schools is required, both for the examinations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (which entitle those who pass them successfully to practise the professions of medicine and surgery) and for the medical degrees of the University of London.

9. No city in the United Kingdom, or perhaps in the world, offers so good opportunities for clinical instruction as London. Clinical instruction forms an important part of the training of medical students. It is, therefore, important that a large number of these students should spend a considerable time in London before they are qualified to practise; and they would naturally so spend it unless there were some cause tending to draw them away from London. But medical students are generally anxious to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A man who can call himself a Doctor of Medicine possesses certain practical advantages over a man, however distinguished, who can not. The result is that if men cannot obtain the Doctorate of Medicine without much difficulty in London, but can obtain it elsewhere, many of them will leave London for other places; and not only will they leave London, but they will leave it just at the time when they ought to be getting the best clinical instruction, *i.e.*, in the year or two years before they become entitled to practise. The degrees of Doctor of Medicine which have been conferred by the University of London are strangely few. Dr. Bastian says, "For the whole of England "during the first 40 years of the existence of the University of "London, that is to say, up to the year 1879, it had only granted "an annual average of 19 M.B. degrees, whilst even during the "last six years it has granted an annual average of no more than "25 M.D. degrees." The great majority of London medical students, if they take a degree at all, take it elsewhere than in London, and that is a fact which the highest representatives of the medical profession view with regret. It is injurious, not to the men themselves only, but to the public.

10. In the Senate itself of the University of London, opinions seem to be, as nearly as possible, equally divided apon the medical branch of the question before us. About half of that body, with Professor Huxley at their head, were unwilling, for reasons such as those which we have stated, to oppose the petition of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for power to grant medical degrees.

11. In addition to these considerations, the educational wants of the largest and most populous city in the world appear to make it a proper seat for a great teaching university. In such a university the medical faculty would have advantages not perhaps attainable anywhere else in the same degree; and the faculty of law also might (if not immediately, perhaps at no distant time) receive developments, for which the numbers and concentration of the students and practitioners of law in London offer favourable opportunities. The existing University, as long as it is a mere examining and degree-giving body for students, collegiate and

non-collegiate, from all parts of the kingdom, and even from the colonies, is not a *London* university in any practical sense.

12. Great activity in, and a constantly increasing demand for, teaching of a quality and range more or less academical, has of late years manifested itself in London; but there is not at present any satisfactory organisation of the various societies and institutions purporting to give teaching of a high class in the metropolis. Various societies and institutions in London profess to give advanced teaching in different subjects, but they are not in any sense confederated. They have sprung up independently, they pursue separate courses, they take no formal or regular notice one of another; sometimes the same teaching is given in several places, sometimes the teaching which is required is not given anywhere, and such teaching as is given is not, and in the present circumstances can hardly be, arranged so as to produce the best practical results. It is worth while to enumerate some of these institutions:—There are the two important bodies, University College and King's College, which have come most prominently before the Commission:—There are the Government Schools of Science at South Kensington, and the Colleges of the City and Guilds of London Institute; and there are institutions of a less authoritative character, such as the Birkbeck Institution, the City of London College, and the Working Men's College:—There are the great medical schools:—There are the Inns of Court, and their Council of Legal Education, concerned with the teaching of the Law:—There are certain ladies' colleges, of which Queen's College and Bedford College are the best known:—And, lastly, there is the system of University Extension Lectures, about which a good deal of interesting evidence has been laid before the Commission. It can hardly be doubted that if these various institutions, and others which might be named, could be co-ordinated under a university as their natural head, which would encourage them to do the work for which they are best fitted, and would reward their work when efficiently done with a public stamp of recognition, the cause of education in the metropolis might gain a great impetus. The representatives of many of them are agreed in desiring that there should be a teaching university in London, and in believing that they might derive from it impulse, regulation, and other benefits; and it has been represented to the Commissioners by witnesses having good opportunities of knowledge, that from even the less important of these various sources, under proper regulations, a considerable supply of well-qualified candidates for degrees, in arts and science especially, might probably be obtained. Such a university, if it had adequate funds, might itself undertake part, if not the whole, of that

teaching of a professional character which is now given by the efforts of voluntary, and not necessarily permanent associations; from which kind of work the present University of London was, until recently, supposed to be precluded by a tacit understanding with University College.

II.

13. To the general case for a teaching university (which is, in our opinion, made out) the witnesses on the part of the present University are not in principle opposed. But their view is that what is necessary or desirable may be best accomplished by the improvement and extension of the present, rather than by the creation of a new, university. University College and King's College, on the other hand, seek to be conjointly invested with the name, and with the degree-giving and other powers of a university; and with such means of connecting themselves with other institutions (*e.g.*, the Royal Medical Colleges and the independent medical schools) as are proposed by their draft charter; leaving the present University of London as it is. The immediate practical question appears to be, which of these two is the preferable alternative; though it might, of course, be possible to create a new university on different lines from those proposed by University College and King's College, if that were the most expedient course.

14. The present University of London has done a great work, and has established for its degrees a high reputation. If it is willing to be made adequate (as far as possible) to the complete fulfilment of the idea implied in its name, it seems to be the most natural course, and that most agreeable to the respect due to it, to accept its co-operation rather than to go elsewhere for that purpose. On the other hand, it seems to be desirable for the future teaching university to be associated with this work, already done, and to have the benefit of this reputation, already acquired, although in a different field. Between the present University and University College in particular there has always been a practical, though not an organic, connection, to which the very name of that college bears witness; and there would appear to be some propriety in making their connection more close and organic, instead of severing it altogether.

15. Whatever difficulties there may be in the way of establishing such forms of connection as may be desirable between a teaching university of London and the different bodies and agencies now engaged in kindred work on an independent footing, we think it probable that those difficulties might be more easily overcome

if the ground were occupied by one university only, and not by two; and also, that the constitution of the existing University (properly modified) might be better adapted for that purpose, and likely to be more readily accepted by some important institutions, *e.g.*, by the Royal Colleges and the independent medical schools, than the constitution of a new teaching university proposed by University College and King's College.

16. The advocates of a new university propose to leave the present university as it is. According to their scheme, there would be two examining universities, one of them teaching also, the other not. One having already gained a considerable name and reputation for its degrees, the other having that reputation yet to acquire. The examinations of the university which did not teach would be open to the students of that which did, and to all students receiving instruction through any independent agencies in the metropolis which might not be absorbed into, or organically united with, the teaching university. In respect of examinations and degrees, some rivalry might be unavoidable, whether intended or not. The best students, would, generally, be ambitious of taking those degrees which might carry with them the highest distinction; students of inferior capacity might be content with those of less repute. Competition of this kind would be likely to weaken the one university or the other; it might, not improbably, weaken both. If there were two universities, both bearing the name of London (however differentiated), it would be hardly possible, for some time, to avoid confusion, and some encroachment by one upon the reputation of the other.

17. There are some other practical considerations bearing in the same direction; such, for instance, as that of the assistance which has been hitherto granted by Parliament to the University of London, and the representation of that University in Parliament. Whether a second university, if created, would be from the first self-supporting, or might expect to receive aid from Parliament, and what effect (if any) its establishment might have upon the claims of the present University to retain its representation in Parliament are questions which it may be better not to raise, if the object in view can be attained by enabling the greater teaching agencies of the metropolis to be brought (without interfering with their independence) into true academical relations, upon proper terms, with the one existing University, familiar with the conduct of examinations, and possessing the degree-giving power; so concentrating and utilising all the strength and experience of the existing University, and of the existing teaching agencies, as far as possible, in one great institution.

18. The history of the movements and discussions which have brought the question to its present point, and the disposition which the authorities of the University of London have shown to give it fair consideration, encourage us to believe that this may be done. No resolution, indeed, has yet been adopted, either by the Senate or by the Convocation of the University, which seems to us adequate to the requirements of the case. But in schemes which have been suggested by committees of those bodies there has been some approximation to what might be a satisfactory settlement; and a witness of great authority, Lord Justice Fry, who appeared before us as representing the Senate, was under the impression that those bodies would not be likely to reject any reasonable settlement which we might recommend, so as either to force forward the alternative of a second university or leave the want (which they have in principle recognised) unprovided for.

19. The "Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London" was formed in May 1884. Its objects, and its original views as to the means of accomplishing them, are stated in a paper which will be found in the Appendix to the Minutes of Evidence. The association then included many eminent persons, attached both to the present University and the University and King's Colleges. Sir George Young has told us that the promoters of the movement had in view "the attempting to arrange an understanding and a "*modus vivendi* for the future with the University of London." Their scheme, as communicated to the authorities of the University, was (in the words of a paper drawn up by Lord Justice Fry) "for two bodies under one head." In that respect it was (we think justly) considered open to objection. But it contained suggestions, not necessarily requiring a dual organisation, on the main lines of which a solution of the whole problem may, we think, be obtained; and which are thus summarized in Lord Justice Fry's paper:—

"That the teachers engaged in university work in London might be organised according to faculties, which, for present purposes, should be taken as four, viz., arts, science, medicine, and laws; *[that to each faculty should be added the examiners in the subjects, and certain members elected by special vote]; that boards of studies should be elected by the faculties, to perform consultative functions; and that the governing body of this new university should be a single senate or council [of not more than 30 members], of whom a substantial proportion should be representatives of the faculties."

* The words within brackets relate to points of detail separable from the main lines of these suggestions.

At the outset, therefore, of this movement, a *modus vivendi*, in the form of an organic connection with the existing University, recommended itself to its promoters as preferable to a new and independent university; and, in like manner, the propositions of the Council of the Metropolitan Branch of the British Medical Association for the creation of a new degree-giving power were contingent upon the failure to obtain what might be considered adequate concessions from the University of London.

20. It cannot be said that the Senate, or the Convocation, of the University of London has refused to make concessions on the general lines of the suggestions placed before them by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University. Their deliberations on those suggestions had not been brought to a close when the petition of University College and King's College for the creation of a new university was presented. So far was that step from representing the unanimous opinion of the Council of University College that it caused the secession of one third of their number, including some of their most distinguished officers, who were also connected with the University of London, either as members of the Senate or as active members of Convocation: their President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Standing Committee. So far as the general objects of the Association were concerned, they were agreed to by the Convocation of the University, after discussion, on the 24th February 1885, affirming a resolution, in these terms, of a Committee previously appointed:—

> "That, in the opinion of the Committee, the objects of the Association would, if carried into effect by this University, add to its usefulness and importance."

21. In the sequel, three schemes were proposed, the two first by Committees of the Convocation of the University, and the third by a Committee of the Senate; to which, subject to some modifications, the second Committee of Convocation was prepared to agree. In all of them, the principle of associating with the University teaching institutions of adequate rank, upon terms which would give their teachers some share of power, and that of organising "Faculties" (or a "Council of Education"), and Boards of Studies, in which those teachers should also have a large representation, were recognised. None of them were either finally approved or absolutely rejected by the Senate or Convocation. Only one (the scheme of the first Committee of Convocation) proceeded on the principle of limiting those teaching institutions which were to be associated with the University to London or its neighbourhood; which appears to us to be indispensable if the present University is to undertake the functions and duties of a teaching university for London.

22. The teaching institutions of a University of London, in the proper sense of those words,—a university intended to have as to teaching a proper metropolitan character,—ought, in our judgment, to be in or near London. For other parts of the kingdom (as for the Colonies), it is sufficient that there should be access, as heretofore, to examinations and degrees. To bring in from all parts of the kingdom teaching institutions having no special connection with London might have results similar to those of the former system of affiliation, when in like manner extended. The powers which might be given to such institutions would greatly, if not wholly, neutralise the value of the share in them granted to the colleges in London. The university, so constituted, would not be what is wanted; it would not be a teaching university in and for London.

We cannot attach practical weight to an objection which has been suggested, that a scheme for associating with the University teaching institutions in or near London only "would give the "London colleges a position of preference, both in dignity and "power, as compared with the country colleges, and would thereby "discourage candidates from coming from these latter colleges to "the examinations of the University." If the power and influence of the constituent colleges or associated institutions in or near London in the government of the University, and in determining the course of the examinations and the choice of examiners, is properly balanced by independent elements (such as nominees of the Crown and of the Convocation of the University), there will be no risk of any practical injustice being done to candidates for degrees who come from country colleges, or from no colleges at all. Nothing will be taken from either class which it now possesses, or has any right to claim. It is not reasonable that county colleges should have a negative voice upon the enlargement of the present University for teaching purposes, especially concerning the metropolis.

On this point, therefore, our opinion is, that the metropolitan limit should be adhered to; and we think that there may properly and conveniently be, within that limit, different degrees of association. Such colleges as University College and King's College, which give academical instruction upon a complete system and an adequate scale in all the faculties, may well be called "constituent colleges" (as was proposed by the schemes of the Committees of Convocation); and they appear to have a just claim to be at once admitted as such by the charter necessary to include teaching within the functions of the University, if they are willing to accept that position. Institutions limited to the studies of a single faculty may be "associated" with the University in respect of that faculty; but they should not, we think, be called "constituent colleges." We assume that the medical schools attached

to the nine hospitals unconnected with University or King's College would (if willing) be admitted by the new charter to the benefits of such association. As to examining bodies which do not regularly teach (such as the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Council of Legal Education, and the Incorporated Law Society), it would not seem proper, or likely to be acceptable to them, that they should be made or called either "constituent" or "associated" colleges or institutions of the University. But we think it would be beneficial to the University, in respect of the faculties with which they are respectively concerned (and we should hope it would not be unacceptable to them), to be connected with the University by means of some representation on its governing body (as was proposed in the same two schemes), and, perhaps, on its boards of studies also.

23. With respect to the future admission, either as constituent colleges or as associated institutions of any other colleges or institutions, the terms of whose connection with the University might not be determined by the new charter, we think that the suggestions contained in the scheme of the first Committee of Convocation and in that of the Senate were suitable and adequate.

24. To give the teaching element some just influence in the determination of questions relating to the conditions of examinations for degrees, in the choice of examiners, and for other purposes connected with the government of the University, a reconstruction of the Senate of the University was, in all the schemes to which we have referred, admitted to be necessary. They all proposed to place upon the Senate a certain numbers of members elected by "faculties," or by a "council of education," or by boards of studies; and two of them proposed to give the right of nominating six members of the Senate (one each) to the President of University College, the Principal of King's College, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Chairman of the Council of Legal Education, and the President of the Incorporated Law Society. But one only of these schemes (that of the Senate) constituted an electoral body consisting of teachers only; and, under that scheme, the members of Senate elected by the teachers would have borne no substantial proportion to the rest. The other schemes gave the Convocation a large share of power in or over the electoral bodies, so as to neutralise, in great measure, the influence of the teaching body.

25. It was contended before us, by some able witnesses who appeared in support of the petition of University College and King's College, that, in the government of a teaching university, or at all events in the regulation of all matters relating to its examinations and choice of examiners, the professors and others engaged in

teaching should have a preponderating, or at least an equal, share of direct power. We think the power given to them ought to be considerable and substantial; but if the other elements upon the governing body of the university are fairly balanced, and not too largely preponderating, we think that enough. We should consider such a constitution of the Senate as was proposed by its own committee inadequate to the importance of the teaching element in a teaching as well as examining university. That proposition was, that the Crown should nominate 17 members, the Convocation 13 (including *ex officio* representatives), and the Faculties two each (eight altogether)—without any direct representation of University College or King's College, of the Royal medical colleges, or of the legal bodies. On the other hand it would appear to us not unreasonable that the non-teaching elements should be more largely represented than they would have been under the scheme of the first Committee of Convocation, if (under that scheme) the "faculties" had consisted exclusively of teachers. That scheme gave seven members to the Crown, seven to Convocation, one to University College, one to King's College, one to each of the Royal Medical Colleges, one to the Council of Legal Education, one to the Incorporated Law Society, and 12 (altogether) to the "faculties." We should see no objection to a scheme which (if the faculties were constituted exclusively of teachers) might give (say) to the Crown and Convocation 10 members each (including *ex officio* members); following, in other respects, the lines of the scheme of the first Committee of Convocation.

The total number would therefore be 38, of whom—

The Chancellor and nine members would be nominated by the Crown - - - - -	10
The Chairman of Convocation and nine members would be nominated by Convocation - -	10
Three members each would be elected by the faculties	12
The President of University College, the Principal of King's College, the nominees of the Royal Medical Colleges, the Council of Legal Education, and of the Incorporated Law Society - - -	6
Total - - - -	38

The representatives of University College and King's College (who, we think, ought to be the heads of those two colleges *ex officio*, and not only persons nominated by them), together with the representatives of the faculties, would then directly represent the teaching element; the representatives of the Royal medical colleges, and of the legal bodies, would be allied to though not identified with it;

and they, as well as the nominees of the Crown, might safely be trusted to act with justice and impartiality as between all classes interested, either in the teaching work of the constituent and associated colleges and institutions, or in the examinations accessible to students from all parts of the United Kingdom and from the Colonies. Nor do we see any reason to doubt that the representatives of Convocation and of the faculties and constituent colleges, though for a time identified, respectively, with the examining work as heretofore conducted, and with the teaching work as carried on in London, would, under such a constitution of the Senate, also do full and equal justice to all the objects of the University and to all classes of persons interested in them. If, subsequently to the new charter, other constituent colleges should be placed in a position towards the University similar to that of University College and King's College (assuming that those two colleges would accept the position offered them), their heads, also, might be added as *ex officio* members to the Senate, increasing the total number of that body, and the proportionate influence on it of the teaching element.

26. The electoral bodies, through whom the teaching power of the University would be represented on the Senate, ought, in our opinion, to consist exclusively of professors and recognised public teachers in arts, science, laws, and medicine respectively, belonging to the constituent and associated colleges and institutions; voting by their respective faculties for a certain number of representatives of each faculty. In every such election, all professors and recognised public teachers of the faculty (either absolutely, or with some reasonable limitation of length of service or standing) should, we think, have a voice, directly, or by the choice from among their body of such a number of electors, representing respectively such colleges or institutions, as might be fair and convenient. We think (with the second Committee of Convocation) that these "faculties" should be electoral bodies only, without any other powers or functions.

27. In all the schemes of the several committees of Convocation and the Senate, boards of studies had (as we think they ought to have) important functions.

It was proposed, in the first scheme (that of the first Committee of Convocation) to give them a *veto*, as to certain matters, on the powers of the Senate. This does not appear to us desirable; and it was omitted in the later scheme of the Senate, which (as to these boards of studies) approves itself generally to our judgment. That scheme was, that the members of each board elected by the faculty should be 4, 8, 12, or 16, as the faculty should from time to time determine; that one member, to be elected by Convocation, should be a graduate "in the subject with which the board was

conversant"; and that to each board there should be added one examiner in each subject of the faculty in which examinations were for the time being held in the University. The powers and duties of each board were to be consultative only, viz.:—(1) to consider and report upon any matter referred to it by the Senate; (2) to represent to the Senate its opinion upon any matter connected with the degrees and examinations and teaching of the subject of its faculty; (3) to deliberate, if so requested, in conjunction with the Senate, or any committee thereof; and, (4) if and whenever it should be thought desirable, to meet and act concurrently with any other boards or board of studies on particular subjects.

The Committee of Convocation urged that Convocation ought to have a larger share of direct representation on the boards of studies than was thus proposed to be given it, "for the pro- "tection of the large number of private students by whom the "examinations of the University were attended, and in order to "prevent the management of the University from falling too "exclusively into the hands of teachers." We should see no objection to giving Convocation two members (specially qualified) instead of one, on each board of studies, if that would be satisfactory; but to us the constitution of those boards proposed by the Committee of the Senate seems a good one. As long as their powers are only to consult and advise, without controlling in any way, or as to any matter, the action of the Senate, there seems to us to be no real ground for such apprehensions as those which appear to have been entertained by the Committee of Convocation.

28. We have indicated the main points necessary to explain how we think the constitution of the University of London might best be remodelled, so as to make it an efficient teaching university for the metropolis, as well as an examining and degree-giving university for the whole kingdom. It would, of course, be desirable that the charter by which this might be done should come into operation on an early day to be fixed by the charter itself, and not be postponed till the respective terms of office of the existing members of the Senate would, under its present constitution, have expired. These points being settled, no difficulty would, in our opinion, arise as to minor and supplemental details.

There are, however, some other matters of sufficient importance to make it convenient that we should state the view we take of them.

29. We have assumed, so far (we trust not erroneously), that the several bodies whose co-operation would be necessary to the complete constitution of the Senate, the electoral boards, and boards of studies, in the manner suggested, would be willing to accept the positions which it has been proposed to assign to them. But

the case of some delay in acceptance by those bodies, or some of them, may also need to be provided for. In such a case, the power of acceptance at a future time should be left open; and if there should be any faculty for which an electoral board cannot be in the meantime constituted, it might be expedient that the Crown should nominate for that faculty, as long as the impediment continues, so many members of the senate as under the proposed constitution would represent that faculty, and also a board of studies; choosing them by preference from among the teachers specially qualified of the body or bodies whose acceptance would be necessary to bring the proposed constitution into complete effect. In like manner, if either the President of University College, the Principal of King's College, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Chairman of the Council of Legal Education, or the President of the Incorporated Law Society, should be unwilling to accept, or to nominate for, a place on the Senate as proposed, the place thereby vacant might be supplied in the meantime by the Crown, by nomination of some fit person, a member by preference of the college or body whose president, principal, or chairman (as the case may be) is for the time unwilling to accept as aforesaid.

30. We think that (as was proposed by the Committee of the Senate) the University should have power to teach by professors and lecturers of its own, attached or unattached to particular colleges or institutions, and to receive endowments for that purpose.

31. We think that, in order to secure such a choice of examiners as may command general confidence, the examiners in each faculty should be chosen by a standing committee for that faculty, not exceeding 12 in number, of whom the representatives of the faculty on the Senate (or those nominated by the Crown to supply the want of such representatives) should always be three; and that the President of University College and the Principal of King's College (or those nominated in their places, respectively, in case of their non-acceptance) should always be members of the Committees for Arts and for Science; and that the members of the Senate nominated by the Presidents of the Royal Medical Colleges (or, in the case of their respectively declining to nominate, those nominated in lieu of them by the Crown), should always be members of the Committee for Medicine; and that the members of the Senate nominated by the Chairman of the Council of Legal Education, and the President of the Incorporated Law Society (or, in case of their respectively declining to nominate, those nominated in lieu of them by the Crown), should always be members of the Committee for Law; the rest to be chosen by the Senate out of

the members of the Senate nominated by the Crown or Convocation, to serve, respectively, on all the committees, or upon such and so many of them as may be thought convenient.

32. We think it desirable to give a definite value to the training and teaching which those students will obtain who go through the prescribed courses of constituent colleges and teaching institutions associated with the University. This, in our opinion, may properly be done in those stages of the academical course which precede the final examinations for degrees.

33. A matriculation examination is necessary, and intermediate examinations may be desirable, for students who have not gone through the curriculum of arts and science in any constituent or associated college or institution of sufficient rank. But in the case of students who have done this, for some adequate period or periods of time, and who can produce from their college or institution satisfactory evidence of proficiency in the general subjects of the matriculation examinations, as tested by examination within that college, it would seem reasonable that there should be power to matriculate without any examination by the University; the certificates of the college or institution being accepted in lieu of examination. And the same principle seems also to be applicable to intermediate examinations, which ought not to be made so severe or difficult as to divert the attention of students from the regular courses of instruction given in constituent or associated colleges or institutions to other lines of study. We also think that the University should have power to dispense with the preliminary scientific examination now required from candidates for medical degrees, in favour of candidates who have passed the examinations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London, if satisfied that the examinations so passed are a sufficient test of such competency in scientific subjects as it is the object of the preliminary examination to secure.

The time when the necessary matriculation fees should be paid to the University should be arranged between the University and the several colleges or institutions whose certificates may be accepted in lieu of examinations; and the time covered by such certificates should count as if it had been subsequent to matriculation.

34. The final examination for degrees ought, in our judgment, to be the same for all candidates, whether taught in constituent or associated colleges or institutions of the University of London, or elsewhere. As to medical degrees, we think that a standard of attainment appropriate for honours ought no longer to be required by the University for an ordinary or "pass" degree. The evidence has not left on our minds the impression that this is the case in any other faculty. If it is, our opinion would be the same as to other faculties also.

35. To prevent confusion between the present graduates of the University of London, whose degrees (though not so designated) may be equivalent to what would for the future be recognised as honour degrees (in the lowest closs of honours), and those who may hereafter pass without honours in the same faculty, some honourable mark of distinction might properly be conferred upon the present graduates; we would suggest, by raising them into an honour class ranking next to the honours already recognised.

36. If the constitution and future operations of the University of London should undergo the modifications and extension which we have suggested as necessary to make it a teaching university capable of supplying the wants of higher education in the metropolis, this would, in our opinion, be consistent with its continuing to admit to its examinations and degrees all students, wherever and in whatever manner they may have acquired their knowledge, who can pass the necessary examinations Practically, both things *can* be done by the same university, and if it be for the public benefit that both should be done, there is not, in our opinion, any principle which ought to stand in the way. There need not be any confusion between those future graduates of the University of London who will have received instruction in its constituent or associated colleges or institutions and those who have not. The former class may be, and ought to be, described as members of those colleges or institutions in the list of university honours and degrees; the latter would not be so described. The same description might be adopted by those entitled to it on all occasions in life when mention is made of the degree.

In an able paper, drawn up for the Senate of the University of London by Lord Justice Fry, it was suggested that, of all the objections which might be made to any scheme for uniting in one body the functions of a teaching university for the metropolis and an examining and degree-giving university for the whole kingdom, "the most important, probably, was the difficulty of submitting to "one examination, and treating in one way, students coming from "colléges represented on the boards of studies, and students from "country colleges or private study; of uniting the principle of "giving credit for study and work with the principle of testing "by examination alone." It does not, however, appear to us, that at the point of the final examination for a degree (at which point only these different classes of students would be brought into competition or contact), any practical difficulty would arise. We see no reason to think that such influence upon the subjects and conduct of those examinations, as (under a constitution like that which we have in view) the teaching staff of colleges or institutions represented upon the Senate and the boards of studies of the University

might exercise, would be prejudicial to students from country colleges or private study. The syllabus on which the examinations would be founded would be known, as now; the examiners and their views (as far as discoverable) would also be known. The influence of the teaching power in London would tend to make the course of the examinations more, rather than less, regular, and less exposed to the risk of fanciful or capricious variation. This would be beneficial to students of every class. Any "credit for study and work," which might properly be given to the students of teaching institutions of high rank, would be at an earlier stage, and not in the final examination for the degree. If London students, connected with the University through constituent or associated colleges or institutions, might (as compared with those not so connected) have any advantage, it would not be by depressing others, but by the benefit to themselves of the regular and systematic teaching which it is the object of a teaching university to give. They might gain in that way, just as, at present, those who are taught in the same colleges or in first-class country colleges have an advantage over those not so taught. But it does not follow that other students, either from country colleges or from private study, would lose any benefit open to them now, or which the can justly claim.

37. We, therefore, humbly recommend to Your Majesty that a reasonable time should be allowed to the Senate and Convocation of the University of London to consider whether they will apply to Your Majesty for a new charter, extending the functions and duties of their University to teaching; associating with it teaching colleges and institutions; re-modelling the constitution of its Senate; establishing as electoral bodies the teachers of its constituent and associated colleges and institutions, in the several faculties of arts, science, laws, and medicine; establishing boards of studies; and otherwise granting new powers to the University, in accordance with the suggestions contained in this our Report. In the event of their applying for, and obtaining, such a new charter, we recommend that no other university be now established in London, and that the prayer of the petition of University College and King's College be not granted. We further recommend that the consideration of the course which Your Majesty might be advised to take, in the contrary event, should be for the present reserved; and that, if that event should happen, and if Your Majesty should think fit to remit the subjects on which we have been appointed to make inquiry for our further consideration, we should be at liberty to make to Your Majesty a further Report.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

Dated the 29th day of April 1889.

SELBORNE. (L.S.)
J. T. BALL. (L.S.)
JAMES HANNEN. (L.S.)
WILLIAM THOMSON. (L.S.)
(Subject to the Note appended hereto.)
G. G. STOKES. (L.S.)
(Subject to the Note appended hereto.)
J. E. C. WELLDON. (L.S.)
(Subject to the Note appended hereto.)

Considering that the London University has long since ceased to be in any sense a teaching university, and has become merely an examining board; that in this capacity it has established a high reputation, and is doing a useful work for the whole Empire; and considering the very large number of candidates who present themselves for the various examinations leading up to a degree, we doubt the possibility of effectually combining the functions of an examining, and of a teaching as well as examining, university in the University of London, and on this account we should have preferred the establishment of a new teaching university for London, leaving it to the London University to continue to discharge its present functions. At the same time we feel that there are objections which may be urged against the plan of having two distinct universities in London discharging totally different functions, though we are not disposed to attribute so much importance to these objections as some of our colleagues. If it is assumed that there is to be but one university for London, we think that the change in the constitution of the London University recommended in the Report is as good as could be desired, and we acquiesce in the recommendation that an attempt should be made to unite the teaching and examining functions in a single university.

WILLIAM THOMSON. (L.S.)
G. G. STOKES. (L.S.)
J. E. C. WELLDON. (L.S.)

II.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MATRICULATION AND PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1866 AND 1890.

In view of the opinions held as to the character and standard of these examinations, it has been thought well to print the operative portions of the regulations. In considering the range of the syllabuses of the Natural and Physical Sciences, the extremely limited teaching that was available in 1866 should be borne in mind; most of the instruction in Comparative Anatomy and Botany especially being given by private coaches.

REGULATIONS.

1866.

MATRICULATION.

THERE shall be two Examinations for MATRICULATION in each year.

No Candidate shall be admitted to the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION unless he has produced a Certificate showing that he has completed his Sixteenth year.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of the Square Root.
Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Proportion.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The First Four Books of Euclid:—or, The principal properties of Triangles, and of Squares and other Parallelograms, treated geometrically: The principal properties of the Circle, and of its inscribed and circumscribed figures, treated geometrically.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.*

MECHANICS.

Explain the Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.
Describe the Simple Machines (*Mechanical Powers*), and state the Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each.
Define the Centre of Gravity.
Give the General Laws of Motion, and describe the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.
State the Law of the Motion of Falling Bodies.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Explain the Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.
Define Specific Gravity, and show how the specific gravity of bodies may be ascertained.
Describe and explain the Barometer, the Siphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-Pump, and the Air-Pump.

ACOUSTICS.

Describe the nature of Sound.

OPTICS.

State the Laws of Reflexion and Refraction.
Explain the formation of Images by Simple Lenses.

CHEMISTRY.

Heat — its sources. Expansion. Thermometers — relations between different Scales in common use. Difference between Temperature and Quantity of heat. Specific and Latent heat. Calorimeters. Liquefaction. Ebullition. Evaporation. Conduction. Convection. Radiation.

Chemistry of the Non-Metallic elements; including their compounds as enumerated below—their chief physical and

* The knowledge required of these subjects in Natural Philosophy is such as may be attained by attending a Course of Experimental Lectures.

chemical characters—their preparation—and their characteristic tests.

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen. Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Flourine. Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition.

Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbonic Acid. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammonia. Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Acid and Phosphuretted Hydrogen. Silica.

CLASSICS.

THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

One Greek and one Latin subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned authors:—*

Homer	-	One Book.
Xenophon	-	One Book.
Terence	-	One Play.
Virgil	-	One Book of the Georgics, and one Book of the Æneid.
Horace	-	Two Books of the Odes.
Sallust	-	The Conspiracy of Catiline, or the War with Jugurtha.
Cæsar	-	Two Books of the Gallic War.
Livy	-	One Book.
Cicero	-	De Senectute or De Amicitiâ, with one of the following Orations—Pro Lege Manilià, one of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archiâ, Pro M. Marcello.
Ovid	-	One Book of the Metamorphoses, and One Book of the Epistles or Heroides.

* The CLASSICAL Subjects for 1866 are—
For June 1866:—*Homer*, Iliad, Book III.; *Cicero*, De Senectute, and De Lege Manilià.

The Paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar, History, and Geography. The Paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in History and Geography. A separate Paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

The English Language.

Orthography: Writing from Dictation: The Grammatical Structure of the Language.

Outlines of English History and Modern Geography.

History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with questions in Modern Geography.

The French or the German Language, at the option of the Candidate.†

The papers in French and German shall contain passages for translation into English from works previously selected and made known by the Senate,‡ and questions in Grammar (limited to the Accidence) on subjects furnished by those passages; together with short and easy passages for translation into English from prose works not previously announced.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they show a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects:—

1. Classics, including the Greek and Latin Languages, with Grammar, History, and Geography;
2. The English Language, English History, and Modern Geography;
3. Mathematics;
4. Natural Philosophy;
5. Chemistry;
6. Either the French or the German Language.

On Monday Morning at Nine o'clock in the week next but one ensuing, the Examiners shall publish the names of all the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. And on the Monday morning next following, at Nine o'clock, the Examiners shall publish a list of the Candidates who have

* Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the questions in Greek and Latin Grammar.

† Candidates can obtain credit for only one of these Languages.

‡ The French Subjects for 1866 are—

For June 1866:—*Montesquieu*, Grandeur et Décadence des Romains; *Eugène Scribe*, Valérie.

The German Subjects for 1866 are—

For June 1866:—*Halm*, Fechter von Ravenna.

passed, arranged in Three Divisions:—in the Honours Division in the order of proficiency; in the First and Second Divisions in alphabetical order.*

1890.

MATRICULATION.

There shall be two Examinations for Matriculation in each year; one commencing on the Second Monday in January, and the other on the Second Monday in June.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to details specified under the several heads:—

1. Latin;
2. *One*† of the following Languages:—Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic;
3. The English Language; and English History, with the Geography relating thereto;
4. Mathematics;
5. Mechanics;
6. *One*† of the following Branches of Science:—Chemistry; Heat and Light; Magnetism and Electricity; Botany.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of Examination:—

I.—LATIN.

One Latin subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned authors:—

Virgil - Two Books of the Æneid.
Horace - Two Books of the Odes.
Sallust - The Conspiracy of Catiline, or the War with Jugurtha.

* The places of Candidates in the Honours Division are determined by their respective degrees of proficiency in the subjects of the pass Examination taken collectively.

† No credit will be given for more than *One* of these subjects.

Cæsar - One of the Longer or Two of the Shorter Books of the Gallic War.

Livy - One Book.

Cicero - De Senectute or De Amicitiâ, with One of the following Orations:—Pro Lege Maniliâ, One of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archiâ, Pro Balbo, Pro M. Marcello.

Ovid - One Book of the Metamorphoses (or Selections from Two Books) *and* One Book of the Epistles, or of the Tristia; or Six of the Heroides; or Two Books of the Tristia.*

The Paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book or books selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected. A separate Paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.†

II.—OTHER LANGUAGES.

One of the five following, at the option of the Candidate:—

1. GREEK.

One Greek subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the under-mentioned authors:—‡

Homer - One Book.

Xenophon - One Book.

Æschylus - The Persæ.

Euripides - Hecuba; Andromache; Hercules Furens; Medea; Alcestis; Electra; Heraclidæ. (One Play.)

The Paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book selected, and with general questions in Grammar.§ Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

* The LATIN Subjects for 1890 will be—

For June 1890:—*Cicero*, De Amicitiâ; Pro Balbo.

† Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the Grammar questions, and on the correct rendering of English into Latin.

‡ The GREEK Subjects for 1890 will be—

For June 1890:—*Xenophon*, Hellenics, Book II.

§ Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the questions in Greek Grammar.

2. FRENCH.

The Paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited to the Accidence.

3. GERMAN.

The Paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited to the Accidence.

4. SANSKRIT.*

Sanskrit subjects, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the under-mentioned works:—

Hitopadeśa, Books II. to IV.
Pañchatantra, Books II. to V.
Sâhityaparichaya, Parts I. and II., pp. 1–93.
Râmâyana, Book I.
Mahâbhârata (Story of Nala, Story of Sâvitrî, Bakavadha-parvan, S'akuntalopâkhyâna).
Manu, Books II. to VII.

The Paper in Sanskrit shall contain passages from the books selected, to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar. A passage or short passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

5. ARABIC.

The Paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar.

III.—ENGLISH.

The General History and Grammatical Structure of the Language.

History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with the Geography relating thereto.

[*N.B.*—Special stress is laid on correct spelling and grammar in the answers to the questions.]

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

1. ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary Rules and Processes of Arithmetic, including—
Proportion.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of the Square Root.

* The SANSKRIT Subjects for 1890 will be—
For June 1890:—Hitopadeśa, Book IV.; Râmâyana I., Chapters 51 to 65; Manu, Book II., 88–163.

2. Algebra.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Reduction and manipulation of Algebraical Fractions.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Simple Equations and easy Quadratic Equations, with questions involving their use.

3. Geometry.

The subjects of the First Four Books of Euclid, and simple deductions.

V.—MECHANICS.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Apparatus by which the elementary principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Elementary notions as to Velocity, Acceleration, Force, Mass, Momentum, Work, and Energy.

Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations, and Forces, in one plane.

Moments and Couples, in one plane.

Centre of Gravity, or Mass-centre.

Transmission of Pressure in Liquids ; variation with depth of the pressure due to weight of liquids.

Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it. Pressure of gases and laws relating thereto.

Atmospheric pressure.

VI.—OTHER SCIENCES.

One of the four following, at the option of the Candidate :—

1. Chemistry.

The following elements, and their compounds as enumerated below ; their chief physical and chemical characters ; their preparation ; and their characteristic tests :—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen. Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution ; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition.

Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbon Monoxide. Carbon Dioxide. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammonia. Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphur Dioxide, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphurretted Hydrogen.

Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Anhydride and common Phosphoric Acid.

2. Heat and Light.

Heat.

Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases accompanying rise of Temperature: Laws relating thereto. Thermometry. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Liquefaction and solidification. Vaporization and condensation; ebullition; properties of vapours, saturated or unsaturated. Latent heat.

Transmission of heat by conduction and convection.

Light.

Propagation of light in straight lines in uniform media. Velocity of light and modes of determining it. Intensity of light, its variation with distance. Shadows. Photometry. Reflection and Refraction at plane or spherical surfaces. Formation of Images by plane or spherical mirrors, and by simple lenses (excluding aberration). Decomposition of white light by a prism. The prismatic Spectrum.

3. Magnetism and Electricity.

Magnetism.

Simple experimental properties of Magnets. Effect of a magnet on a neighbouring piece of soft iron or of hard steel. Terrestrial magnetism; behaviour of a declination needle and of a dipping needle at different parts of the earth's surface.

Electricity.

The two Electrical States and their mutual relations. Attraction and Repulsion. Conduction and Insulation. Electrostatic Induction. The common plate and cylinder electrical machines. Electrical condensers. Distribution of electricity upon conductors.

Current electricity. Common forms of battery. Ohm's law and its simple applications. Heating, chemical, and magnetic effects of electric currents.

Simple experimental methods of generating currents by relative motion of conductors and magnets. The simple laws of magneto-electric induction.

4. Botany.

The elementary facts in the Morphology of the Vegetative organs of the principal families in the British Flora.

The parts of the Flower and their functions, with special reference to fertilization; Fruits and Seeds with their provisions for preservation and dispersion.

The elementary facts in the Nutrition of the Flowering Plant.

The description of a Flowering Plant (whether in whole or in part) in technical language.

At Two o'clock on Wednesday in the fifth week after the Examination, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Three Divisions:—an Honours Division, a First Division, and a Second Division. Candidates in the Honours Division shall be arranged in order of proficiency; Candidates in the First and in the Second Division, respectively, shall be arranged in alphabetical Order.

1866.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

The PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the third Monday in July.

No candidate shall be admitted to this Examination until he shall have completed his Seventeenth year, and shall have either passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION or taken a Degree in Arts in one of the Universities of the United Kingdom†.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—‡

MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

The subjects marked with an asterisk are to be treated independently of mathematical symbols, or only by simple geometrical methods.

*STATICS.

Elementary Statics, including the Resolution of Forces, the Mechanical Powers, and the Centre of Gravity.

† Candidates who matriculated previously to January 1861 will not be required to pass the Preliminary Scientific Examination in any other subjects than Chemistry and Botany; and they will be allowed to pass the Preliminary Scientific Examination and the First M.B. Examination in the same year, if they so prefer.

‡ Candidates who shall pass in all the subjects of the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, and also at the same time in the Mathematics of the FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION, shall be considered as having passed both the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION and also the FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION, without being required to pay an additional Fee.

*Dynamics.

Elementary Dynamics including the Laws of Motion, and propositions required for determining the Rectilinear Motion of a body whether free or along inclined planes.

*Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of Fluid Pressure; and the Conditions of Equilibrium of Floating bodies.

Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it.

The Common Pump and Forcing-Pump.

The Hydrostatic Press.

The Barometer.

The Air-Pump.

The Steam-Engine.

*Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Reflaction; Reflexion at plane mirrors; Reflexion at spherical mirrors, and Refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct. Description of the Eye; Simple Instruments; Camera Obscura and Simple Telescope.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Heat.

Sources of Heat; conduction—convection.

Effects of Heat; expansion generally—of water—of gases and vapours; liquefaction; vaporization; latent heat; expansive force of steam; dew point; gases and vapours compared.

Specific Heat.

Thermometers; Pyrometers.

Heat in the Radiant state.

Electricity.

Sources of Electricity.

Static Electricity; dual character—insulation—induction—specific inductive capacity—equivalent antithetic states—disruptive discharge—convection; Electroscopes—Leyden Jar, &c.

Dynamic Electricity; conduction—the electric current—derived currents—induction of currents; Voltaic Pile and other voltaic arrangements.

Thermo-Electricity; Electro-Thermometer.

Magnetism.

Magnets, the Earth, &c.; induction—communication—retention—magnetic relations of iron, steel, &c.

Electro-Magnetism—as in the spark—in conducting media—in soft iron ; Magneto-Electricity ; principle of Electro-magnetic and Magneto-electric machines.

Terrestrial Magnetism.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Matter ; simple and compound.

Elementary bodies classed. Metallic and Non-Metallic bodies.

Chemical Combination and Mechanical Mixture. Solution.

Outlines of Crystallography. Isomorphism. Dimorphism. Allotropic conditions of matter. Chemical Affinity. Laws of Combination by weight and by volume, as deduced from the history of the individual elements. Equivalent Numbers. Equivalent Volumes. Symbolical Notation, including questions on the Unitary System. Formulæ. Nomenclature.

Chemical actions produced under the influence of Heat. Nature of Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Principles of Illumination. Chemical action of Light. Photography.

Oxygen. Ozone.

Hydrogen. Water.

Nitrogen. Chemical constitution of the Atmosphere. Diffusion of Gases. The Oxides of Nitrogen ; Nitric Acid. Ammonia.

Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine. Their compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen. Theory of Bleaching.

Fluorine and Hydrofluoric Acid.

Sulphur. Sulphurous Acid. Manufacture and Chemical applications of Sulphuric Acid. Other Oxygen compounds of Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Phosphorus. Oxygen and Hydrogen compounds of Phosphorus. Theory of Acids. Monobasic, Dibasic, and Tribasic Acids.

Carbon. Carbonic Oxide and Carbonic Acid. The principal Hydrogen compounds of Carbon. Manufacture of Coal-gas.

Silicon and Boron. Their compounds with the elements previously enumerated.

Metals. Characters of Metals as a Class. Metallurgical Processes. Alloys. Classification of the Metals.

Potassium. Nitre. Gunpowder. Theory of the action of gunpowder.

Sodium. Manufacture of Carbonate of Soda.

Barium. Strontium. Calcium. Mortars. Cements.

Magnesium. Aluminum. Glass. Porcelain.

Manganese. Iron. Composition and properties of Cast-iron, Wrought-iron, and Steel. Chromium.

Cobalt. Nickel. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead. Manufacture of White Lead.
Copper. Mercury. Bismuth. Tin. Arsenic. Antimony.
Silver. Gold. Platinum.
Principal compounds of the Metals with the Non-Metallic elements. Theory of Salts.
Principles of Mineral Analysis.
Principles of Electro-Chemistry.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Elementary tissues and chief chemical constituents of Plants.
Respiration, Endosmose, ascent of Sap, fixation of Carbon.
Cell-formation and Cell-contents; Starch, Gum, Oil, Sugar, Wax, Alkaloids.
General characters and functions of Root, Stem (wood and bark), Leaf, Stamen, Pistil, Fruit, Seed.
Fertilization of Cryptogams and Phænogams; Germination; Propagation by Division.
Phyllotaxis, Metamorphosis, Vernation, Æstivation, Stipulation, Placentation.
Classification of plants into Phænogams and Cryptogams;—Cellular and Vascular;—Acotyledons, Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons (Angiosperms and Gymnosperms); Endogens and Exogens.
Distinctive Characters of the principal British Natural Orders, viz.: *Dicotyledons*, Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophylleæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Amentaceæ; *Monocotyledons*, Orchideæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ; *Acotyledons*, Filices, Musci, Lichens, Algæ, Fungi.
Demonstration of the Botanical Characters of Plants upon large and conspicuous Specimens [provided by the Examiners].
Derivation and meaning of the following terms, and demonstration of their application on Specimens [provided by the Examiners]:—Thalamifloral, calycifloral, corollifloral: hypogynous, perigynous, epigynous: monandrous, diandrous, &c.: individual, variety, species, genus, order, class, kingdom.

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

The differences between Animals and Plants.
General Structure and Chemical Constitution of the Animal Body.

Distinctive characters and chief peculiarities of the following Groups of Animals:—

Mammalia. Aves. Reptilia. Amphibia. Pisces.

Cephalopoda. Gasteropoda. Pteropoda. Lamellibranchiata. Brachiopoda. Polyzoa. Tunicata.

Insecta. Myriapoda. Arachnida. Crustacea. Annelida. Vermes (Turbellaria, Trematoda, Tæniada, Acanthocephala, Nematoidea, Gordiacea). Rotifera.

Echinodermata.

Anthozoa or Actinozoa. Hydrozoa.

Infusoria.

Spongiada. Rhizopoda. Gregarinida.

Reference of Specimens [provided by the Examiners] to any of the groups named above.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they show a competent knowledge in all the subjects of examination.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Any Candidate who has passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination may be examined for Honours in (1) Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, (2) Biology.

Candidates for Honours in CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY shall be examined in any of the following subjects, at the option of the Examiners:—

Elementary Substances and their Combinations.
Electro-Chemistry.
Radiant Chemical Action.
Heat.
Static and Dynamic Electricity.
Magnetism.

Candidates for Honours in BIOLOGY shall be examined in any of the following subjects, at the option of the Examiners:—

Vegetable Histology.
Vegetable Morphology.
Vegetable Physiology (including Development).
Systematic Botany.
The Structural and Physiological characters of the principal Natural Orders of the Vegetable Kingdom.

Zoology.

The typical Structure and mode of Development, with the chief deviations from each, of every class in the Animal Kingdom.

In the course of the following week the Examiners shall publish a list of the Candidates who acquit themselves to their satisfaction, arranged in Three Classes according to their respective degrees of proficiency. Candidates shall be bracketed together if the Examiners are of opinion that there is no clear difference between them.

1890.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION.*

The PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION shall take place twice in each year—once for Pass and Honours, and once for Pass Candidates only.

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The subjects of the Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be divided into two sections,—(*a*) Chemistry and Physics, (*b*) General Biology; and Candidates shall be allowed to present themselves for either of these sections separately, or for both of them together. Candidates who present themselves for the two sections together shall be credited with either section in which they may have passed, although they may have failed to pass in the other, but no such Candidates shall be placed in the Honours List.

Candidates at the July Examination who enter for the *whole* Examination shall be examined as follows:—For a Pass *or* for Honours in (*a*) Inorganic Chemistry, (*b*) Experimental Physics; and for a Pass in (*c*) General Biology. Candidates who have entered for the whole Examination may also be examined for Honours in Botany and in Zoology.

* Candidates who shall pass in all the subjects of the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examination at one and the same Examination, and who shall either pass *at the same time* in the Mathematics (Pass or Honours) of the Intermediate Examination in Science, or have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, shall be admissible, after the prescribed interval of one Academical Year, to the B.Sc. Examination.—One Fee of Five Pounds, paid on entering for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, admits a Candidate also to the Mathematics of the Intermediate Examination in Science, *if taken at the same time*.

Every Candidate for the July Examination must state, upon his Form of Entry, whether he intends to compete for Honours in any subject or subjects; and, if he does so intend, must specify the subject or subjects.

No Candidate will be allowed to take both the Pass and the Honours Papers in the same subject;* but every Candidate must take the Pass Papers in those subjects in which he does not offer himself for Honours.

A Candidate who enters for, but fails to obtain, Honours in Inorganic Chemistry or Experimental Physics may be recommended by the Examiners for a Pass in these subjects respectively if they are satisfied that he has shown such a competent knowledge thereof as is required by the Regulations for the Pass Examination.†

The Examiners will make no report upon the Examination for Honours of a Candidate who has failed in any part of his Pass Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR A PASS.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules.

* This rule does not apply to the Honours Examinations in Botany and Zoology, which do not stand in the same relation to the subjects of the Pass Examination as is the case in the other Branches. Every Candidate must take the Pass Examination in General Biology.

† Candidates must bear in mind that the standard of attainment for the Honours Examination is much higher than that for the Pass Examination; and they should therefore exercise due caution in making their choice—to which they will be required to adhere. A Candidate who has entered for the Pass Examination will not be allowed to take the Honours Papers; and only under special circumstances will a Candidate who has entered for Honours in any subject be transferred to the Pass Examination in that subject.

Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination.

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, *Chlorine*, *Bromine*, *Iodine*, *Fluorine*. The Combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorites. *Sulphur*. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid.

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its Relations to Animal and Vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites. *Phosphorus*. Phosphoretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus. *Arsenic* and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic. *Antimony*, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic Acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic Oxide and Carbonic Acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination. *Silicon*. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.

Calcium. Strontium. Barium.

Aluminium.

Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.

Lead.

Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.

Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals and their Compounds; in powder or in solution.

Practical and Vivâ-voce *Examination.*

Qualitative Analysis of the more commonly occurring Bases and Inorganic Acids, in solutions containing one of each.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Methods and Apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of Measurement.
The chief Forces of Nature.
The general properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
Diffusion of Liquids and Gases.
Definition of Work and Energy; Conservation and Transmutation of Energy.

Acoustics.

Production and mode of Propagation of Sound.
Intensity, Pitch, and Quality.
Velocity of Sound in Air.
Influence of Temperature and Density.
Velocity of Sound in other Media.
Laws of Reflexion and Refraction.
Nature of Musical Sounds.
Longitudinal Vibrations of Rods and of Columns of Air.
Transverse Vibrations of Strings. Variation in their Rate of Vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

Heat.

Definitions of *Heat* and *Temperature.*
Construction of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases under Heat.
Change of State; Tension of Vapours; Latent Heat.
Radiant Heat, its reflextion, refraction, and absorption.
Conduction; definition of Thermal Conductivity.
Convection.
Specific Heat. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

MAGNETISM.

Properties of Magnets. Induction. Magnetic relation of Iron and Steel.

Terrestrial Magnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Two Electrical States; and their mutual relations.
Conduction and Insulation.
Induction.
Electric Attraction and Repulsion.
Distribution and Accumulation of Electricity on Conductors.
Electric Discharge.
Voltaic Electricity; the various Batteries.
Electromotive Force, Strength of Currents, Resistance; Ohm's Law.
Heating and Chemical effects of Electric Currents.
Action between Currents and Magnets; Electro-Magnetism.
Induced Currents; Magneto-Electricity.
Thermo-Electricity.

OPTICS.

Laws of Propagation of Light. Measurement of Velocity of Light. Photometry.
Laws of Reflexion and Refraction of Light.
Reflexion at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction through Lenses, including the formation of Images.
Chromatic Disperson.

Practical Examination.

Vivâ-voce Interrogation on the Use of Instruments.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.*

The elements of Vertebrate Morphology and Physiology, especially as exemplified in the structure and life-history of the Rabbit, Frog, Dogfish, and Amphioxus, and as illustrated by the comparison of their tegumentary and skeletal systems, and by their visceral anatomy, including the general structure of the brain and nervous system, of the reproductive system, and of the sense-organs.

* Every Candidate must take the Pass Examination in General Biology, and must show an acquaintance with both the Zoological and the Botanical divisions of the subject.

The structure and properties of the Cell, and the development from embryonic cells of the tissues, including epithelia, blood, lymph, nervous, muscular, and connective tissue, fat, cartilage, and bone, as exhibited in the Rabbit and the Frog, treated in an elementary manner.

The structure and life-history of Astacus, Lumbricus, Anodon, Hydra, Vorticella, Amœba.

The character and mode of formation of the ova and spermatozoa in the Rabbit and in Lumbricus. The phenomena of Fertilization. The chief stages in the development of the Rabbit, Fowl, Frog, Amphioxus, and Lumbricus, treated in an elementary way; the essential structure of the ovum, and the earlier stages of its cleavage, the formation of the germ-layers, of the cœlom, and of the foundations of the chief systems of organs; the origin of the amnion, allantois, and placenta; the development of blood-vessels and blood.

The elements of the morphology and physiology of the Flowering Plant. The leading modifications in the structural plan of the Flower. The leading types of Fruits; the modifications by which Floral organs take part in their structure.

The distinctive facts in the life-history of Pinus.

The structure and properties of the Cell treated from an elementary point of view. The development and anatomy of foliar organs, stems, and roots, and of the tissues of which these are composed, including the histology of the growing-point in stems and roots, the development and histology of epidermal, fibro-vascular, cambial, and ground tissues. The physiology of the above-mentioned tissues in connection with the movement of water and the production and transfer of nutritive materials.

The structure and development of ovules, embryo, endosperm, and pollen-grains in angiosperms and gymnosperms. The phenomena of Fertilization and the germination of the seed.

The structure and life-history of a Fern, Fucus, Penicillium, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Saccharomyces, Bacterium.

Practical Examination (Six hours).

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine microscopically, to dissect, and to describe, specimens of the Animals and Plants* enumerated in the foregoing Syllabus, with the

* The List of Animals and of Plants may be changed from time to time, but two years' notice of any change will always be given.

exception that for the skull of the Rabbit will be substituted that of the Dog.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in—

1. Inorganic Chemistry;
2. Experimental Physics;
3. General Biology.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Any Candidate who presents himself in all the three subjects of the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION in July may be examined for Honours in (1) Chemistry, (2) Experimental Physics, (3) Botany, and (4) Zoology; unless he have previously obtained an Exhibition in any one of these subjects at the Intermediate Examination in Science, in which case he shall not be admissible to the Examination for Honours in that subject.

Candidates for Honours in CHEMISTRY shall be examined in Inorganic Chemistry, treated more fully than in the Pass Examination. In addition they shall be examined practically in Simple Qualitative Analysis.

This Examination shall consist of Six hours' examination by two Printed Papers, and ef Six hours' Practical work. The two Papers shall be given on the first day of the Examination (at the same time as the Pass Papers in Chemistry); and the Practical Examination shall be held on Friday (with *Thursday*, if requisite) in the following week.

Candidates for Honours in EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS shall be examined in the subjects of the Pass Examination treated more fully.

For this Examination two Papers shall be set, and shall be given on Tuesday in the first week of the Examination (at the same times as the Pass Papers in Experimental Physics). A *Practical* Examination with exercises in the Use of Physical Apparatus shall be held on Saturday in the following week.

Candidates for Honours in BOTANY shall be examined in any of the following subjects, at the option of the Examiners:—

Vegetable Histology.

Vegetable Morphology.

Vegetable Physiology (including Development).

Systematic Botany—

The Structural and Physiological Characters of the principal Natural Orders of the Vegetable Kingdom.

This Examination shall consist of Six hours' examination by two Printed Papers, and of Six hours' Practical work, and shall

take place on Monday and Tuesday in the second week after that in which the Examination commences.

Candidates for Honours in Zoology shall be examined in any of the following subjects, at the option of the Examiners :—

The Typical Structure and mode of development, with the chief deviations from each, of every Class in the Animal Kingdom.

Candidates may also be tested practically by description of the whole or parts of skeletons and skulls and by dissection of animals selected from the following lists as well as by further examination in the subjects prescribed for the Practical part of the Pass Examination :—

Skeletons and Skulls for Descripton.

Galeus (cartilaginous, in spirit). Salmo. Chimæra. Protopterus. Rana. Monitor. Chelone. Columba. Echidna. Lepus. Canis (skull only). Sus (skull only). Felis tigris (skull only). Ovis (skull only). Platyrrhine Monkey (skull only). Catarrhine Monkey (skull only). Homo.

Animals for Dissection.

Hydra. Cordylophora. Aurelia. Alcyonium. Lumbricus. Tubifex. Nereis. Sipunculus. Hirudo. Anodon. Mya. Helix. Paludina. Patella. Sepia. Astacus. Cancer. Lepas (demonstration of appendages only required). Oniscus (appendages only). Blatta. Musca. Julus (appendages only). Scolopendra (appendages only). Ascaris. Ascidia. Amphioxus. Perca. Raia. Rana. Columba. Lepus.

This Examination shall consist of Six hours' examination by two Printed Papers, and of Six Hours' Practical work, and shall take place on Wednesday and Thursday in the second week after that in which the Examination commences.

At Two o'clock on Wednesday in the *third* week after that in which the Examination commences the Examiners shall publish (*a*) a List of the Candidates who have passed the entire Pass Examination, arranged in Two Divisions ; and (*b*) Lists of the Candidates who have passed in either section of the Examination ; —also, after the July Examination, (*c*) a List of the Candidates who have passed an Examination for Honours in any one or more subjects arranged by the Examiners in the several Departments under their respective heads in three Classes, according to their respective degrees of proficiency, Candidates being bracketed together if the Examiners are of opinion that there is no clear difference between them ; and (*d*) a List of the Candidates who have failed to obtain Honours but are recommended for a Pass.

III.

NOTE ON THE LICENCE TO PRACTISE AND ITS RELATION TO DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

The relation of a University degree to the Licence to practise Medicine and Surgery in England is a question of some interest and of very considerable difficulty in precise ascertainment. For present purposes it is unnecessary to go back beyond the commencement of the XVI. century, when Oxford and Cambridge were the only Universities in the country, but it will be convenient to preface the account of the provisions dealing with the subject of licences contained in the statutes of these Universities by a brief narration of the conditions that obtained at the foundation of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1518, when special ordinances in respect to the practice of Physic were enacted.

In the third year of the reign of King Henry VIII. (1511) inasmuch "as the science and cunning of Physick and Surgery " (to the perfect knowledge whereof be requisite both great " learning and ripe experience) is daily within this Realm exercised " by a great multitude of ignorant persons of whom the greater " part have no manner of insight in the same, nor in any other " kind of learning," it was enacted by Parliament "That no " person within the City of London nor within seven miles of " the same take upon him to exercise and occupy as a Physician " or Surgeon, except he be first examined, approved and admitted " by the Bishop of London, or by the Dean of Paul's, for the " time being, calling to him or them four Doctors of Physick, " and for Surgery, other expert persons in that faculty; and for " the first examination such as they shall think convenient, and " afterwards alway four of them that have been so approved; " upon the pain of forfeiture for every month that they doe " occupy as Physicians or Surgeons not admitted nor examined " after the tenour of this Act, of 5 li, to be employed the one " half thereof to the use of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the

" other half thereof to any person that will sue for it by Action " of Debt, in which no wager of Law nor Protection shall be " allowed.

" And over this, that no person out of the said City and " Precinct of seven miles of the same, except he have been (as " is aforesaid) approved in the same, take upon him to exercise " and occupy as a Physician or Surgeon, in any Diocese within " this Realm, but if he be first examined and approved by the " Bishop of the same Diocese, or he being out of the Diocese, " by his Vicar-General: either of them calling to them such " expert persons in the said faculties as their discretion shall " think convenient, and giving their Letters Testimonials under " their Seal to him that they shall so approve, upon like pain " to them that occupy contrary to this Act (as is above said) " to be levyed and employed after the form before expressed.

" Provided always, That this Act, nor anything therein contained, " be prejudicial to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or " either of them, or to any Privileges granted to them.

" Memorand: That Surgeons be comprised in this Act as Physi- " cians, for like mischief of ignorant persons presuming to exercise " Surgery."

In this way was it proposed to overcome the inconvenience ensuing from ignorant persons practising Physick or Surgery, as the Act set out, "to the high displeasure of God, great infamy to the " Faculty, and the grievous hurt, damage, and destruction of many " of the King's liege people; most especially of them that cannot " discern the uncunning from the cunning."

The Royal College of Physicians of London was founded by Letters Patent by King Henry VIII. in the year A.D. 1518, His Majesty being moved thereto by his own physicians, Doctors John Chamber, Thomas Linacre and Fernandez de Victoria, as well as by Nicholas Halsewell, John Francis and Robert Yaxley, physicians, and especially by the Chancellor Cardinal Wolsey. The College was instituted to be a perpetual College of learned and grave men who were publicly to exercise medicine in the City of London and suburbs and within seven miles round, and that no one should exercise the said Faculty within this area unless he be admitted thereto by the College under a like penalty to that imposed by the previous mentioned Act. And further, the President and College were annually to elect four of themselves (Censors) who should have "the oversight and scrutiny, correction and government" of all physicians practising within the City and suburbs and seven miles round. It was, however, provided that neither these nor any of the other provisions contained in the charter should "turn to the " prejudice of our City of London or of the liberties thereof."

A few years later, 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 5. (1522–3), Statutes for the governance of the College of Physicians were promulgated, which gave effect, with certain variations, to the provisions of the charter, and it was further provided "That no person from henceforth be "suffered to exercise or practise in Physic, *through England*, until "such time as he be examined at London by the said President "and three of the said Elects,* and to have from the said President "or Elects letters testimonials of their approving and examination,

* The Elects who were constituted by the same statutes consisted of the six physicians mentioned in the Letters Patent with two others of the community to be chosen by themselves—eight in all—who should annually appoint a President from among themselves. In case of a vacancy of an Elect occurring by death or otherwise, it was to be filled up by the survivors within thirty or forty days after, by the admission of one of the most cunning and expert men in London, to supply the number of eight, after an examination and approval by the said survivors. The Elects were abolished by an Act of 1860, and the election of President vested in the hands of the entire body of Fellows.

By the Act of 1858 the degrees and diplomas granted by the various Universities and Corporations permitted the holder to practise without further examination irrespective of place, thus abolishing the territorial or local privileges of the College of Physicians. The College took the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Act to institute the Membership—the examination for which is conducted by the Censors' Board—which corresponded very much in its character with the older Licentiateship, while the title of Licentiate was transferred to a new order of practitioners intended to meet the requirements of General Practitioners, having authority to practise in all branches of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

It may be noted that the earlier charters of the University of London contained no provision that the degrees in Medicine should carry with them a licence to practise. In 1854 the graduates succeeded in procuring the enactment of an important statute "to "extend the rights enjoyed by the graduates of Oxford and Cam- "bridge in respect to the practice of Physic to the graduates of the "University of London," by which the degrees of M.B. and M.D., Lond., became recognised as a licence to practise.

It was the formality of registration imposed by the Act of 1858 that conferred from that time full statutory authority to practise, and this registration could only be effected by the holders of such degrees and diplomas as the General Medical Council constituted by the Act must recognise under the Schedule to that Act.

" *except he be a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge which hath* " *accomplished all things for his form without any grace.*"

Thus, then, by the end of the first quarter of the sixteenth century, it appears that no one was permitted to practise within the City of London and seven miles round unless he held a licence from the Royal College of Physicians (Licentiates); and similarly no one could practise elsewhere in England, except he were a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, without the licence of the College (Extra Urban Licentiates).* How far the possession of a degree in medicine from Oxford or Cambridge entitled the possessor to practise in London and seven miles round without also holding the licence of the College of Physicians was for long a matter of dispute. The statutes constituting the College of Physicians especially safeguarded the privileges of the two Universities, and it was a question how far the provisions of the Acts referable to practise within and around the City of London could override these privileges, and contrary decisions were given by the legal authorities to whom appeal was made from time to time.† Thus,

(Special Acts have been passed in connection with each of the Universities which have been established since 1858, conferring upon them the same position in this respect as those Universities in existence in that year.) At the same time there was and is no statutory power to compel a person to register, and hence the possessors of unregistered or unregistrable qualifications are able to practise subject to certain disabilities.

* It is to be understood that the licence included permission to practise Surgery, which was regarded as a part of Physic. By an Act of 32 Henry VIII. c. 40., confirming and extending the Act of 1522–3, it was thus expressed: "Forasmuch as the science of physic " doth comprehend include and contain the knowledge of surgery " as a special member and part of the same; therefore be it enacted " that any of the same company or Fellowship of Physicians, being " able, chosen and admitted by the said President and Fellowship of " Physicians, may from time to time, as well within the City of " London as elsewhere within this realm, practise and exercise the " said science of physic in all and every his members and parts, any " Act, statute, or provision made to the contrary notwithstanding."

† See on this subject "The Royal College of Physicians of " London founded and established by law; as appears by Letters " Patent, Acts of Parliament, adjudged cases, &c. And an his- " torical account of the College's proceedings against empirics " and unlicensed practisers in every Prince's reign from their first " incorporation to the murther of the Royal Martyr, King Charles " the First." By Charles Goodall, Doctor in Physick and Fellow of the said College of Physicians, London, 1684.

for instance, in a case tried before Lord Chief Justice Coke in 1606, when one Thomas Bonham, Doctor in Philosophy and Physic of the University of Cambridge, brought an action against the College of Physicians for wrongful imprisonment, to which he had been committed by the President and Censors for practising in London without their licence, judgment was given for the plaintiff. The question may be regarded as having been finally settled in May 1607, when the Lord Chancellor (Lord Ellesmere), the Lord Chief Justice (Sir John Popham, P.C.), together with the Lord Chief Baron Fleminge and Justices Walmesley, Warburton, Williams, and Tanfield, were directed by letters from the King to resolve certain questions submitted to them, which they did after due consideration of the charter granted to the College of Physicians by King Henry VIII., and the several Acts subsequently passed relating to the College. Their resolutions were thus set out:—

> All resolved that no graduate [of Oxford or Cambridge] that is not admitted and licensed by the President and College of Physicians under their common seal could practise in London or within seven miles compass of the same.
>
> They resolved that the exception in the statute of 14 Henry 8 of graduates in the two Universities, is to be understood only of graduates of Physick, and of no others. And all resolved that by that exception those graduates may practise in all other places of England out of London and seven miles of the same without examination; but not in London nor within the said circuit of seven miles.
>
> They all agreed that they [graduates practising in London] are subject to the government and correction of the College by an express clause of the said charter enacted which giveth to the President and College "*supervisionem, scrutinium, correctionem, et gubernationem*," as well of all persons using the practice of medicine within the city, &c.
>
> It was resolved by all that all that practised or should practise Physick either in London or within the compass of seven miles of the same, must submit themselves to the examination of the President and College, if they be required thereunto by their authority, notwithstanding any licence, allowance or privilege given them in Oxford or Cambridge either by their degree or otherwise.
>
> It was also resolved that the College had the power, as conferred by the statutes of Mary, to commit to prison, or to punish by fines, such as offended against the statutes of the College, by practising without the licence of the College or otherwise.

The position thus authoritatively assigned to the College of Physicians was rigidly maintained by them up to the passing of the Medical Act of 1858, and was publicly asserted by the prosecution of those who practised physic within the City of London and seven miles round without their licence up to as late as 1828, when a certain Dr. H. was proceeded against on this charge. He was acquitted on the ground that he had practised surgery and not physic, but it transpired in the course of the proceedings that Drs. Baillie, Warren, Paris and Turner, all leading Fellows of the College—had met the defendant in consultation, and had paid a penalty to the College for so doing. In the course of time the number of those who practised without licence became so great and the population of the City had so enormously increased, that it became impossible for the College to continue to prosecute, and for some time before 1858 the College had of necessity allowed the assertion of its privilege to lapse, much in the same way as it had ceased, from the growing number, to examine, and destroy if needful, the drugs sold by the apothecaries in London, a power with which it had been entrusted by the Acts of Henry VIII. From time to time, however, the College drew the attention of individuals and even of public authorities to the fact that its licence was a needful condition for practice in the City and environs, and in 1851 a practitioner was formally threatened with prosecution unless he conformed to the law and submitted himself for examination by the College. A circular letter was also addressed to certain public bodies and institutions warning them against appointing medical men who did not hold the College licence.

Although by the constitution of the College of Physicians the licence to practise comprehended both physic and surgery, the latter art was practised as a separate branch, and for long antecedent to the foundation of the Physicians' College had been controlled by the various gilds and associations that existed in connection with the craft during the Middle Ages.* In the XIVth century there existed side by side in London the Gild of Barbers and the Gild of Surgeons, both concerned in the practice of surgery, and constantly at strife with each other. In 1376 the Barbers obtained an ordinance from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City conferring

* For the compilation of this section the writer has made free use of "How Surgery became a Profession in London," by D'Arcy Power, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.C.S., surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and also the Historical Summary published in the Annual Calendar of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

on them among other privileges that of examining those who sought to practise, which rights were confirmed and extended in 1410. Meanwhile, in 1390, similar powers were granted by the same authorities to the Surgeons' Gild, who, somewhat later, in 1423, entered into alliance with the Physicians of London to form a single body governed by a Rector of Medicine, with the assistance of two Surveyors of the faculty of Physic and two Masters of the craft of Surgery, and no surgeon was to be allowed to practise in London unless he had been examined by the Rector, the two Masters of Surgery, and the majority of the craft, after which he was to be presented and licensed by the Mayor and Aldermen, under penalty of 100 shillings fine. It certainly does not seem at this time that the physicians were as well organised as were the surgeons, and this association—the foreshadowing of the conjoint scheme of the present day, as Mr. Power well observes—only lasted a few years, though long enough to seriously harass the Gild of Barbers, whom the Surgeons regarded as ignorant and unauthorised practitioners, and who, in consequence, obtained in 1425 further confirmation of their right to practise surgery. By 1435 the Surgeons again appeared as an established body with a code of laws for their governance, among which it was laid down that no surgeon might keep an assistant longer than a month without bringing him for examination, when, if he were found skilful, he might be bound to serve his master for three years. In 1462 the Barbers Company obtained a charter of incorporation which, among other things, prescribed that no person was to be allowed to practise Surgery within the City of London and its suburbs unless first approved by the Masters of the Company, and by 1493 was in such friendly relations with the Gild of Surgeons that the two bodies entered into a "composition," by which was recognised the independence of the two fellowships "of surgeons enfranchised "within the City of London and of barber surgeons and surgeon "barbers enfranchised in the said city." It was agreed that neither body should admit anyone, except a regular apprentice, to practise surgery without the consent and knowledge of the other, and to ensure this being carried into effect every stranger seeking a licence to practise in London was to be presented to the Mayor by the four wardens of the two Gilds. In 1540 the two Gilds were formally incorporated by charter as the United Company of Barber-Surgeons, who had the exclusive right to licence surgeons to practise in London and seven miles round. Previous to this, however, is 1511, the Act of Parliament was passed to which reference has been made (p. xlvi), by which the approbation and licensing of both Surgeons and Physicians was placed in the hands of the Bishop of London and the Dean of St. Paul's with the assistance of four

Physicians and Surgeons, and the Bishops and their Vicars-General in various parts of the country. Notwithstanding the charter of the Barber-Surgeons, by which the licensing of surgeons was entrusted to that corporation, the Bishops claimed and exercised their right to licence surgeons as late as the middle of the XVIIIth century, but there was no settled policy in their action. The Bishop licensed whom he thought fit, and the barber-surgeons continued to grant authority to the large majority of applicants without any reference to the Bishop. Occasionally the Bishop issued his licence to a candidate whom the barber-surgeons had examined in his behalf. But in 1715, when a Bishop of London more active than his predecessors in this matter tried to urge his claim, the clerk of the Company wrote to say that the Company was prepared to contest the question in a court of law and nothing more was heard of the matter.

Each member of the Barber-Surgeons Company might take one or more apprentices who were bound for seven years or more, when, if all was satisfactory at the end of that period, the apprentice was admitted to the freedom of the Company, and obtained a licence to practise surgery within the City of London. The licence was granted in two forms. The one, after a comparatively simple examination in public, when the licentiate was allowed to practise in a definite place, or for a certain number of months or years, at the end of which he was told to appear again before the Company that his further proficiency might be ascertained; secondly the Grand Diploma was granted to those who had successfully submitted themselves to a more severe test. It entitled its owner to be called a Master in Surgery and Anatomy, and allowed him to practise his art anywhere and during the rest of his life. Such a diploma was necessarily more expensive than the ordinary licence. It may be noted that the surgeon's education did not end with the granting of the licence, for to the end of his life he was required to attend the lectures and demonstrations on surgery and anatomy given at Barber-Surgeons Hall, where many of the teachers were younger members of the College of Physicians. In default of attendance a fine was imposed. Special regulations relating to the Company's licence to practise were drawn up in 1555, during the reign of Queen Mary; and in 1605 James I. granted the united body a charter by which power was given to examine Barbers and Surgeons and to prohibit those who had not been examined from practising. A further charter of 1629 constituted the Company as the examiners of Surgeons in London. No one was to practise surgery in London or within seven miles of it except members of the College of Physicians, unless examined and approved by the examiners of the Company, and every person so approved might

practise surgery anywhere in England. The duty was also imposed on the Company of examining Surgeons for the Royal Navy and Merchant Service, and inspecting their instruments and medicine chests.

Notwithstanding that the association of Barbers and Surgeons was for long amicably maintained, in course of time, as surgery developed and became increasingly scientific, the connection of two such diverse callings became intolerable, and in 1745 an Act was passed by Parliament for making the surgeons of London and the barbers of London two separate and distinct corporations, thus superseding the union that had existed since the reign of Henry VIII. In this way was the Company of Surgeons incorporated, and surgery took rank as an independent profession. By this Company the education of the surgeon continued to be supervised and the licensing to practise the art granted, the examination of surgeons for the army being also confided to them, but it only maintained an existence for fifty years and dissolved itself in 1796, to be succeeded, after several years' opposition—during which the examinations continued to be held and diplomas granted—by the Royal College of Surgeons, which was founded by charter in 1800. To the College an unlimited jurisdiction in point of area was granted, and all practitioners in England and Wales were to be subject to the examination of the Court of Examiners of the College, or of a deputation of that body. In 1843, by a further charter, the name of the corporation, was altered to that of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a new order of members termed Fellows was instituted, by and from whom the governing body or Council was to be elected. From that time the Royal College of Surgeons has been the great licensing body in surgery for this division of the United Kingdom. Up to 1886 a person could practise on its diploma alone, but under the conditions of that Act no one was permitted to register who had not passed a qualifying examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery under one qualifying body. The College of Surgeons, however, had previously recognised the undesirability of allowing a man to register who had only been examined in Surgery, and they had therefore appointed Boards of Examiners in Medicine and Midwifery antecedent to their combining with the College of Physicians in 1884.

From very early times Gilds of Barber-Surgeons existed in many of the cities, such as York, Norwich, Lincoln, Oxford, and elsewhere, closely resembling in their character and constitution that which flourished in London, the regulations of which were in many cases closely copied by the provincial fraternities. The binding together of members of a craft were necessary for protection, which was supplemented by charitable, religious, and festive observances. The

regulation and governance of the members of the gild, as well as of the conditions affecting their calling, were thus effected, as well as the training and licensing of those who were taking up the work, though this latter duty does not appear to have been exercised in all cases; for instance, the Gild of Barber-Surgeons of Norwich seems to have had no power to licence anyone to practise either surgery or barbery, in other cases the gilds possessed jurisdiction similar to that held by the London body. As also in London, the barbers and surgeons, at first separate fellowships, became united in a common gild, afterwards to separate as surgery advanced, when the gilds of barbers declined and finally died out.

Besides the Royal Colleges, the Apothecaries' Society has had the power of granting licences to practise medicine, which it still retains. In 1616 the Poticaries, who had nine years previously been combined by charter with the Grocers, received an independent charter incorporating them and all others educated in the faculty of Pharmacy and practising in London and seven miles around, under the name of "The Master Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of Pharmacopolites of the City of London," with large powers and privileges. Among these powers were the making laws for the regulation and government of all practising as Apothecaries in or within seven miles of London, and punishing by fine and imprisonment those who violated these regulations. The Master and Wardens were further empowered to examine and approve or otherwise all persons practising as apothecaries within the above-named area. Provisions were made in the charter that there should be no infringement of the authority of the College of Physcians in their oversight of and correction of Pharmacy, nor prejudice to the privileges of the City of London. Surgeons were specially mentioned as allowed to compound and use external medicines only, and not to sell medicines as Apothecaries. The duties of the Apothecary then and for some time after were strictly defined, and did not properly extend beyond the preparation of drugs, the collecting, drying, and distilling of herbs, roots, and seeds, and the dispensing of medicines according to the prescriptions, or "bills" as they were termed, written by the physicians. The subordination of the Apothecaries to the Physicians was clearly insisted on in the several Acts passed in the reigns of Henry VIII., James I., and Charles II. By their various charters and Acts of Parliament the status and range of duties of Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries were clearly defined, and unlike most of the City Guilds they all had the power of inflicting fine or imprisonment on those who were convicted of infringing their rights, that is to say, irregular and unlicensed

practitioners. But although thus apparently distinct, in actual practice there was much confusion and invasion of each other's province, and the apothecaries seem to have been the chief offenders in this respect. Considerable laxity existed in the way in which the College of Physicians had exercised their power of licensing physicians, and the neglect of their duties in respect to the apothecaries, had led to great increase in the number of quacks and irregular practitioners, whilst the tolerance of these impostors and even the admission of them into their ranks by the barber-surgeons was for a long period a notorious scandal. In the confusion following the ravages of the Plague and the widespread destruction following the Great Fire, these persons boldly practised with but little hindrance, and apothecaries fully qualified as such were assuming the functions of their masters, the physicians, and invading also the field of surgical practice. And as time went on the numbers so doing increased and became medical attendants on the sick despite all attempts at their suppression or confinement to their legitimate field of work. During the first half of the eighteenth century, most acrimonious contests, chiefly in the form of a pamphlet warfare, took place between the physicians and the apothecaries, but gradually the latter became established as regular practitioners, being largely supported by the public despite the opposition of the physicians, and hence arose what has come to be known as the class of general practitioners.* As their work increased and the art as well as the science of medicine developed, the apothecaries more and more confined themselves to the practice of medicine, discarding that part of their calling which was the original basis of their craft. Thus a new order of druggists arose, who were concerned with the preparation of drugs and medicaments, and to whom, as time went on, the dispensing of medicines was in an increasing degree relegated as the apothecaries who kept a shop became fewer and fewer. Coming to later times, as the apothecary had encroached on the province of the physician and established the class of general practitioner, so did the pharmaceutical chemist and druggist, by his counter-prescribing, trench on the business and profits of the practitioner. It was the endeavour to meet this situation that, early in the nineteenth century, led to the founding

* In the year 1703 the College of Physicians prosecuted one Rose, an apothecary, for visiting and treating a sick person without the intervention of a physician, *i.e.*, practising as if he were a physician, and obtained judgment, which, however, was reversed by the House of Lords. Since then the right of the apothecary to judge what is proper for the cure of a patient on his own responsibility has not been questioned.

of an Association of Apothecaries, the main object of which was to raise their position by placing the apothecary, the surgeon-apothecary, and the practitioner in midwifery, under the direction of a proper controlling body. To this end they approached the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, seeking their support for their application to Parliament for the protection and regulation of the practice of the apothecary, making a special point of the need for a suitable examination being passed by anyone who should so practise, and a Bill was drafted giving powers to a committee to be constituted by the Royal Colleges and the Apothecaries' Society for the carrying out of these objects.* The proposal met with determined opposition from the Royal Colleges; but in the end an Act was passed in 1815, known as the Apothecaries Act, which provided for the examination and licensing of the general practitioners. Thus the diploma of Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries (L.S.A.) became a recognised permit to practise, and, along with the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S., were among the qualifications enumerated in the Medical Act of 1858 as admitting to the Medical Register. When, in 1886, under the Medical Act of that year, a complete examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery became compulsory, the Society of Apothecaries had to avail themselves of the clause in the same Act which empowered the General Medical Council to appoint examiners in surgery to complete the qualifying examination.

There was yet another source whence a medical qualification was obtainable, viz., the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in virtue of his office, was a *legatus natus* of the Pope. By the statute of 25 Henry VIII., cap. 21, the Archbishop was invested with power to grant all manner of licences, dispensations, faculties, &c., as heretofore had been accustomed to be had and obtained from Rome. "Degrees," says Bishop Stubbs,† "are not specified in this transfer " of authority, but they are understood to be included in the term " 'faculties.' The circumstances which gave rise to the institution " of these degrees were probably the attempts made both in church " and state during the XVth century, partly to restrict the exercise

*Among the provisions of the Bill was one for the conduct of examinations in the provinces by local apothecaries, selected by the society, corresponding in this respect to what was permitted to the College of Surgeons. The Board of Examiners for the veterinary qualifications, at the present day, visits different centres in the United Kingdom.

† Lambeth Degrees. "Gentleman's Magazine," 1864, Vol. I., p. 636.

" of the papal power in opposition to the statute of Provisors, by " securing promotion to the graduates of the English universities, " and partly to advance and strengthen the universities themselves " by providing competently for their graduates. To evade the " disabilities imposed by these Acts on non-graduates, and to " secure for themselves the privilege of graduates it became usual " towards the end of the century for clerks who had not been " educated at the universities to obtain dispensations from Rome " enabling them to hold pluralities, &c., and in some few recorded " cases to obtain degrees from the Pope on the strength of " which they were incorporated in the English universities with the " same rights as the original graduates." In accordance with this statute the archives of the archbishopric contain numerous records of licences being granted in medicine and surgery, both separately and together, as well as for the practice of midwifery to women. Such licences were available for the whole province of Canterbury, for certain districts or only for specified towns, including London. The earliest example of the granting of such licences that I can find is 1535. A singular case where a licence in surgery was granted to a woman is the following :—

> " A license under the lesser Archiepiscopall seale to Isabell Davies of Gravell lane near Algate London to exercise her skill and practice of curing sore Breasts and other infirmities of women, she requiring no fees for her payns, but freely leaving it to every one to gratifie her as they see good, and doing it gratis to y^e^ Poore. Septemb. 11. 1663 at y^e^ Lord Treasurers request." (From the Act Book of Archbishop Sheldon.)

The degrees of M.B. and M.D. were granted quite distinct from the licence in physic or surgery, and it would seem that one to whom a licence had been granted might afterwards become the recipient of a degree. Robert Thoroton, the historian of Nottingham, of Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A., had the University licence conferred on him in 1646, and in 1663 the degree of M.D. was granted to him by the Archbishop.

There is no evidence to show that a degree in medicine was conferred previous to the Reformation, and the earliest example I can find of the conferring of a Lambeth degree in medicine was in 1663 :—

> " Upon the petition of Percivall Dakyn late of Magdalen Hall in the University of Oxon, Bachelor of Physic, and now practiser in the town of Derby, in the Diocese of Lichfield, a fiat was granted to Sir John Birkenhead of the office of Faculties to create the said Percivall Dakyn to be doctor

of Physick upon no other recommendation but his Graces particular knowledge. Sept. 9. 1663."

The Medical Act of 1858 did not interfere with the privilege of the Archbishop beyond providing that a degree in medicine should only be conferred on the holder of a registrable qualification.

The last occasion of a degree in medicine being granted was in 1880.*

It does not appear that these licences and degrees granted by the Archbishop led to any difficulties with the licensing bodies—universities or corporations. In Dr. Goodall's work, before referred to, the case is recorded of Robert Tanner, who was cited before the College of Physicians, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, who brought the Archbishop of Canterbury's licence in justification of his practice. No exception seems to have been taken to this though the man was interdicted from practice for being ignorant and illiterate. Similarly in the case of George Butler, who was summoned by the College for giving medicines and practising physic, "He shewed a Licence from his Grace of Canterbury "which gave him liberty to practise Surgery and Physick so far "as was necessary and convenient to that Art; which License "was confirmed under the great Seal."† This apparently was quite accepted, though the man was "interdicted from all practise in Physick."

Turning now to the degrees in medicine conferred by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and their relation to the practice of medicine, we find that the degree was essentially an academic distinction, and required to be supplemented by a licence, also granted by the University, to enable the graduate to practise either medicine or surgery. That these two proceedings were distinct, and in a measure independent, was manifest not only from the wording of the statutes of the two Universities, but also from the fact that separate fees were payable for the degrees and for the licence. Moreover, the conditions to be fulfilled for obtaining them were to some extent different from the earliest times, and later this became more marked; the conditions for the licence

* For information on the subject of this section I am indebted to the Rev. Claude Jenkins, Librarian, Lambeth Palace.

† It is to be observed that the power of the Archbishop to grant licences, degrees, &c. has always required confirmation by letters patent from the Sovereign, and in the earliest records besides the mention of the fees paid for the particular licence, &c., there is usually a further sum set down for the King's signet or seal.

both as regards the regulations to be observed and the separate examination to be passed were made more and more practical in their bearing, as those for the degree were rather theoretical in character and indicative of the possession of general culture, besides specially conferring authority to teach and academic status. When in 1858 the degree became a registrable qualification of itself, and no separate licence was necessary, the course of study and examinations for the degrees became more comprehensive and greater importance was given to the more practical subjects.

Various collections of statutes have existed from very early times which have been collated from the University and elsewhere, and may be found in the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission on the University of Cambridge, appointed in 1852. Among these ancient enactments the following "*statuta antiqua*" relate to the present subject:—

CXIX.—De Medicis Incepturis.

Item Statuimus quod nullus admittatur ad incipiendum in medicina nisi prius in artibus rexerit et ad minus per quinquennium, hic vel alibi, in Universitate audierit medicinam, ita quod audierit semel libros medicinæ non commentatos, viz.: Librum Johannicii, librum Philareti de pulsibus, librum Theophili de urinis, et quemlibet librum Isaac, viz.: Librum urinarum Isaac, librum de dietis particularibus, librum febrium Isaac, librum Viatici.

On Physicians about to Incept.

Again we enact that no one be admitted to Incept in Medicine unless he has been previously Regent in Arts† and has attended lectures in Medicine for five years at least in a University here or elsewhere, so that he shall have once heard books on Medicine withont commentaries, viz.: the book of Johannicius, the book of Philaretus on pulses, the book of Theophilus on urines; and some book of Isaac, viz.: the book on urines of Isaac, the book of particular diets, the*

* A student who should have complied with the regulations and kept all the acts in due time received his degree, the essential feature of which was that he was thereupon required to teach. For a period subsequent to the conferring the degree he was said to incept, which implied a probation in which he must give evidence of his competence to teach as well as perform other duties. The position that the taking a degree occupied at one of the older Universities is noteworthy as showing its relatively subordinate relation to the all-important function of teaching, whilst at the University of London the possession of the degree has always been looked upon as the essential end and aim of the University career, and until 1900 the conferring of degrees was the sole function of the University.

† Masters of Arts of less than five years' standing and Doctors of less than two years were styled Regent.

Item audiat semel Antidotarium Nicholai. Item audiat bis libros commentatos, viz.: librum Tegni Galieni, librum prognosticorum, librum aphorismorum, librum de regimine acutorum, et quod legerit cursorie ad minus unum librum de theorica et alium de practica et quod in Scholis suæ facultatis publice et principaliter opposuerit et responderit, et quod ad minus per annum exercitatus fuerit in practica: ita quod ejus notitia in statura moribus et scientia tam in theorica quam in practica, fuerit merito approbata ab omnibus magistris illius facultatis secundum depositionem de scientia eorundem modo supradicto; Et tunc admittatur cum formam prædictam se complevisse juraverit.

Item statuimus quod nullus admittatur ad incipiendum in Medicina nisi per biennium exercitatus fuerit in practica.

book of fevers of Isaac, the book of the Viaticum. He should also hear once the Antidotary of Nicholaus. Again he should twice have heard books with commentaries, viz.: the book Tegni Galieni, the book of prognostics, the book of aphorisms, the book on the regimen of acute diseases; also that he should have given a course of lectures on at least one book of theory and another of practice, and should have been publicly and principally opponent and respondent in the schools of his faculty, and for one year at least been trained in practice: so that what is known of him in standing, morals and learning, as well theoretical as practical, shall have been deservedly approved by all the masters of that faculty according to their deposition respecting his learning given in the manner stated above. And then he shall be admitted when he has sworn that he has fulfilled the form aforesaid.

We have likewise enacted that no one be admitted to incept in Medicine unless he has been engaged in practice for two years.

XCI.—De Medicis et Chirurgicis Practizantibus.

Item statutum est quod nullus de cætero de practica infra limites Universitatis prædictæ publice vel privatim tanquam practizator in illa facultate se intromittat, nisi hic vel alibi in Medicina rexerit, vel ad legendum licentiatus fuerit, seu per aliquem hic in prædicta facultate regentem ut idoneus ad actum prædictum, in virtute sacramenti præstiti, Domino Cancellario et Universitati fuerit præ-

XCI.—Concerning Physicians and Surgeons Practising.

Again, it is furthermore enacted concerning practice within the limits of the aforesaid University that no one shall intrude himself as a practitioner, publicly or privately in that faculty, unless he shall have, here or elsewhere, been regent in Medicine, or shall have been licensed to lecture, or shall have been presented by some regent here in the said faculty as fit to act as aforesaid in virtue of an

sentatus et ab eisdem tanquam sufficiens approbatus. Insuper in admissione tam ad legendum quam ad practizandum juret se lecturum in ista Universitate per duos terminos infra biennium in aliquo volumine Medicinæ sub pœna XX solidorum communi cistae infra dictum biennium solvendorum. Quod si, forma non observata, de practica quis se intromittat, per procuratores vel eorum alterum ab actu practizandi suspendatur. Et eadem via statuentes inhibemus quod nullus de Chirurgia se intromittat, nec tanquam Chirurgicus ad practizandum admittatur, nisi per aliquos ab Universitate deputatos, ad hoc prius approbetur.

Oath taken before the Chancellor and University, and by them approved as sufficient. Moreover, on admission, whether to lecture or to practise, he shall swear that he will lecture in this University for two terms within the two years in some book of medicine under penalty of 20 shillings to be paid to the common chest within the said two years. But if anyone shall intrude himself in practice, the above form not having been observed, he shall be suspended from practising by the proctors or one of them. And by a like enactment we forbid anyone to intrude himself in surgery or be admitted to practise as a surgeon unless he shall have been first approved by persons deputed by the University.

XC.—De Medicis cursorie legentibus.

Item non permittatur aliquis legere cursorie in Medicina, nisi prius audierit Medicinam per triennium postquam cessavit in artibus, et hoc si in artibus rexerit, et qui non, per quinque annos; ita quod audierit totum corpus Medicinæ, et quod magister suus ipsum præsentet idoneum coram Cancellario Procuratoribus assidentibus in virtute juramenti præstiti, et pro eo deponat de

*On Cursory Lecturing in Medicine.**

Also no one shall be permitted to lecture cursorily in Medicine, unless he has first attended lectures in Medicine for three years after he has ceased to attend those in Arts; and this too if he has been a Regent in Arts; and if otherwise then for five years, so that he may have heard the whole subject of Medicine, and his master shall present him as fit, in the presence of the Chancellor the

* "Cursory lectures in the mediæval universities were those "of a less formal and exhaustive character delivered, especially "by bachelors, as additional to the 'ordinary' lectures of the "authorised teachers in a faculty, and at hours not reserved for "these prescribed lectures. The name would appear to have been "first given to the lectures delivered by bachelors as part of the "*cursus* prescribed for the licence, but to have been afterwards "extended to all 'extraordinary' lectures." (New English Dictionary, Oxford).

scientia. Item quod nullus admittatur ad legendum cursorie in Medicina qui in artibus non rexerit, nisi prius per septennium philosophiam audierit et Medicinam per alios quinque annos.

Proctors sitting by, by virtue of the Oath which he has taken, and shall certify to his learning. Also no one shall be admitted to lecture regularly in Medicine who has not been a Regent in Arts, unless he shall first have attended lectures on Philosophy for seven years and on Medicine for other five years.

In the year 1570 a body of statutes known as the Elizabethan or Whitgift were promulgated for the University of Cambridge, incorporating many of an earlier date while others were not specifically cancelled. In the words of the former Calendars of the University these constituted "the foundation upon which all new laws are made," and they remained in force until a new code of statutes was approved by Queen Victoria in Council in 1882. Among the Elizabethan statutes occur the following:—

XV.—De studiosis medicinæ.

Medicinæ studiosus sex annos rem medicam discet, ejus lectionis auditor assiduus; anatomias duas videat; bis respondeat, semel opponat, antequam baccalaureus fiat.

XV.—Of Students of Medicine.

A Student of Medicine shall learn the Medical Art by being for six years a constant attendant at the Lectures thereon; he shall see two dissections; he shall be respondent twice, and an opponent once before he is made a Bachelor.†*

XVI.—De studiosis chirurgiæ.

Chirurgiæ studiosus duas anatomias faciat; tres ad minimum curationes se fecisse probet, antequam admittatur ad praxin chirurgiæ.

XVI.—Of Students in Surgery.

A Student in Surgery shall perform two dissections, and shall prove that he has performed at least three surgical dressings before he is admitted to practise Surgery.

XVII.—De baccalaureis medicinæ.

Baccalaureus medicinæ respondebit bis, semelque opponet, anatomias tres, aut ad minimum duas, videbit: et tunc post quinquennium a gradu baccalaureatus

XVII.—Of Bachelors of Medicine.

A Bachelor of Medicine shall be a respondent twice and once an opponent. He shall be present at three or at least two dissections,

* *He must keep nine terms by residence.*

† *This dispenses with one of the Acts in the old Statutes.*

suscepto, admitti poterit ad doctoratum in medicina.

and then after five years, from the time of taking his degree of Bachelor, he shall be entitled to be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

XVIII.—De doctoribus medicinæ.

Post solennem disputationem et inaugurationem suam medicari licite poterit in omni medicandi genere. Magister artium septennium rei medicæ dans operam, post quam bis doctori in eadem facultate responderit, semelque opposuerit publice, poterit fieri doctor medicinæ.

XVIII.—Of Doctors of Medicine.

A Doctor of Medicine shall, after the usual disputations and inauguration, be lawfully entitled to practise in every kind of healing. A Master of Arts, devoting himself for seven years to the study of medicine, shall, after he has been a respondent to a doctor in the medical faculty twice, and an opponent in public once, be entitled to be made a Doctor of Medicine.

In spite of the curious Latin and quaint phraseology of these statutes, it is quite clearly to be made out that the licence to practise was distinct from the degree for which the course of study is laid down, and, as previously said, the Elizabethan Statutes emphasize the distinction by providing that separate fees should be paid, that for the M.B. degree being £1 10s., and for the licence to practise £2. It was in connection with the Bachelor's degree, and previous to that of Doctor, that the licence was usually obtained.

As the range of subjects of study extended and knowledge increased, the conditions required for the degree and for the licence became increasingly different. It will suffice to illustrate this by the following extracts from a calendar of the University of Cambridge for 1851—a few years before the separate licence was abolished and the degree carried permission to practise:—

"PROCEEDINGS IN PHYSIC.

"*Bachelor of Medicine* (*M.B.*).

"A student before he can become a Bachelor of Physic must have entered on his sixth year, computed from the date of his first admission at the University (Stat. Reg.), have resided nine terms (Decree of Heads, 1684), and have passed the previous Examination (Grace of the Senate, March 1822)

"The exercises for this Degree are one Act and one Opponency (Stat. Reg.).

"Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Physic must previously to the performance of these exercises, in addition to the examination

by the Regius Professor of Physic, be examined by the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany, and the Downing Professor of Medicine. They must have diligently attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Physic for two terms, and must bring to him certificates of examination by the above Professors and of attendance on their Lectures, and also of attendance on Medical Lectures and the Practice of some well-known Hospital for two years.

"Every candidate for the M.B. degree pays the Professor £7 for his Act.

"*Licentiate in Medicine* (*L.M.*).

"A Licence *ad practicandum in Medicina* may be granted to a Bachelor of Physic in the term subsequent to that in which he has taken the degree (Grace, March 1834); or to a Master of Arts of two years' standing, who shall have studied Physic for five years after becoming Bachelor of Arts.

"Candidates for a Licence *ad practicandum in Medicina* being previously Bachelors of Physic, are required to produce to the Regius Professor certificates of their having attended on Hospital Practice for three years, exclusive of the nine terms which they kept by residence for the degree of Bachelor of Physic, and of their having attended Lectures on the following subjects, namely:—

Practice of Physic and Pathology.
Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry and Botany.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
Principles of Surgery.
Principles of Midwifery.
Practical Anatomy for two seasons.

"Every candidate for a Licence *ad practicandum* is required to pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor of Medicine, and a Doctor of Physic to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Senate.

"*Doctor in Medicine* (*M.D.*).

"The degree of Doctor of Physic is granted to a Bachelor of Physic of five years, or to a Master of Arts of seven years' standing. (Stat. Reg.)

"The exercises for this degree are two Acts and one Opponency.

"Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Physic who has not previously obtained a Licence *ad practicandum in Medicina* is required to produce to the Regius Professor of Physic the same certificates and pass the same examinations as are required in

the case of candidates for a Licence *ad practicandum in Medicina.* (Grace. April 1841.)"*

In the University of Oxford the conditions were very similar to those prevailing at Cambridge. In 1636 Archbishop Laud provided the University with a code of statutes which did for Oxford what the Whitgift Statutes of 1570 did for Cambridge. Certain practices in regard to the degrees in medicine and licence to practise that had come down from former times became stereotyped in these statutes, which showed that the licence to practise was distinct from a degree. In the latter portion of the XVIth century and first quarter of the XVIIth, "the faculty of Medicine in the "University," as the Rev. Andrew Clark writes,† "had already "lost touch with the requirements of professional study. Real "students of Medicine recognised that Oxford gave no opportunities "for medical study, and sought elsewhere the instruction which "they could not obtain at home. At that time they not unfre-"quently went to Universities over sea; and there are a number of "incorporations of M.D.'s of foreign Universities who had studied "in Arts at Oxford. The notices of degrees in Medicine [in the "records of the University] are very imperfect on account of the "very small number of persons proceeding to medical degrees "The faculty would probably have become extinct altogether but for "the endowment of a professor and the existence of fellowships in "Medicine at some Colleges.

"The University issued a licence *ad practicandum in re medica* "*per totam Angliam.* What power this licence conferred is not "clear, for men in supplicating for it often state that they have "been years in practice. It was, at least, quite independent of "degrees in Medicine, for it was given indifferently to students in "Medicine and to men who had already taken the Bachelor's or "even the Doctor's degree in the faculty. Very commonly it was "supplicated for at the same time of supplicating for the M.B.

"The conditions on which it could be asked seem at first to "have been somewhat indefinite. On 5th July 1599, a committee

* Consult. Early Cambridge University and College Statutes, by J. Heywood, 1855.

„ Documents relating to the University and Colleges of Cambridge, 3 vols., 1852. Printed by direction of the Royal Commission of 1850–52.

„ Ordinationes Academiæ Cantabrigiensis, 1858.

† *See* "Register of the University of Oxford," 1571–1622, Vol. II. Pt. 1, p. 123. [Oxford Historical Society's Publications, Vol. X., 1887.]

" was nominated to decide what exercises should be performed by " candidates for the licence to practise Medicine. At a slightly " later date we find the conditions of it formally fixed as:—(1) A " period of study; (2) attendance at lectures; (3) the testamur of " the Professor of Medicine. The first two conditions, it would " appear, were never rigidly enforced, and continued little more " than forms."

Numerous examples are given by the Rev. A. Clark, some being previous to the coming into force of the Laudian Statutes in 1636.

Thus, in 1552, Thomas Francis, M.A., *et medicinæ publicus professor*, after seven years' study in that Faculty, supplicated for a licence to practise.

21st June 1557, in supplicating for a licence to practise medicine, William Smith says he has read publicly certain books of Galen.

About the year 1590 the Registrar realised that he could secure a fee from candidates by registering the certificates given by the Professor, and after that date the certificates were registered.

The University also issued a licence *ad practicandum in chirurgia per universam Angliam*. It was not often granted, as examples:—

16th October 1573, Joachim Wolf was licensed to practise in Surgery, provided he did not practise in Medicine.

14th April 1614, Nicholas Borden supplicated for a licence in Surgery, and was certified fit by the Professor.

The following are the Laudian Statutes bearing on the licence to practise:—

SECTIO VII. DE LICENTIIS CONCEDENDIS.

§ 4. *De qualitate eorum qui ad praxin in Medicina licentiandi sunt.*

Statutum est quod Doctor quilibet in Medicina, post inaugurationem seu admissionem suam, practicare licite poterit in omni medicandi genere.

Alius vero nemo in Medicina publice practicare Oxoniae permittatur, nisi [sit Magister Artium, et] Gradum Baccalaurei in Medicina susceperit, et a Cancellario sive ejus Commissario et Congregatione Magistrorum Regentium ad practicandum more consueto admissus fuerit. Chirurgiam vero nullus exerceat intra præcinctum Universitatis, nisi Licentia a Cancellario sive Vice-Cancellario impetrata.

*Quod si quis secus præsumserit, non solum ab ulteriore promotione repellatur, et Privilegiis Universitatis privetur; sed etiam (si monitus non desistat) sicut perturbator Pacis puniatur.**

* The above is copied from the Laudian Statute of 1636. In 1833 the words in square brackets were struck out. In 1886 all the words after "in omni medicandi genere" were struck out on the ground that they were obsolete. The remaining words still remain in the Statute Book.

* § 5. *Formula petendi Licentiam ad practicandum in Medicina.*

Pro qualitate personæ supplicantis, in Gratia exprimantur quæ ad hujusmodi licentiam necessario requiruntur sub hac formula: "*Supplicat &c. A. B. e Coll.* [*vel Aula*] *N., quatenus in hac Universitate* " *Gradum Baccalaurei in Medicina susceperit; et chirographo* vel " *professoris et unius alterius Doctoris in Medicina,* vel *trium quorum-*" *cunque Doctorum in Medicina in Universitate residentium approbatus* " *fuerit; et reliqua præstiterit omnia quæ per Statuta requiruntur;* " *ut hæc sibi sufficiant ad practicandum in eadem Facultate per* " *universam Angliam.*"

2. *Qua gratia concessa et pronunciata, prout aliæ solent, Literæ etiam Testimoniales de eadem fient et (eodem modo quo testimoniales licentiæ ad prædicandum in Domo Congregationis ratæ habebantur) sigillo publico Universitatis munientur.*

* § 6. *Formula Literarum Testimonialium.*

"*Cancellarius, Magistri et Scholares Universitatis Oxoniensis dilecto nobis in Christo A. B. Baccalaureo in Medicina e Coll.* [*vel Aula*] *N. intra Universitatem prædictam, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum omnia nostra studia, consilia et actiones ad Dei gloriam et fratrum salutem referri debeant, cumque Medicina ad hæc, inter reliquas Facultates, plurimum conferat; hinc est, quod nos Cancellarius, Magistri et Scholares antedicti, pro ea opinione quam de scientia tua vitæque ac morum integritate habemus, liberam tibi tenore præsentium concedimus potestatem et facultatem practicandi in medicina, et ea omnia faciendi quæ ad eam spectant Facultatem ubivis per universum Angliæ regnum, in perpetuum duraturam. In quorum omnium majorem fidem et plenius testimonium, sigillum Universitatis Oxoniensis commune, quo in hac parte utimur, præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in domo nostra Congregationis,*" &c.

† § 7. *De Qualitate et Conditione licentiandi ad Praxin Chirurgiæ. Formula Supplicandi.*

1. *Statutum est quod ita demum Chirurgiæ Studiosus ad Praxin per Universam Angliam admittatur, si per septem annos integros in ea Arte se perite, probe et honeste exercuerit, duas Anatomias dissecuerit, et tres ad minimum curationes præstiterit; et Chirographo (vel Professoris Regii in Medicina et unius alterius Doctoris in eadem Facultate, vel trium quorumcunque Doctorum in Medicina in Universitate residentium) approbatus fuerit; quodque hæc in forma Gratiæ recenseantur hoc modo.*

* Very slightly altered in 1833 and 1856 from the original Laudian Statutes.

† The original statutes as in Laud's Code.

2. "*Supplicat A. B. in Chirurgia Studiosus, quatenus septem Annos in studio et praxi Chirurgiæ posuerit, duas Anatomias administraverit, et tres curationes fecerit; et Chirographo* (vel *Professoris Regii in Medicina et unius alterius Doctoris in eadem Facultate*, vel *trium Doctorum in Medicina in Universitate residentium*) *approbatus fuerit; et reliqua præstiterit omnia quæ per statuta requiruntur ut hæc sibi sufficiant, quo admittatur ad practicandum in Chirurgia per Universum Angliæ regnum.*"

3. *Cujusmodi Gratiæ concessio sic pronunciari solet:* "*Hæc Gratia* "*concessa est, modo quatuor saltem pauperes gratis et intuitu caritatis* "*curet, cum ad hoc ab iis fuerit requisitus.*"

* § 8. *Formula Literarum Testimonialium.*

"*Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares Universitatis Oxoniensis Dilecto nobis in Christo A. B. in Chirurgia Studioso* (*vel bene Exercitato*) *salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum omnia nostra studia, consilia, et actiones ad Dei gloriam et Fratrum salutem referri debeant; Cumque Chirurgia ad hæc inter cæteras Artes plurimum conferat; Hinc est, quod nos Cancellarius, Magistri, et Scholares antedicti* (*pro ea opinione, quam de scientia tua, vitæque ac morum integritate, habemus*) *liberam tibi tenore præsentium concedimus potestatem et facultatem practicandi in Chirurgia, ubivis per Universum Angliæ Regnum, perpetuo duraturam; sub conditionibus subscriptis.*

"*Primo scilicet, quod quatuor saltem pauperes, gratis et intuitu caritatis* (*quumprimum sese occasio tulerit*) *cures; cum ad hoc ab ipsis fueris requisitus.*

"*Secundo, quod fines Artis tuæ non excedas, aut Medicinam practices.*

"*Tertio, quod nimium pro salario non exigas; aut curationem aliquam retardes, uberioris lucri intuitu: Quod si in harum quapiam deliqueris, Licentiam hanc nostram, tibi super præmissis factam, ipso facto vacare intelliges.*

"*Nos etiam Cancellarius,*" &c. [*ut supra, de Licentiandis ad Praxin in Medicina*].

There were separate fees to be paid (i) on supplicating for the M.B. degree; (ii) on admission as M.B.; (iii) supplicating for licence to practise; (iv) on admission to practice; (v) and sealing the licence with the University seal. And one fee for supplicating for licence to practise Surgery; a second fee for admission to practice; and another fee for the sealing of the licence.

* The original statutes as in Laud's Code.

IV.

THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON AND OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES FOR MEDICAL STUDY.

Up to the year 1903, the Regulations in regard to medical study at the University of London were distinctly indefinite.

1. No evidence of study was required before admission to the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

2. Before admission to the Intermediate M.B. Examination, the Student was required to produce evidence of having attended a course of Lectures on each of three of the subjects in the following list :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Physiology and Histology—Pathological Anatomy—General Pathology—General Therapeutics—Forensic Medicine—Hygiene—Obstetric Medicine and Diseases peculiar to Women and Infants—Surgery—Medicine.

The Student must (*a*) have dissected during two Sessions; (*b*) attended a course of Practical Chemistry (Organic); (*c*) attended to Practical Pharmacy.

3. Before admission to the Final M.B. the Student was required to attend a course of Lectures on each of two of the subjects in the above list for which he did not present certificates at the Intermediate Examination. The Student must also have (*a*) conducted at least 20 labours; (*b*) attended the Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital with Clinical Instruction and Lectures on Clinical Surgery for two years; (*c*) attended the Medical Practice of a recognised Hospital with Clinical Instruction and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during two years, including two months' practice in Infectious Diseases and at least two months' practice in Lunacy; (*d*) after attendance for 12 months on Medical and Surgical Hospital Practice subsequently to passing the Intermediate M.B. Examination, attended to Practical Medicine, Surgery or Obstetric Medicine, with special charge of patients in a Hospital, Infirmary, Dispensary, or Parochial Union during six months; (*e*) acquired proficiency in Vaccination.

From these Regulations, presumably, a Student could enter for the Intermediate M.B. Examination without having attended any systematic course on Anatomy or Physiology. He might enter for the Final M.B. Examination without having attended any courses of Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery. No Medical Clinical Clerkship or Surgical Dressership was required and no attendance in the Post-mortem Room was considered necessary. It will be noticed, too, that in regard to dissections two *Sessions* are specified, and that therefore two Summer Sessions of three months each would suffice, a total of six months only, as compared with a minimum of 12 months considered necessary by almost all Qualifying Bodies.

In contrast to these indefinite and largely optional requirements, the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges specified that before admission to the several examinations, evidence must be produced—

*First Examination (Chemistry, Physics, Practical Pharmacy, and Elementary Biology).**

Of having received instruction in the following subjects:—

†(*a*) Chemistry and Physics, and Practical Chemistry.

‡(*b*) Practical Pharmacy.

†(*c*) Elementary Biology.

Second Examination (Anatomy and Physiology).

Of having dissected, at a recognized Medical School, for not less than twelve months, during the regular Sessions, the Dissections to have included the whole human body.

Of having attended, at a recognised Medical School:—

(*a*) A course of Lectures on Anatomy during not less than six months, or one Winter Session.

(*b*) A course of Lectures on Physiology.

(*c*) A course of Practical Physiology, including Histology, extending over a period of six months.

* In 1889 the subjects of examination were Chemistry, Physics, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Elementary Anatomy and Physiology.

† These subjects may be studied at Institutions recognised for the purpose by the Examining Board in England, a list of which may be obtained on application.

‡ The Instruction in Practical Phram cy must be given by a registered Medical Practitioner, or by a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or in a Public Hospital, Infirmary, or Dispensary.

Third and Final Examination (Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery).

Of having attended, at a recognised Medical School:—

(*a*) A course of Lectures on Medicine during not less than six months, or one Winter Session.

(*b*) A course of Lectures on Surgery during not less than six months, or one Winter Session.

(*c*) A course of Lectures on Midwifery during not less than three months.

(*d*) A course of Lectures on Pathology, including practical instruction in Pathological Histology and in Bacteriology, during not less than three months.

(*e*) A course of Lectures on Pharmacology and Therapeutics during not less than three months.

(*f*) A course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine, including Insanity, during not less than three months.

(*g*) A course of Lectures on Public Health.

(*h*) Systematic Practical Instruction in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, including:—

1. The application of Anatomical knowledge to the investigation of Disease.
2. The methods of examining various Organs and other Parts of the Body, in order to detect the evidence of Disease or the effects of Accidents.
3. The employment of Instruments and Apparatus used in diagnosis or treatment.
4. The examination of Diseased Structures, whether recent or preserved.
5. The examination of the Urine and other secretions, and of morbid products.
6. Post-mortem Examinations

(*i*) Of having himself performed Operations upon the Dead Subject to the satisfaction of his Teacher.

NOTE.—The Certificate must state the number of Operations performed.

Of having attended, at a recognised Hospital with a Medical School, after passing the Second Examination:—

(*a*) The practice of Medicine and Surgery including Clinical Instruction during two Winter and two Summer Sessions.*

* Six months of the last year of the curriculum may be spent in Clinical Study at, at least, two Hospitals or Infirmaries specially recognised for the purpose, a list of which may be obtained on application.

(*b*) Demonstrations in the Post-mortem room, including practical instruction in making Post-mortem Examinations, during 12 months.

(*c*) Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery during nine months.

(*d*) A course of not less than 12 Clinical or other Lectures with Practical Instruction in Diseases peculiar to Women.

(*e*) Of having discharged the duties of Medical Clinical Clerk during six months, and of Surgical Dresser during other six months, of which in each case not less than three months shall have been in the Wards.

*Of having received, at a recognised Medical School and Hospital, instruction in the administration of Anæsthetics to the satisfaction of his Teachers.

Of having attended Clinical Instruction in Ophthalmic Surgery at an Ophthalmic Hospital recognised for the purpose by the Examining Board in England, or in the Special Ophthalmic department of a recognised General Hospital during not less than three months.

Of attendance at a Fever Hospital.

Of having attended Clinical Demonstrations at a recognised Lunatic Asylum.

Of attendance on 20 Labours.

NOTE.—This Certificate must be signed by one or more legally qualified practitioners.

Of having received instruction in Vaccination.

The certificate must be such as will qualify its holder to contract as a Public Vaccinator under the Regulations, at the time in force, of the Local Government Board.

Of being 21 years of age.

The Certificates of Professional Study will be required to show that Students have attended the courses of Professional Study to the Satisfaction of their Teachers.

Students are required to attend Examinations which are held in the several Classes.

* This Certificate is required of all Candidates who pass the Second Examination after the 1st May, 1902.

V.

DRAFT OF SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER.

March, 1891.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE OF GOD
Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, TO ALL TO WHOM
THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

1. WHEREAS by our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the fifth day of December in the first year of our reign, We did grant, declare, and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows as thereinafter mentioned, one body politic and corporate by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: And We did by our said Charter further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine: AND WHEREAS by our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the seventh day of July in the thirteenth year of our reign, We did enlarge the powers of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows: AND WHEREAS by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of our reign, We did revoke and determine the said Letters Patent hereinbefore recited: And We did will, grant, declare, and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed to the Chancellor or Fellows as thereinafter mentioned, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of our reign had conferred any of the Degrees of

Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Arts, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by that our Royal Charter might thereafter confer any of the said Degrees, one body politic and corporate by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: And We did further will and ordain that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in Arts, Laws, Science, Medicine, Music, and also in such other departments of knowledge, except Theology, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, by regulations in that behalf, should from time to time determine:

2. AND WHEREAS by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our said United Kingdom bearing date at Westminster the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of our reign, We did revoke and determine the said Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of our reign: And We did will, grant, and declare and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows, as therein mentioned, and all the persons to whom respectively the University created by our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of our reign had conferred any of the Degrees of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Arts, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by our said Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of our reign had conferred any of the said Degrees or the Degree of Doctor of Science or Bachelor of Science, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by that our Royal Charter might thereafter confer any of the said Degrees, or any other Degree, one body politic and corporate, by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: AND WHEREAS by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom bearing date at Westminster the fourth day of May in the forty-first year of our reign, We did will, grant, and ordain that the powers and provisions relating to the granting of Degrees and Certificates of Proficiency contained in our said last-recited Letters Patent should be read and construed as applying to Women as well as to Men:

3. AND WHEREAS We did by our said Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of our reign will and ordain divers regulations touching the said University, and the purposes, constitution, and powers thereof: AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the regulations now in force in relation to the said University should be altered in manner hereinafter appearing,

and that for that purpose certain clauses and parts of clauses of our said Letters Patent or some of them, and the regulations contained in, and the powers conferred by, the said clauses and parts of clauses should be revoked :

4. Now know ye, that We do by virtue of our prerogative royal, and of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, will grant, ordain, and declare as follows :—

5. And first with respect to the purposes of the said University, We do will and ordain as follows :—

(1) The purposes of the University shall, in addition to the purposes as defined in the third clause of our Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of our reign include the promotion of regular and liberal education throughout our dominions, and especially in the metropolis and the neighbourhood thereof.

(2) For the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes of the University, the Senate shall have power to establish or concur with any other body or bodies in establishing in or near London Professorships or Lectureships in connexion with the University, and to provide or concur in providing in or near London means for the furtherance of regular and liberal education and original research, and to apply to the purposes aforesaid a competent part of the revenue of such property as the said body politic of the University of London is or may be empowered to take, purchase, and hold, and upon the establishment of any such Professorship or Lectureship the Senate may assign to such Professor or Lecturer a place upon the Faculty as herein-after described to which the subject of such Professorship or Lectureship belongs.

6. And with respect to the Constitution of the Senate of the said University, We do by these presents (but not so as to alter or in any way affect the right of the existing Fellows of the University to be such Fellows, or to exercise any of the powers by our said Letters Patent of the sixth day of January of the twenty-sixth year of our reign, or by any other Letters Patent conferred on or to be exercised by Fellows of the University, so far as such powers are not otherwise revoked) revoke and determine so much of the fifth clause of our said Letters Patent as ordained that there should be thirty-six Fellows, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and so much of the said clause as relates to the appointment of Fellows, and also the whole of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth clauses of our said Letters Patent. And We do hereby will and ordain as follows :—

(1) When the number of the now existing Fellows appointed by Us, other than the Chancellor, and other than the Fellows appointed by Us on the nomination of Convocation, shall by retirement or otherwise have been reduced below nine, and when at any time thereafter the number of Fellows appointed by Us, other than the Chancellor, and other than the Fellows appointed by Us on the nomination of Convocation, shall be less than nine, We, our Heirs or Successors, will appoint a new Fellow or new Fellows, so that the number of Fellows so appointed, other than the Chancellor, shall always be made up to nine: Provided that when there shall be nine Fellows other than the Chancellor who shall have been appointed by Us after the date of this our Charter, then upon the expiration of one year from the date of appointment of the Fellow last so appointed and of every subsequent year one of such Fellows, being the one who shall have been longest in office, or such one of those (if more than one) who have been longest in office as shall be determined by lot by the Vice-Chancellor, shall retire.

(2) The Chairman of Convocation for the time being shall be a Fellow ex officio.

(3) When the number of now existing Fellows appointed by Us on the nomination of Convocation shall by retirement or otherwise have been reduced below nine, and whenever at any time thereafter a vacancy shall occur among the Fellows appointed by Us on the nomination of Convocation, Convocation shall have power to elect a Fellow until the number of Fellows appointed by the election of Convocation shall by such election be made up to nine, and such election by Convocation shall be as follows: Upon the occurrence of the first, the fifth, and the ninth vacancies in the number of the now existing Fellows so appointed by Us as last aforesaid in respect of which a Fellow may be elected by Convocation the members of Convocation who are Graduates in Arts shall elect a Fellow; upon the second and the sixth of such vacancies the Members of Convocation who are Graduates in Laws shall elect a Fellow; upon the third and the seventh of such vacancies the Members of Convocation who are Graduates in Medicine shall elect a Fellow: and upon the fourth and the eighth of such vacancies the Members of Convocation who are Graduates in Science shall elect a Fellow. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the number of Fellows elected by any one of the said classes of Graduates the vacancy shall be filled by election by the same class of Graduates; save that where by a vacancy occurring among the Fellows elected by the

Graduates in Arts the number of Fellows appointed by their election shall be reduced from three to two, such vacancy shall be filled by election by the Graduates in Medicine, and that when by a vacancy occurring among the Fellows elected by the Graduates in Medicine the number of Fellows appointed by their election shall be reduced from three to two, the vacancy shall be filled by election by the Graduates in Arts: Provided that when there shall be nine Fellows appointed by the election of Convocation, then upon the expiration of one year from the date of appointment of the Fellow last so appointed and of every subsequent year one of such Fellows, being the one who has been longest in office, or such one of those (if more than one) who have been longest in office as shall be determined by lot by the Vice-Chancellor, shall retire. The holder of any Degree not included in the departments of Medicine, Science, or Laws shall be deemed to be a Graduate in Arts, and the holder of more than one Degree shall be entitled to vote in each class in which he holds a degree.

(4) The President for the time being of University College London and the Principal for the time being of King's College London shall respectively be Fellows ex officio, and the Council of each of the said Colleges shall be at liberty to elect two other Fellows, and from time to time to fill up vacancies in the number of Fellows appointed by them respectively. At the expiration of one year from the date of this our Charter and of every subsequent year one of the two Fellows appointed by each of the said Councils, being the one of the two who shall have been longest in office, or in default of seniority such one of them as shall be determined by lot by the Vice-Chancellor, shall retire.

(5) The President for the time being of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the President for the time being of the Royal College of Surgeons of England shall respectively be Fellows ex officio, and each of the said Colleges shall be at liberty to appoint one other Fellow, and from time to time to fill up any vacancy occurring in the office of the Fellow appointed by them respectively, and every Fellow so appointed shall hold office for three years.

(6) The Chairman for the time being of the Council of Legal Education established by the four Inns of Court, if and when it be arranged between the four Inns of Court and the Senate, and the President for the time being of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom shall respectively be Fellows ex officio.

(7) The London Faculties as herein-after defined shall be at liberty to elect twelve Fellows, as follows: The Faculty of Arts shall elect three Fellows, the Faculty of Science shall elect three Fellows, the Faculty of Medicine shall elect five Fellows, and the Faculty of Laws shall elect one Fellow, and every vacancy occurring in the number of such Fellows shall from time to time be filled by election by the Faculty which elected the outgoing Fellow. Every Fellow so elected shall hold office for three years, save that in each group of the Fellows first elected by the Faculties of Arts and Science respectively one Fellow to be chosen by lot by the Vice-Chancellor shall retire at the end of one year from the date of this our Charter, and one Fellow to be chosen in like manner shall retire at the end of two years from the like date, and that of the Fellows first elected by the Faculty of Medicine one to be chosen in like manner shall retire at the end of one year from the like date, and two to be chosen in like manner shall retire at the end of two years from the like date.

(8) The Principals of Provincial Constituent Colleges as herein-after defined shall be at liberty jointly to elect such number of Fellows, not exceeding four, as may be determined in manner herein-after expressed, and the Provincial Faculties as herein-after defined shall be at liberty to elect a number of Fellows equal to the number for the time being elected by the Principals of the said Colleges. Every member so elected by the Principals of the Provincial Colleges or by the Provincial Faculties shall hold office for three years subject to such regulations as to the Fellows first elected as may be made by the Senate for the purpose of securing a rotation in the election of such Fellows, and every vacancy occurring in the number of such fellows shall be filled by the election of the body which elected the outgoing Fellow.

(9) If any vacancy shall occur in the number of Fellows otherwise than in the ordinary course of retirement the Fellow appointed or elected to fill the vacancy shall be deemed to occupy the same position as to seniority as the outgoing Fellow, and shall hold office for the same time only as such outgoing Fellow would have continued to hold the same.

(10) Any Fellow, other than the existing Fellows and Fellows ex officio, who shall not have attended any Meeting of the Senate or of any Committee thereof during an entire period

of two years, shall be deemed to have retired at the expiration of such period.

(11) Any outgoing Fellow may be re-appointed or re-elected.

(12) It shall be lawful for the Senate to exercise all the powers conferred upon them by this our Charter, although they may not for the time being be fully constituted in accordance with the provisions thereof.

7. And with respect to the election of Fellows by Convocation, We do further will and ordain that in lieu of the power given by the twenty-first clause of our Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of our reign of nominating three persons for every Fellow to be appointed in manner therein mentioned, Convocation shall hereafter have such power of electing Fellows as is by the foregoing sixth clause of our present Charter provided in that behalf, and all powers by the said Letters Patent given to Convocation in respect of the nominations therein provided for shall be read and construed as applying to the election of Fellows under this our Charter; and further, that the twenty-six clause of our said Letters Patent shall hereafter be read as follows: Notice of the Meetings of Convocation shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner as the Senate shall from time to time determine. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the number of the Fellows appointed by Us on the nomination of Convocation in respect of which a Fellow may be elected by Convocation, or in the number of Fellows to be hereafter elected by Convocation as provided by these presents, the Senate shall notify the same to the Chairman of Convocation, who shall as soon thereafter as conveniently may be convene a meeting of the Members of Convocation who are entitled to vote in respect of such vacancy, or take such other steps for the purpose of enabling an election to be held to fill such vacancy as may be prescribed by any Standing Order for the time being in force regulating the proceedings of Convocation in that behalf.

8. And with respect to the conduct by the Senate of the business of the University We do will and ordain as follows:—

(1) There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Departments of Arts and Science in connexion with the London Constituent Colleges in those Departments. This Committee shall consist of the President of University College and the Principal of King's College, of the Fellows elected by these Colleges, of the six Fellows elected by the London Faculties of Arts and Scciene, and of ten other Fellows to be elected by the Senate annually. The business of the Committee shall be to promote the organization, improvement, and

extension of University teaching in Arts and Science in and for London, including the establishment of professorships and teacherships in London, and to discharge such functions in relation to the said Constituent Colleges, and the examination of students therefrom in Arts and Science, as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

(2) There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Departments of Arts and Science in connexion with the Provincial Constituent Colleges, which shall discharge such functions in relation to the said Constituent Colleges and the examination of students therefrom in Arts and Science, as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

(3) There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate in relation to the Examinations in Arts and Science other than Examinations conducted under arrangements with the Constituent Colleges.

(4) There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Department of Medicine. This Commitee shall consist of the President of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the two Fellows elected by the said Colleges, the five Fellows elected by the London Faculty of Medicine, and (in the event of any institution becoming a Provincial Constituent College in the Department of Medicine) one Fellow holding a chair in a Provincial Constituent College of Medicine, to be chosen by the Fellows elected by the Principals or Chief Officers of the Provincial Constituent Colleges, and the Fellows elected by the Provincial Faculties acting conjointly, and nine members to be elected by the Senate.

The business of the Committee shall be to discharge such functions in relation to the Medical Constituent Colleges and the examination of students in Medicine as the Senate may from time to time delegate to them.

(5) There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate for the Department of Laws. This Committee shall consist of the Chairman of the Council of Legal Education, when a Fellow, and the President of the Incorporated Law Society, of the Fellow elected by the London Faculty of Laws, and of four other members to be elected by the Senate annually.

(6) The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be ex-officio members of all Standing Committees.

(7) The Standing Committees shall in all respects be subject to the control and direction of the Senate.

9. And with respect to Constituent Colleges We do will and ordain as follows:—

(1) There shall be Constituent Colleges in connexion with the University, which Colleges shall be deemed to be Constituent Colleges in respect of all or of some one or more of the Departments of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Laws; and all departments of knowlege, in which examinations may be held by the University, and which are not included in any other department, shall be deemed to be included in the Department of Arts.

(2) Constituent Colleges situated in or near London shall be deemed to be London Constituent Colleges, and the following institutions shall, in the first instance, be such Colleges, that is to say, in the Departments of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Laws, University College London and King's College London; in the Department of Medicine, the Medical Schools of Charing Cross Hospital, Guy's Hospital, London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. George's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, and the London School of Medicine for Women.

(3) There shall be in each of the said Departments a Faculty which shall consist of Teachers in the London Constituent Colleges, and may (in the event of its being so agreed between the Senate and the bodies concerned respectively) include also in the Department of Laws Teachers appointed by the Council of Legal Education and by the Incorporated Law Society respectively, and such Faculties are herein-after described as the London Faculties.

(4) There shall be determined by agreement between the Senate and each Constituent College, and in the Department of Laws by agreement also between the Senate and the Council of Legal Education and the Council of the Incorporated Law Society respectively, or failing agreement in either case, by the decision of the Lord President of our Council, the number and qualifications of the Teachers of the College, or of the Teachers appointed by the Council of Legal Education and the Incorporated Law Society, who shall belong to such Faculty or Faculties.

(5) The Senate shall have power from time to time to admit as London Constituent Colleges such other Colleges, in or near London, as (1) give academical instruction upon a complete system and an adequate scale in all the Departments, and prepare, or are intended to prepare, students for Degrees in the University, or (2) give instruction upon an adequate scale in one or more, even though not in all, the Departments,

and prepare, or are intended to prepare, students for Degrees in the University; but shall previously invite an expression of opinion from the Board or Boards of Studies interested. The Senate shall consider in respect of every Institution seeking admission the following points:—

(*a*) The character of the teaching and of the educational appliances.

(*b*) The character of the foundation.

(*c*) The average age of the students.

(*d*) The number of students proceeding from the College to the University.

(*e*) The relation of the College to any other University.

(6) On the admission of a London Constituent College the following matters shall be determined by the Senate, that is to say:—

(*a*) The Department or Departments in respect of which the College is admitted.

(*b*) The number and qualifications of the Teachers of the College who are to belong to the Faculty or Faculties of such Department or Departments.

(7) The Senate shall have power, after consultation with the London Board or Boards of Studies interested,—

(*a*) To increase or diminish the number of the Teachers in any London Constituent College who shall belong to any Faculty or Faculties.

(*b*) To remove any institution from being a London Constituent College, but such removal shall be subject to an appeal by the College to the Lord President of our Council.

(8) The Provincial Constituent Colleges shall in the first instance be such institutions situate in England or Wales, but not in or near London, as shall within six months from the date of this our Charter apply to the Senate for admission as Constituent Colleges in the University, and whose claim to admission shall be allowed by the Senate, or shall be allowed on such appeal as is herein-after provided, and the Senate shall, in determining upon such claim, have regard to the conditions and matters contained in the foregoing fifth sub-clause, and shall, in the case of admission, determine the matters contained in the sixth sub-clause, and the Teachers so determined of such Constituent Colleges shall form the Provincial Faculties.

(9) In the case of any institution whose claim to admission as a Provincial Constituent College is not allowed by the Senate, the determination of the Senate shall, within one month of

notice of disallowance being given by the Senate to the institution, be subject to an appeal on the part of such institution to the Lord President of our Council.

(10) The list of such first Provincial Constituent Colleges shall be finally settled by the Senate within one year from the date of this our Charter; but in the event of any such appeal as aforesaid to the Lord President, the list shall be deemed to be finally settled only when the determination of any such appeal or appeals is notified by the Lord President to the Senate.

(11) Upon the final settlement as herein-before provided of the list of institutions which shall in the first instance be admitted as Provincial Constituent Colleges, the Senate shall, having regard to the number of the Colleges so admitted, and to all the other circumstances of the case, determine and shall notify to the said Provincial Constituent Colleges what number of Fellows, not exceeding four, the Principals of the said Colleges shall be at liberty to elect. Such last-mentioned determination shall, within one month of the notification thereof by the Senate to the said Colleges, be subject to an appeal to the Lord President of our Council on the joint application of the Colleges so admitted, and upon such appeal the said Lord President shall determine and shall notify to the Senate the number of the Fellows, not exceeding four, whom the said Principals shall be at liberty to elect. The number of Fellows to be so elected shall be deemed to be finally settled when the determination of the Senate in that behalf is notified to the said Colleges, or in the event of such an appeal to the Lord President as last aforesaid, when the determination of the said Lord President thereupon is notified by the Senate to the said Colleges.

(12) The Senate shall have power at any time after the final settlement of such list of first Provincial Colleges to admit as Provincial Constituent Colleges other institutions situated in England or Wales, but not in or near London, and also to remove any institution from the number of Provincial Constituent Colleges; and in exercising such powers the Senate shall have regard to the like conditions and determine the like matters, and their determination shall be subject to the like appeal, as herein-before provided in the case of the London Constituent Colleges.

(13) Save as aforesaid, We do hereby revoke the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth clauses of our Letters Patent of the sixth day of January of the twenty-sixth year of our reign, and all rights and privileges therein or thereby created or conferred.

10. And with respect to the meetings of the Faculties and to Boards of Studies, We do hereby will and ordain as follows:—

(1) The Senate shall make such regulations as they see fit for the first meetings of the respective Faculties, and shall name some person to be Chairman of each of such first meetings. At the first meeting of each Faculty, the Faculty shall appoint a Committee with power to frame regulations, subject to the approval of the Senate, for the subsequent meetings thereof, and for the conduct of elections of Fellows and of members of the Board of Studies for the Faculty; and thereafter the Faculty shall have power from time to time, subject to the like approval, to alter and amend such regulations; provided that, when a Board of Studies for any Faculty shall have been constituted, the Chairman of the Board of Studies for the time being shall be Chairman of the meetings of that Faculty.

(2) There shall be a board of Studies for each of the London Faculties.

Each Board of Studies shall consist of—

(*a*) Such a number of Members elected by the Faculty, being four, eight, twelve, or sixteen, as the Faculty shall from time to time determine.

(*b*) Two Members of Convocation elected in such mode as Convocation may from time to time provide by the Members of Convocation who are Graduates in the Department to which the Faculty belongs.

(*c*) An Examiner in each subject in the Department to which the Faculty belongs in which examinations are for the time being held in the University.

(*d*) If the Board of Studies shall so think fit, such persons, whether Members of the University or not, eminent in the subject of the Faculty, not exceeding two in number, as may be from time to time elected by the Board.

(3) One fourth of the Members of the Board elected by the Faculty, to be determined if necessary by lot, shall retire each year.

(4) Any vacancy occurring otherwise than as aforesaid among the Members elected by the Faculty shall be filled by the election of the remaining Members so elected; but any person so appointed shall retain his office so long only as the outgoing Member would have retained the same if no such vacancy had occurred.

(5) The Members of the Board elected by Convocation and the Members elected by the Board shall hold office for four years.

(6) Any vacancy occurring otherwise than by effluxion of time among the Members elected by any class of the Members of Convocation shall be filled by election by the same class.

(7) The period of office of the first Members of any Board of Studies shall be deemed to commence at the first meeting of the Board.

(8) Outgoing Members of the Board shall be re-eligible.

(9) The Examiners in each subject may, if more than one, agree upon one of themselves to be the Member of the Board of Studies. In case they fail to agree, the Examiner shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor in writing.

(10) The Senate shall make such regulations as they see fit for the first meeting of each Board of Studies, and shall name some person to be Chairman of such first meeting; and thereafter each Board of Studies shall be at liberty from time to time to frame such regulations as they see fit for the conduct of their business.

(11) Each Board of Studies shall have the following powers and duties:—

(*a*) To elect a Chairman every year.

(*b*) To consider and report to the Senate upon any matter referred to it by the Senate.

(*c*) To represent to the Senate its opinion on any matter connected with the Degrees and Examinations and teaching of the subjects of its Faculty.

(*d*) To deliberate, if so requested, in conjunction with the Senate or any Committee thereof.

(12) There shall also be Boards of Studies for the Provincial Faculties so far as constituted, and the provisions of the foregoing clauses shall apply to such Boards of Studies.

But it shall be in the power of the Senate to constitute a separate Board or separate Boards of Studies for any group of the Provincial Constituent Colleges which may apply to them for that purpose, and to make such regulations for the constitution and business of such separate Boards as they may see fit.

(13) Boards of Studies shall, if so from time to time requested by the Senate, and may if they shall from time to time think it desirable, meet and act concurrently on particular subjects. This provision shall apply to Meetings of the London and Provincial Boards of Studies as well as to the Meetings between the Boards of Studies of different Faculties.

11. And with respect to the Examinations for Matriculation and for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, exclusive

of the Examinations for Honours, We do will and ordain as follows:—

The Senate shall have power to enter into arrangements with the London Constituent Colleges in Arts and Science jointly or any of them separately and in like manner with all or any one or more of the Provincial Constituent Colleges in Arts or Science upon the following basis:—

(1) The approval by the Senate of syllabuses of courses of instruction proposed to be given in the Colleges to Candidates for Matriculation and for the Examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science;

(2) The production of evidence satisfactory to the Senate of diligent attendance at such College lectures, and for such times as may from time to time be prescribed by the Senate;

(3) The examination of students, being Candidates for Matriculation or for the Examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, by a College professor or teacher in the subject, or other person appointed by the College or Colleges, and an Examiner to be appointed by the Senate, with power to the Senate to make Regulations or By-Laws from time to time for dealing with any cases in which the Examiners may be unable to agree upon their Report;

(4) The conferring of the Degree on the foregoing conditions.

12. And with respect to the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine exclusive of the Examinations for Honours, We do will and ordain as follows:—

The Senate shall have power to enter into arrangements with the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England for conducting the Examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine by a Board of Examiners, consisting of the Examiners appointed by the University and Examiners to be appointed by the said Colleges, who shall join in the reports to the Senate on such Examinations. The Examiners appointed by the University may be called upon, if the Senate so think fit, to make in addition separate reports. These Examinations may, if so agreed on, be conducted in combination with Examinations for the said Colleges. The arrangements for giving effect to this clause shall be carried out under the direction of a Committee to be appointed in equal numbers by the Standing Committee for the Department of Medicine and a Committee to be appointed by the two said Colleges, and shall be subject to the approval of the Senate and of the two said Colleges. This arrangement for joint Examination shall not lessen or interfere with the duty of the

Senate to be satisfied as to the adequacy of the Examinations in all respects.

13. And with respect to Candidates for Degrees, We do will and ordain as follows:—

(1) Candidates for Degrees in the Department of Medicine shall produce evidence satisfactory to the Senate that they have fulfilled the conditions required by the thirty-seventh clause of our Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of our Reign. But it shall be lawful for the Senate from time to time, after consultation with the Board of Studies for the Faculty of Medicine, to revise or to add to the list of Medical Institutions and Schools from which either singly or jointly with other Medical Institutions and Schools in this Country or in Foreign Parts Candidates for Medical Degrees shall be admitted, and to determine in respect of what branch or branches of Medical Education Candidates for Medical Degrees shall be admitted from any such Institution or School.

(2) With the exception of Examinations for Degrees in the Department of Medicine and of Examinations to be held under arrangements with Colleges under the powers hereinbefore contained, Candidates shall be admitted to all Examinations without regard to their place of education.

14. And We do further will and ordain that the fortieth clause of our Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of our Reign shall be read and construed as if the words or Honorary Degrees were inserted after the words *ad eundem* Degrees.

15. And save as aforesaid We do hereby will and ordain that all such clauses or parts of clauses of our said Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of our Reign as are inconsistent with the provisions of this our Charter shall be and the same are hereby revoked, and save as aforesaid We do hereby confirm our said Letters Patent and also our Letters Patent of the fourth day of May in the forty-first year of our Reign, and We do will and ordain that such last-mentioned Letters Patent shall be read and construed as applying to the powers and provisions contained in this our Charter.

16. And lastly, We do hereby, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, grant and declare that these our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said University,

as well in all our Courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our Letters Patent. In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at our Palace of Westminster this
day of in the year of our Reign.

VI.

A CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1888 TO 1901.

1888. May 2. **Royal Commission appointed. Lord Selborne, Chairman (p. 1).**

„ „ 8. *Convocation U. L. Motion of Mr. Tyler, M.A., for establishment of a "Congregation of U. L." (p. 19).*

„ June 2. Royal Commission began to take evidence.

„ **„ 27.** **Meeting of Senate U. L. Sir E. Fry's motion relative to the desirability of instituting " in certain cases, and for the benefit of " certain members of the University, a " degree of M.D. of this University, upon " a less stringent examination than the " present, and clearly to be distinguished " from the existing degree." (Part I., p. 250.)**

„ Aug. 4. Final sitting of Commission for taking evidence (9 sittings).

„ Oct. 15. Address by Mr. Goschen at Gresham College on the Extension of University Teaching (p. 121).

Abbreviations :—

B. M. A. = British Medical Association.
Met. Co. Br. = Metropolitan Counties Branch of British Medical Association.
K. C. = King's College, London.
R. C. P. = Royal College of Physicians, London.
R. C. S. = Royal College of Surgeons of England.
U. C. = University College, London.
U. L. = University of London.

1888. Nov. 1. "The Sacrifice of Education to Examination," a protest published in the *Nineteenth Century* (p. 136).

1889. Jan. 22. *Convocation U. L. Motions of Messrs. Cotton, B.A., and Lynn, B.A., for appointment by the University of Professors and Tutors, and so discharge the functions of a Teaching University (p. 197).*

,, **April 29.** **Report of Lord Selborne's Commission issued (p. 144).**

,, **May 20.** **Comitia R. C. P. Committee appointed to consider Commission's Report and all communications received thereon, to communicate with R. C. S. and report to College (p. 173.)**

,, ,, 31. Leading article in *The Times* on the Report of the Commission (p. 164).

,, June 6. Leading article in *Nature* on the Report (p. 161).

,, ,, 22. Criticism of Report by Prof. Karl Pearson in *The Academy* (p. 159).

,, ,, **19.** **Senate U. L. received Report of Commission. Appointed Committee to which was referred scheme of March 16, 1887 (Part I., pp. 160-71), and to consider reconstitution of University on lines of Commission's Report (p. 179).**

,, July 11. Council R. C. S. appointed seven delegates to meet those of R. C. P. (p. 174).

,, ,, 17. Conference of Senate's Committee with special Committee of Convocation (p. 180).

,, ,, ,, **Met. Co. Br. in annual report expressed general approval of Report of Commissioners in respect to London medical students (p. 342).**

,, ,, 25. *Deputation to the Lord President of the Council from authorities of U. C. and K. C. (p. 166).*

,, ,, **30.** **Comitia R. C. P. First report of University Committee containing abstract of Commissioners' Report and note on points to be kept in view received and adopted. Committee reappointed with additional members "to "investigate the whole question of the "relation of the College to any future "University, and to report before any con-"ference is held with R. C. S. (pp. 174-9).**

1889.	**Oct. 17.**	**Conference of Representatives of Provincial Colleges, at Birmingham, to protest against remodelling the U. of L. on the lines recommended by Royal Commission (p. 181).**
,,	Nov. 6.	Second conference of Senate's Committee with Special Committee of Convocation (p. 181).
,,	,, 13.	Senate U. L. received from its Committee Draft of Scheme for reconstituting the University on the general lines indicated by Royal Commission (p. 180); also protest from Provincial Colleges (p. 181).
,,	,, **20.**	**Draft Scheme considered and adopted by Senate as basis of conference with various bodies concerned. Text of Scheme (pp. 183-91).**
,,	,, ,,	**Opposition of Mr. Osler thereto (pp. 182-3).**
,,	Dec. 9.	Letter from Incorporated Law Society to Senate U. L. accepting seat on Senate for their President, as proposed in Scheme (p. 360).
,,	,, **12.**	**Senate's Scheme received by University Committee of R. C. P. Memoranda thereon prepared by Members of Committee (pp. 287-96), generally approving principle of association of U. L. and Royal Colleges for final examination (p. 297).**
1890.		Circulation of anonymous Review of Senate's Scheme of Nov. 20, 1889, as compared with Report of Royal Commission (p. 201).
,,	**Jan. 9.**	**Council R. C. S. receive report from its University Committee adverse to Senate's Scheme, but advise Conference with R. C. P. before final decision.**
,,	,, 15.	Senate U. L. Statement of Councils of U. C. and K. C. relative to union of a Teaching U. L. with existing U. L. received (p. 204).
,,	,, 18.	Prof. Carey Foster's suggestions for scheme of co-operation between U. C., K. C. and U. L. published (p. 209).
,,	,, ,,	Letter from Council of Legal Education referring Senate U. L. to the several Inns of Court for opinion on Scheme (p. 369).

1890. Jan. 21. *Convocation U.L. Informal presentation of Commission's Report. Adoption of motion by Mr. Tyler, M.A., and Mr. Lynn, B.A., condemning Commissioners' proposal to confer special powers and privileges on certain London teaching institutions* (pp. 198–200). *Resolved that copies of Scheme be obtained and circulated to Members of Convocation.*

„ Feb. Met. Medical Schools apply to Senate for copies of Scheme (p. 344).

„ „ 5. Conference between Senate's Committee and Representatives of U. C. and K. C. (p. 201). Consideration of Statement of U. C. and K. C. Text of Statement (p. 206).

„ „ 12. *Deputation of representatives of Provincial Colleges to the Lord President, protesting against Senate's Scheme* (p. 362).

„ „ 21. Article in *The Times* "from a correspondent" on the Provincial Colleges in reference to the U. L. question.

„ „ 27. Further conference between Senate's Committee and Representatives of U. C. and K. C. (p. 212).

„ **Mar. 1.** **Comitia R. C. P. Report received from University Committee containing abstract of Senate's Scheme, relation of R. C. P. thereto, and series of recommendations thereon. Discussion and adoption. Conference with R. C. S. ordered (pp. 298-302).**

„ „ 10. *Letter of Sir George Young to the Chancellor (Lord Granville) on amendments to Scheme* (p. 214).

„ „ **12.** **Senate U. L. Adoption of amendments to Scheme based on conferences with Representatives of U. C. and K. C. as recommended by Senate's Committee. Delegation of powers of graduation in Arts and Science to certain Colleges opposed by Mr. Thiselton-Dyer (p. 221).**

„ „ 14 & 19. Meetings of delegates of R. C. P. and R. C. S. to consider Scheme and Memorandum thereon (pp. 303–8).

1890. Mar. 26. **Senate U. L. Mr. Thiselton-Dyer's motions to confine delegation of powers of graduation to B.A. and B.Sc. and to exclude therefrom the Superior and Honours degrees in those Faculties, rejected (p. 221).**

„ „ 27. **Comitia R. C. P. and Council R. C. S. adopted report of their University Committees as basis of their co-operation with University (p. 308).**

„ April 23. **Senate U. L. Letter received from Privy Council enquiring whether U. L. was prepared to petition for new Charter. Reply with account of negotiations to date (p. 219). Resignation of Mr. Thiselton-Dyer as Member of Senate received (p. 220). "Observations" by Representatives of U. C. and K. C. on amended Scheme received (p. 222). Senate U. L. Protest against Scheme received from 600 medical graduates and undergraduates (p. 348).**

„ „ 28. Third conference between Senate's Committee and Representatives of U. C. and K. C. (p. 223).

„ May 7. Conference between Senate's Committee and Representatives of R. C. P. and R. C. S. (p. 309). Alterations in Senate's Scheme resulting therefrom (p. 311).

„ „ 9. **Council of Met. Co. Br. Resolved to take steps to establish an efficient University of London for providing degrees in Medicine on such terms as obtained elsewhere (p. 342).**

„ „ 12. Application to Senate U. L. on behalf of London Medical Schools to be heard in respect to Scheme (p. 344).

„ „ 13. *Convocation U. L. Interim Report of University Committee received* (p. 386). *Reception moved and situation commented on by Sir P. Magnus* (p. 393). *Discussion* (pp. 394–7).

„ June 4. **Senate U.L. Further Revised Scheme adopted (p. 224). Text of Further Revised Scheme (pp. 224 33). Memorial received from Metropolitan Medical Schools (exclusive of U. C. and K. C.) requesting to be heard upon the question of their admission as Constituent Colleges in any scheme of re-organisation (p. 344).**

1890. June. Four meetings of Committee of Delegates of R. C. P. and R. C. S. Discussions on Further Revised Scheme. Report prepared. Text of Report (pp. 312–15).

„ „ 14. Meeting of Association of Fellows, R. C. S. Resolution affirming no arrangement between U. L. and R. C. S. for conferring degrees would be satisfactory unless Fellows previously consulted (p. 335).

„ „ 23. Conference of Provincial Colleges and Medical Schools. Letter and Memorandum to Lord President (pp. 367–70).

„ „ 24. *Convocation U. L. Sir Philip Magnus nominated to Senate, vice Mr. Thiselton-Dyer resigned* (p. 398). *Debate on Mr. Tyler's motion that the final examinations for degrees should be the same for all candidates* (pp. 399–402.)

„ „ **25.** **Senate U. L. Further amendments to Scheme of June 4 adopted (p. 234). Letters from U. C. and K. C. expressing their general acceptance of Scheme, with suggestions as to details (p. 233).**

„ „ 28. Article in *Birmingham Daily Post* in favour of the contention of the Provincial Colleges and adversely criticising Senate's Scheme (p. 371).

„ July 3. Letter from Mason and Queen's Colleges, Birmingham, to Senate, petitioning to be placed on first list of Constituent Colleges.

„ „ 9. Comitia R. C. P. Report of Committee of Delegates, dated July 1, discussed and adopted (pp. 315–20).

„ „ 10. Council R. C. S. Report of Committee of Delegates discussed and referred back to Delegates.

„ „ 15. Letter from Registrar R. C. P. to Council R. C. S. explaining ground of difference from R. C. S. (p. 320).

„ „ „ Conference of Senate's Committee with delegates of London medical schools (p. 345).

1890. July 15. Letter in *The Times* from Principal and Professors of University College, Bangor.

„ „ „ Council B. M. A. appointed Committee to watch legislative action in connexion with the institution of a Medical University in London (p. 343).

„ „ **22.** **Letter from U. C. and K. C. to Senate urging acceptance of further amendments to Scheme, and reserving right of withdrawal if material changes were introduced on the recommendation of the medical schools (p. 236).**

„ „ **28.** **Comitia R. C. P. Principle adopted in respect to Senate's Scheme reaffirmed. Letter framed on lines of Report of Delegates sent to Senate U.L.**

„ „ „ **Council R. C. S. forwards letter to Senate U. L. indicating amendments to Scheme necessary for its acceptance by R. C. S. (p. 323).**

„ „ **30.** **Senate U. L. Letter from U. C. and K. C. received, also communications from Royal Colleges and from Provincial Colleges—all referred to Senate's Committee. Account of negotiations between Senate and other bodies so far, ordered to be sent to Lord President of the Council (p. 240). Application received from St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School to be admitted as a Constituent College in Faculty of Science as well as in Faculty of Medicine (p. 346).**

„ **August.** **Letter to the Lord President of the Council from the President of U. C. and Principal of K. C. intimating the possibility of their wishing for reinstatement as Petitioners for the establishment of a Teaching University for London (p. 238).**

„ Oct. 1. Address by Sir W. Turner at Queen's College, Birmingham, on English Universities and Provincial Colleges (p. 375).

„ „ 29. Conference of Representatives of Provincial Colleges with Senates' Committee (p. 375).

1890. Nov. 10. *Meeting of Representatives of R. C. P. and R. C. S. at Sir James Paget's house, to endeavour to obtain agreement. Consideration of memorandum drawn up by Dr. E. Liveing* (pp. 324–28).

„ „ 18. Letter from Master of Apothecaries' Society to Lord President of Council protesting against exclusion of the Society from Senate's Scheme (p. 333).

„ „ 21. Comitia R. C. P. Letter received from Senate U. L. enquiring if R. C. P. proposed any further communication (p. 329).

„ „ 25. Reply sent to Senate U. L. by R. C. P. University Committee that no further steps could be taken until Senate had replied to their communication of July 28. R. C. S. replied to similar letter from Senate expressing willingness to confer (p. 329).

„ „ 26. Senate U. L. received Memorandum and letters from Provincial Colleges, dated Nov. 12 (pp. 378–82).

„ Dec. 9. Committee of Association of Fellows R. C. S. send memorial to Lord President protesting against action of Council R. C. S. in respect to the U. L. without knowledge of Fellows and Members of the College (p. 336).

„ „ „ Letter from Apothecaries' Society to Senate U. L., enclosing copy of letter of protest to Lord President (p. 333).

„ „ **10.** **Senate U. L. Further letter received from Privy Council enquiring as to intention of Senate to petition for a new Charter, and in event of not doing so at once petitions from other bodies will be dealt with (p. 246). Reply thereto directed to be sent (p. 247). Further alterations in Senate's Scheme referring to the position of Provincial Colleges adopted and embodied in reply to Lord President (p. 246).**

„ „ „ **Communications received from Apothecaries' Society complaining of exclusion from Scheme.**

1890. Dec. 18. Reply from Lord President of Council declining to receive deputation from Senate (p. 249).

" " " R. C. P. University Committee considered and approved amendments in Scheme of Dec. 10, and so reported to Senate (p. 330).

" " 20. Meeting of Association of Fellows R. C. S. endorses action of its Committee on Dec. 9 (p. 337).

1891. Jan. 20. *Convocation U. L. Chairman announced completion of Senate's Final Scheme* (p. 402).

" " 21. Senate U. L. Final revised Scheme received (p. 249).

" " 28. **Senate U. L. Final revised Scheme adopted. Text of Scheme (pp. 250–9).**

" **Feb. 9.** **Senate's Final revised Scheme came before R. C. P. University Committee and recommended for acceptance (p. 332).**

" " **12.** **Council R. C. S. approved Senate's Final revised Scheme.**

" " 17. Article in *The Times* "from a correspondent" on U. L. question.

" " **18.** **Comitia R. C. P. approved Senate's Final revised Scheme.**

" " 25. Senate U. L. Replies expressing approval of Scheme received from R. C. P. and R. C. S. and from Special Committee of Convocation, and unfavourable criticism from Queen's and Mason's Colleges (pp. 260 and 385). Senate's Committee directed to prepare explanatory Memorandum to be circulated with Final Scheme. Text of Memorandum (pp. 261–7).

" March 3. Letter from Representatives of nine London medical schools to Senate, accepting Senate's Final revised Scheme (p. 347).

" " 17. Issue of appeal to members of Convocation to express dissent from Senate's Scheme (p. 410). Counter appeal (p. 413).

1891. March 18. **Senate U. L. Letters received from Councils of K. C. and U. C., dated March 3 and 5, withdrawing their adhesion to Scheme (p. 267); also letter from Lord President of Council enquiring when petition for new Charter was to be presented (p. 284); also communications from London medical schools (exclusive of U. C. and K. C.) expressing their acceptance of the Scheme (p. 285); also from Firth College and Sheffield Medical School expressing disapproval of Scheme (pp. 285, 385).**

„ „ 31. The Earl Granville, K.G., Chancellor of the University of London, died.

„ **Apr. 29 & 30.** **Letters from Councils of K. C. and U. C. to Lord President of Council explanatory of their reasons for withdrawal from Senate's Scheme (pp. 269-84).**

„ May 4. Letter from Treasurer of Middle Temple declining seat on Senate for Chairman of Council of Legal Education (p. 360).

„ „ 7. Committee of Council B. M. A. expressed disapproval of Senate's Final revised Scheme as not affording required facilities for graduation to London medical students (p. 343).

„ „ 8. Letter from Lord Justice Fry in *The Times* appealing to graduates to support Senate's Scheme (p. 415).

„ „ 9. Reply to Lord Justice Fry's letter from Mr. Erichsen and Dr. Wace in *The Times* (p. 427).

„ „ 11. Letter from Society of Apothecaries to Senate U. L. again protesting against their exclusion from Final revised Scheme of Senate (p. 334)

„ „ „ Meeting of Fellows and Members of R. C. S. criticising action of Council R. C. S. in reference to U. L.

„ „ „ Article in *The Times* "from a correspondent" advocating establishment of a second University in London (pp. 418–21). Letters from Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (p. 421), and from Dr. W. J. Collins (p. 422).

1891. May 12. **Convocation U. L. Draft supplemental charter presented. Rejected by 447 to 197 (pp. 423–28). Report of Special Committee on Constitution of University received (pp. 429–34). Minority report (pp. 434–8).**

„ „ 13. Leading article in *The Times* on the vote in Convocation (p. 448).

„ „ 18. Letter in *The Times* on multiplication of Universities, by Prof. W. Ramsay (p. 440).